



Financial Directorate of the Slovak Republic

Questions and answers concerning the application of the Insurance Tax Act

Insurance tax is governed by the Act No 213/2018 on insurance tax and on amendments to certain laws (hereinafter "Insurance Tax Act") which came into effect on 1 January 2019. **The aim of the introduction of insurance tax is to replace the current 8% levy on premium receipts from non-life insurance** imposed under the Act No 39/2015 on insurance and on amendments to certain laws, as amended. Insurance tax is a new indirect tax and its object is insurance in **non-life business lines** (Annex 1 to the Insurance Tax Act) **where the insured risk is located in the national territory** (Section 3 (2) sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) of the Insurance Tax Act).

The **payer of insurance tax** (hereinafter "taxpayer"), i.e. the person liable for the payment of insurance tax is the:

- **Insurer** (an insurance undertaking having its registered office in the national territory; an insurance undertaking of another MS; a branch of a foreign insurance undertaking of a third country; the Slovak Insurers Bureau; or the Export-import Bank of the Slovak Republic, also referred to as "Eximbank");
- **Policyholder** which has paid a premium to a foreign insurance undertaking, i.e. an insurance undertaking not having a branch in the national territory; if a policyholder recharges a premium to another legal entity (e.g. a subsidiary), the policyholder will be the taxpayer to the extent of such recharged premium (hereinafter "**policyholder**");
- **Legal entity** to which the premiums have been recharged, to the extent of the amount of the costs of insurance so recharged which is attributable to an insured risk located in the national territory (hereinafter "**legal entity**").

In order to prevent double taxation (i.e. application of both insurance tax and the special levy), the application of the insurance tax and of the levy is regulated by the transitional provisions (Article I Section 13 and Article VI Section 205a of the Insurance Tax Act).

Example 1: Registration process

Is a taxpayer required to register for insurance tax?

Answer

First, it is necessary to distinguish between a payer which is liable to the levy on premium receipts from non-life business (under Section 68a of the Insurance Act, as effective until 31 December 2018) and a payer which is not liable to the levy.

Where the taxpayer has incurred an obligation to pay the levy on premium receipts from non-life business and has a tax identification number (hereinafter "Tax ID") assigned, as of the effective date of the Insurance Tax Act (i.e. 1 January 2019), such taxpayer will become a tax entity registered for insurance tax.

Where the taxpayer which has incurred an obligation to pay the levy does not have a Tax ID, the Tax Office must issue a tax registration certificate and assign and communicate a tax identification number to such taxpayer no later than 28 February 2019. Such taxpayers are not required to file a registration application.

Where the taxpayer has not incurred an obligation to pay the levy on premium receipts from non-life business and does not have a Tax ID, such taxpayer has the registration obligation if it has the obligation to file a tax return, and the registration application must be filed no later than **five days** after the end of the tax period in which the obligation to file a tax return was incurred. **If such taxpayer has a Tax ID assigned, the taxpayer does not have the registration obligation** under the Insurance Tax Act, but based on the Act No 563/2009 on the tax administration and on amendments to certain laws (Code of Tax Procedure), the taxpayer has the **obligation to notify the tax administrator of any change in the facts declared at the time of registration**, which means that the tax payer must extend its registration to include insurance tax.

Note: A taxpayer being a person required under the Code of Tax Procedure to communicate with the Financial Administration by electronic means must file the registration application by such electronic means.

Example 2: Tax period

What is the tax period of a taxpayer?

Answer

The taxpayer's tax period is a calendar quarter.

Example 3: Filing a tax return

When and how is a taxpayer required to file a tax return?

Answer

A taxpayer must file its tax return by **electronic means**, and make the tax payment, by the end of the calendar month following the end of the tax period (calendar quarter). Taxpayers are to file their tax returns for the first time by 30 April 2019.

Note: If the due date falls on Saturday, Sunday or a holiday, the due date will be postponed to the next working day.

Example 4: Tax return with zero values

Is a taxpayer which has not incurred any obligation to pay insurance tax required to file a **tax return with zero values**?

Answer

No. If the taxpayer has not incurred any obligation to pay insurance tax for the tax period, or any obligation to make corrections in the taxable amount and the tax amount, such taxpayer will not be required to file a tax even if such taxpayer has incurred a tax obligation in respect of the mandatory third-party motor liability insurance (hereinafter "TPML insurance") because the tax rate applicable to TPML insurance is 0%.

