



CROATIA TAX CARD 2025

TAX CARD 2025 – CROATIA

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I. Individuals

1.1 Personal Income Tax

Personal income is divided in two categories and taxed accordingly:

Annual Income: income from employment, independent profession and any other income that is considered as annual.

Final income: income from property and property rights, capital and insurance and other income considered as final.

1.1.1 Residency

An individual is resident when having a permanent residence in Croatia or when having a place of abode for more than 183 days in one or two tax years. Residents pay tax on their worldwide income. Non-residents pay tax only on Croatia source income.

1.1.2 Tax Rates

The rates of income tax depend on the source of the income and the county of residency and are taxed with lower rates ranging from 17% to 23,6% and higher rates ranging from 27% to 35,4%

A) Tax rate from employment income and second income (Annual basic non-taxable deduction: 6,720.00 EUR)

Chargeable Income EUR (monthly)	Tax Rate
0 – 5,000.00	17% to 23,6%
over 5,000.00	27% to 35,4%

Annual Personal Income Tax rate is 17% to 23,6% for tax base up to 60,000.00 EUR and 27% to 35,4% for a tax base over 60,000.00 EUR if the Local Self-Government Unit does not make a decision on the amount of the tax rate.

B) Tax rate from income from property rights depends on income type:

Property related income	Tax Rates
Income from rent and lease	12%
Income from property rights	24%
Income from alienation of real estate and property rights	24%
Income from alienation of special property types	12%

C) Capital Income Tax depends on the type of the income source:

Capital Income Source	Tax Rates
Interests	12%
Property exclusion and use of service	36%
Capital Gain (Financial Assets)	12%
Assigned or optional purchase of own shares	24%
Shares and dividends	12%

D) Income Tax from other income considered as final income:

Final Income Tax from Other Income	Tax Rate
Contributions return	36%
Difference between purchase price and market value of property	72%

Foreign pensions received by residents constitute taxable employment income for the recipient.

1.1.3 Exempt Income

Type of expenditure	Amount
Basic deduction per year	7,200.00 EUR
Deductions for dependents	Depending on the number of dependents
Deductions for pension plans, insurance and cost of purchase of the first residence	up to a limit
Donations	2%
Income from alienation of real estate (up to three within certain period)	100%
Income from sale of movables (cars etc.) – up to a certain period	100%

1.2 Social Security Contributions

Croatian Social Security contributions consist of pension contribution calculated and deducted from the gross salary and a health and employment contribution calculated and paid on top of the gross salary. The following rates are valid from 01.01.2019.

Contribution type	Employee	Employer
Pension fund	20%	-
Health insurance	-	16.5%
Health insurance at work place	-	0%
Unemployment contribution	-	0%

1.3 Inheritance & Gift Taxes

A legal entity or natural person that receives or inherits the individual movable property as a gift with value of less than EUR 6,700.00 is tax exempted.

Individual movable property above the said amount, money, claims, securities and real estate regardless of its market value are taxed with 4% tax rate.

Spouse and descendants are tax exempted both for received gifts and inheritance regardless of type and value of the property received.

Tax base constitutes the amount of the cash or the market value of financial and other assets on the day when the tax liability is determined, after the deduction of debts and costs related to the assets on which the tax is being paid.

1.4 Tax of savings income

Personal income from interests on savings is taxed with 12% tax rate regardless of the savings amount.

The tax base is the amount received from interest rates on principal amount in one year.

II. Corporate Taxation

2.1 Corporate Income Tax

Taxable persons are legal entities or natural persons engaged in a business activity. Permanent establishments of non-resident enterprises are also taxable persons.

2.1.1 Residency

Resident legal entities, i.e. those which are duly registered and whose management and control is being exercised in Croatia, are generally subject to corporate tax on their worldwide income while non-residents are taxed on their incomes derived from sources in Croatia.

2.1.2 Tax Rate

CIT is assessed in the year, in which the income is earned on a current year basis. Tax rates are as follows:

- 10% for realized income up to 1,000,000.00 EUR;
- 18% for realized income equal or higher than 1,000,000.00 EUR.

The taxable base is determined by increasing the accounting profits or losses for non-deductible expenses and reducing the accounting profits or losses for allowable items.

2.1.3 Tax Deductions

Benefits include:
Losses are carried forward for 5 years. There is no carry back of losses.
Depreciation is deducted using the straight line method for tangible and intangible assets. The depreciation rate for buildings is 5%, for machinery 25% and for computers 50%.
There is no company consolidation for tax purpose; each company has to file separately.
Thin capitalization rules relate to interest expenses. Interest paid to a shareholder having 25% or more of the voting rights and his loan to equity ratio exceeds 4:1 is not deductible.