Example 5: Tax return and branches

A Czech insurance undertaking pursues the insurance business in the Slovak Republic through branches and on the basis of the right of free provision of services. This insurance undertaking provides non-life insurance (listed in Annex 1 to the Insurance Tax Act) where the insured risk is located in the Slovak Republic. Is the insurance undertaking required to file tax returns in the Slovak Republic separately for the insurance business of its branches and for the insurance business pursued on the basis of the right of free provision of services?

Answer

No. The insurance undertaking is required to file in the Slovak Republic a **single tax return** in which it is to indicate information on its tax obligation relating to both the insurance business pursued on the basis of the right of free provision of services and the insurance business pursued by its branches.

Example 6: Tax rate

What is the rate of insurance tax?

Answer

The insurance tax rate is 8%, except TPML insurance for which the rate is 0%.

Example 7: Rounding

What rounding rules apply to the tax and the other values reported in a tax return?

Answer

The tax and the other values in the tax return are to be rounded to the nearest whole cent, namely down for sums below EUR 0.005 and up for sums of EUR 0.005 or above.

Example 8: Calculation of the tax amount due for payment

How is the tax amount due for payment to be calculated? Is the tax to be derived from the taxable amount inclusive of tax or from the net taxable amount?

Answer

The calculation will depend on whether the person liable for the tax payment is the insurer (Section 4 (1) of the Insurance Tax Act) or the policyholder or the legal entity subject to a reverse charge arrangement (Section 4 (2) of the Insurance Tax Act). Where the person liable for the tax payment is the **insurer**, in standard cases the premium is inclusive of tax and, accordingly, the tax is to be calculated from such premium amount (premium amount x 8/108). Where the person liable for the tax payment is the **policyholder** or the **legal entity**, the premium is net of tax and the tax is to be calculated on top of the net premium amount (premium amount x 8/100).

Example 9: Determination of the tax administrator

How is the tax administrator having territorial jurisdiction over a taxpayer determined?

Answer

Territorial jurisdiction will depend on whether the taxpayer is the insurer (Section 4 (1) of the Insurance Tax Act) or the policyholder or the legal entity subject to a reverse charge arrangement (Section 4 (2) of the Insurance Tax Act). An **insurer** which is an insurance undertaking or an insurance undertaking of another Member State or a branch of an insurance undertaking of another Member State or a branch of a foreign insurance undertaking will fall within the jurisdiction of the **Tax Office for Selected Taxpayers** (i.e. the jurisdiction is not based on the legal entity's registered office). The determination of the competent tax administrator of a **policyholder/legal entity will be based on the permanent residence in case of a natural person and on the registered office in case of a legal person**, unless the Code of Tax Procedure or special laws require otherwise.

Example 10: Insurance undertaking of another Member State

How is an insurance undertaking of another Member State defined?

Answer

Insurance undertaking of another Member State (this reference includes both the head office and branches) is a legal entity established in the territory of another Member State which holds an insurance business authorisation granted in the home Member State. **A Member State is to be understood as meaning, in addition to the Member States of the European Union, a Member State of the European Free Trade Association which has signed the Agreement on the European Economic Area - (i.e. Norway, Lichtenstein and Iceland).**

Example 11: Insurance tax versus levy

A Slovak company has taken out motor hull insurance for its cars with a Czech insurance undertaking. The cars are registered in the Slovak Republic. In 2018, the company received the premium bill for the hull insurance for 2019. The company **paid** the premium on **10 December 2018**. Is the company required to pay an 8% insurance tax?

Answer

No: since the payment was made before the effective date of the Insurance Tax Act, **insurance tax will not be applied** (refer to the transitional provision in Section 13 (1) of the Insurance Tax Act). The premium received is **subject to the levy**.

Example 12: Insurance tax versus levy

A Slovak citizen (policyholder) made a motor hull insurance contract dated 14 December 2018 with a Slovak insurance undertaking. The contract provides for an annual premium of EUR 400.00 for **the insurance period lasting from 1 February 2019 to 31 January 2021, which is due on 1 February 2019**. The policyholder paid the premium in full in January 2019. The insurance undertaking applies the determination of the incurrance of tax obligation on the basis of the due date of the premium. Is such premium subject to the levy or to insurance tax?

Answer

This premium is subject to insurance tax for the reason that the **payment** was received **after the effective date of the Insurance Tax Act** and the premium was **due after 31 December 2018 and the insurance period commenced after 31 December 2018** (refer to the transitional provision in Section 13 (1) (c) of the Insurance Tax Act).

Example 13: Determination of the insurance risk location and the subject of tax

A parent company based in Poland entered into a general liability insurance contract with a **Polish** insurance undertaking. **The insurance contract also covers the liability of a Slovak subsidiary**. The Polish parent company recharges a portion of the costs of insurance to the Slovak subsidiary. Where is the insured risk deemed to be located? Is it subject to tax in the Slovak Republic?

Answer

An insured risk will be deemed located in the national territory if the policyholder is a legal entity and its registered office or establishment covered by the insurance contract is located in the national territory (Section 3 (2) (d) of the Insurance Tax Act). Since the insurance contract is for non-life insurance listed in Annex 1 to the Insurance Tax Act and the **insured risk is located in the national territory**, the portion of the premium attributable to the insured risk located in the national territory **is subject to insurance tax** in the Slovak Republic.

Note: The reference to registered office in this provision is to be understood as including not only the policyholder's registered office but also the registered office of any company covered by the insurance contract. With such understanding, the provision extends also to cases where a corporate insurance contract covers subsidiaries and other affiliated companies (registered office) and to cases involving an organisational unit (establishment).

Example 14: Determination of the person liable for the payment of tax

A parent company based in the Czech Republic entered into a property insurance contract with a **Czech** insurance undertaking. The insurance contract **also covers the manufacturing and operating equipment of a Slovak subsidiary**. The Czech parent company recharges a portion of the costs of insurance to the Slovak subsidiary. Who is the person liable for the payment of tax?

Answer

If a Czech insurer sells a non-life insurance (in a business line listed in Annex 1 to the Insurance Tax Act) to a Czech company and such company recharges a portion of the premium to its Slovak subsidiary (which is covered by the insurance contract) and the **insured risk is located in the national territory**, such insurance is subject to insurance tax in the Slovak Republic and **the person liable for the payment of tax** in the Slovak Republic is, based on Section 4 (1) of the Insurance Tax Act, the **Czech insurance undertaking**. The Czech insurance undertaking is required to file a tax registration application for insurance tax within five days from the end of the tax period for which it is obligated to file a tax return.

Example 15: Determination of the person liable for the payment of tax

A Slovak company has taken out legal protection insurance through its Austrian affiliate. The Austrian affiliate has made the insurance contract with an **Austrian insurance undertaking**. The Austrian affiliate **recharges the portion of the premium attributable to the Slovak affiliate**. Who is the person liable for the payment of tax?

Answer

If an Austrian insurance undertaking sells a legal protection insurance to an Austrian company and such company recharges a portion of the premium to its Slovak affiliate (which is covered by the insurance contract) and **the insured risk is located in the national territory**, such insurance is subject to insurance tax in the Slovak Republic and **the person liable for the payment of tax** in the Slovak Republic is, based on Section 4 (1) of the Insurance Tax Act, the **Austrian insurance undertaking**.

Example 16: Determination of the person liable for the payment of tax

A foreign affiliate of a Slovak company has made an insurance contract with an insurance undertaking of Canada and recharged a portion of the costs of insurance (covering immovable properties, car fleet, etc.) to the **Slovak affiliate**. The Canadian insurance undertaking has no branch in the Slovak Republic. Who is the person liable for the payment of tax?

Answer

If a **Canadian** insurance undertaking sells a non-life insurance to an foreign company and such company recharges a portion of the premium to its Slovak affiliate (which is covered by the insurance contract) and **the insured risk is located in the national territory**, such insurance is subject to insurance tax in the Slovak Republic and, based on Section 4 (2) (b) of the Insurance Tax Act, the person liable for the payment of tax in the Slovak Republic is the **Slovak affiliate** (to the extent of the portion of the costs of insurance attributable to the Slovak affiliate).

Example 17: Determination of the person liable for the payment of tax

A **Slovak natural person** has taken out insurance with a **Czech insurance undertaking** covering his **single-family house in the Slovak Republic**. Which of the Slovak natural person and the Czech insurance undertaking is the person liable for the payment of tax?