2.1.4 Deductible Expenses

Expenses incurred in the course of ordinary business are generally deductible.

2.2 Withholding Taxes (in the absence of a more favorable DTT)

Taxable payments	Tax rate
Dividends	10/25%*
Interests	15/25%*
Royalties	15/25%*
Payment for auditing, legal, market research, tax services paid to foreign legal entities	15/25%*

* 25% when paid to non-resident legal entities in countries that are listed as non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes (i.e., on the EU blacklist) and that have not included a tax treaty with Croatia.

2.3 Capital gains

Capital gains in Croatia are included in the aggregate taxable income of legal entities and are taxed at the 12% standard rate. If the company has sold its own shares, the gains are not taxed.

III. Indirect Taxation

3.1. Value Added Tax (VAT)

The VAT is levied at the state level and is applicable to the imports of goods into the territory of Croatia as well as goods and services supply in the territory of Croatia.

The tax period for a taxable person is determined on the basis of its turnover in the preceding calendar year. Hence, taxable persons with turnover:

- Up to EUR 110,000.00 submit **quarterly** tax returns,
- Greater than EUR 110,000.00 submit **monthly** tax returns.

Foreign entities registered in Croatia are required to submit VAT returns on a monthly basis.

3.1.1 VAT Registration Threshold

Cases of compulsory registration	Registration threshold
Turnover for the last 12 months	over 60,000.00 EUR
A company may register voluntarily if the threshold is not met	regardless of turnover

If a company exceeds the threshold of EUR 60,000.00 during the year it must register for VAT and not wait until the following calendar year.

3.1.2 Rates

Standard VAT Rate	25%
Reduced VAT rates	5%: Daily newspapers and magazines containing more than 25,000 words; bread and milk; books and scientific journals; medicines.
	13%: Hotel & accommodation services; newspapers & magazines unless they are published solely for advertisement; baby food and white sugar, supply of services by libraries, theaters and other cultural services, meat, fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables
VAT exemption	Hospital and health care services, financial services, insurance transactions, educational services, universal postal services, etc.

3.2 Custom Duties

As of July 1st, 2013 Croatia as EU member state has adopted EU trade policy, therefore the tariff and trade system is unified within the EU (TARIC system).

Import duty and taxes are due for importing goods in Croatia from non-EU countries whether by a private individual or a legal entity. The import duty and taxes payable are calculated on the cost, insurance and freight value.

Duty rates example	Commodity example
0%	Books under 150 EUR value
12%	Clothing
17%	Boats
Exempted	laptops, mobile phones, digital cameras and video game consoles

3.3 Excise Duties

Excises are a special type of sales tax paid on some commodities like tobacco products, alcohol drinks, beer, wine, energy products and electricity. Excise duty is also unified within EU system.

Additional customs fees can be charged to cover the expense of performing any required examinations, verification and/or testing of the imported goods.

IV. Local and Other Taxes, Fees

4.1 Real Estate Transfer Tax

Real estate transfer tax applies on transfer of land and buildings at 3%. It occurs when a resale property is sold, gifted or inherited. The taxpayer is the buyer.

VAT is charged on the selling price of a constructed real estate (housing) by a taxpayer who is VAT registered to a final customer, or within 2 years from the first usage of the real estate. In such a case, the 3% transfer tax does not apply.

V. Tax Calendar

Submission deadlines	
30 Apr 2025	Submission of corporate tax returns for 2024
Last day of the month for the previous month	Corporate income tax advance payment for monthly instalments
15 th of the current month for previous month	Payment of social security contributions for employees
20 th of the current month for previous month	VAT declaration
End of the current month for previous month	VAT payments

VI. Major Tax Penalties

Event	Penalties
Default interest rate for arrears (any payment towards tax authority)	7.50% annually for legal entities
Late or no submission of VAT declaration, wrong VAT calculation	260 – 66,360 EUR
Invoice content is not in compliance with VAT Act	130 – 26,540 EUR
Late payment or non-payment of registered VAT obligation	130 – 66,360 EUR
Omission to store invoices in proper manner within mandatory deadline	260 – 66,360 EUR
Omission to pay tax per annual personal income tax submission	260 – 66,360 EUR
Omission to report monthly personal income tax obligation for employees by taxpayer	260 – 66,360 EUR



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Published January 2025