Answer

If a Slovak natural person has entered into an insurance contract with a Czech insurance undertaking covering an **immovable property** (a single-family house) **located in the Slovak Republic**, i.e. **with the insured risk located in the national territory**, based on Section 4 (1) of the Insurance Tax Act, the insurance is subject to tax in the Slovak Republic and the person liable for the payment of tax in the Slovak Republic is the **Czech insurance undertaking**.

Example 18: Incurrence of the tax obligation based on the receipt date of the premium

A Slovak insurance undertaking made a travel insurance contract dated 21 January 2019 with a Slovak entrepreneur for a two-week insurance period. The premium amounts to EUR 50.00 and it covers the period from 1 February 2019 to 14 February 2019. **The Slovak entrepreneur paid the premium on 25 January 2019 and the insurance undertaking recorded the receipt in its accounting on 28 January 2019**. The insurance undertaking elected to determine the incurrence of its tax obligations on the basis of the receipt date of a premium (Section 5 (1) (a) of the Insurance Tax Act). What is the date of incurrence of the insurance undertaking's tax obligation?

Answer

The insurance undertaking incurs the tax obligation to the extent of the premium amount of EUR 50.00 on **the date the premium payment was received**, which is deemed to be the date when the insurance undertaking recorded the receipt in its accounting (Section 5 (7) of the Insurance Tax Act), i.e. 28 January 2019.

Example 19: Incurrence of the tax obligation based on the date the premium receivable was recorded in the accounting

A Slovak insurance undertaking made a travel insurance contract dated 21 January 2019 with a Slovak entrepreneur for a two-week insurance period. The premium amounts to EUR 50.00 and it covers the period from 1 February 2019 to 14 February 2019. On **23 January 2019**, the insurer recorded the **premium receivable** due from the entrepreneur in the amount of EUR 50.00. The Slovak entrepreneur paid the premium on 25 January 2019 and the insurance undertaking recorded the receipt in its accounting on 28 January 2019. The insurance undertaking elected to determine the incurrence of its tax obligations on the basis of the date a premium receivable was recorded in its accounting (Section 5 (1) (b) of the Insurance Tax Act). What is the date of incurrence of the insurance undertaking's tax obligation?

Answer

The insurance undertaking incurs the tax obligation to the extent of the premium amount of EUR 50.00 **on the date the premium receivable was recorded in the accounting**, i.e. 23 January 2019, irrespective of whether or not, and to what extent, the receivable is paid by the entrepreneur.

Example 20: Incurrence of the tax obligation based on the due date of the premium

A Slovak insurance undertaking made a travel insurance contract dated 21 January 2019 with a Slovak entrepreneur for a two-week insurance period. The premium amounts to EUR 50.00 and it covers the period from 1 February 2019 to 14 February 2019. On 23 January 2019, the insurer recorded the premium receivable due from the entrepreneur in the amount of EUR 50.00. The Slovak entrepreneur paid the premium on 25 January 2019 and the insurance undertaking recorded the receipt in its accounting on 28 January 2019. **The premium is due on 1 February 2019**. The insurance undertaking elected to determine the incurrence of its tax obligations on the basis of the due date of a premium (Section 5 (1) (c) of the Insurance Tax Act). What is the date of incurrence of the insurance undertaking's tax obligation?

Answer

The insurance undertaking incurs the tax obligation to the extent of the premium amount of EUR 50.00 **on the due date of the premium**, i.e. 1 February 2019.

Example 21: Incurrence of the tax obligation by a policyholder

A Swiss insurance undertaking not having a branch in the Slovak Republic made on 15 March 2019 a travel insurance contract with a Slovak citizen having his habitual residence in the Slovak Republic (policyholder). The premium amounts to EUR 200.00 and is payable on a semi-annual basis in amount EUR 100.00, and it covers the period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The premium is due on the first day of each half-year, i.e. 1 April 2019 and 1 October 2020. **The policyholder made the first premium payment on 20 March 2019 and the second premium payment on 25 September 2019**. Based on Section 4 (2) (a) of the Insurance Tax Act, the person liable for the payment of insurance tax is the policyholder. What is the date of incurrence of the policyholder's tax obligation?

Answer

The policyholder will incur the tax obligation **on the payment date of the premium or its part** (to the extent of the amount actually paid), i.e. on 20 March 2019 in respect of EUR 100.00 and on 25 September 2019 in respect of the remaining EUR 100.00. The payment date of the premium or any part of it will be the date when the payment was debited from the payer's account (Section 5 (3) and (7) of the Act).

Example 22: Incurrence of the tax obligation by a legal entity

A Japanese insurance undertaking not having a branch in the Slovak Republic made on 15 January 2019 a non-life insurance contract with a German company. The insurance contract also covers a Slovak subsidiary and, therefore, the German company recharges the costs of insurance attributable to the insured risk located in the Slovak Republic. On 4 March 2019, the Slovak subsidiary records the liability owed to the German parent in the accounting. The subsidiary to which the costs of insurance were recharged is the person liable for the tax

payment (Section 4 (2) (b) of the Insurance Tax Act). What is the date of incurrence of the Slovak subsidiary's tax obligation?

Answer

The Slovak subsidiary will incur the tax obligation on the **30th day after the end of the calendar month in which the costs of insurance were recharged to it**, i.e. 30 April 2019 (Section 5 (4) of the Insurance Tax Act).

Example 23: Mandatory TPML with supplementary assistance service insurance

A Slovak insurance undertaking provides to its Slovak clients an extended TPML package inclusive of assistance services (property damage, luggage, policyholder's total loss) constituting an integral product. Will such services be subject to the 8% levy on the premium or to insurance tax?

Answer

Where the insurance contract includes both TPML insurance and supplementary assistance service insurance, the insurer must quote separately the premium for TPML and the premium for the assistance services since the subject of the insurance contract is **two separate products** (despite the fact that they are covered by a single insurance contract). Since TPML insurance is subject to the 8% levy (based on Section 68 of the Insurance Tax Act), it is subject to zero insurance tax; and the assistance services (listed in Annex 1 to the Insurance Tax Act) are subject to the 8% tax.

Example 24: Premium increase due to extension of the object of insurance

A Slovak trader entered into an insurance contract with a Slovak insurance undertaking for the insurance of an office building located in the Slovak Republic. The trader has received the premium bill for EUR 200.00 for the insurance period from July to December 2019 and the premium is due in July 2019. The trader pays the premium through a single payment in July 2019. The insurance undertaking pays tax for the tax period of the third calendar quarter 2019 (the insurance undertaking has elected to determine the incurrence of its tax obligations on the basis of the due date of a premium under Section 5 (1) (a) of the Insurance Tax Act). In October 2019, the Slovak trader extended the scope of the initial insurance contract to **cover also another immovable property (garage)** with effect from October 2019. The premium initially paid has increased by EUR 70.00 on account of such extension and the trader pays the additional amount in October 2019. Does the foregoing necessitate correction of the taxable amount and the insurance tax amount?

Answer

No. In case of **new matters not agreed in the initial insurance contract** (such as matters covered by a new contractual agreement), **no correction of the taxable amount and the insurance tax amount** assessed on the initially agreed premium will be made. The new matters in this example will be treated as a new insurance where the taxable amount and the tax amount will be reported, to the extent of the additional premium, in the tax return for the fourth calendar quarter 2019.

Example 25: Correction of the taxable amount

A Slovak entrepreneur entered into an insurance contract with a Slovak insurance undertaking made for an indefinite period of time on 12 July 2019, which provides a fire coverage for an immovable property located in the Slovak Republic (i.e. the insured risk is located within the national territory). The insurance period is a half-year and it commences on the 15th day of the first month of each calendar half-year. The semi-annual premium amount is EUR 300.00. The entrepreneur paid the premium on 22 July 2019 and the insurance undertaking, which applies the tax incurrence determination approach based on the receipt date of the premium payment, recorded the payment in its accounting on 23 July 2019. The insurance undertaking paid insurance tax for the third quarter of 2019. In November, the insurance undertaking learned of facts which, if known at the time of signing the insurance contract, would have had **a substantial impact on the premium amount**. Based on those facts, the insurance contract was amended (the premium amount was increased by EUR 50.00) on 15 November 2019; the policyholder accepted and paid the increased premium on 20 November 2019. Does the foregoing necessitate correction of the taxable amount and the insurance tax amount?

Answer:

Yes, because in this case, the **premium increase** occurred after the end of the tax period in which the tax obligation was incurred (Section 7 (1) of the Insurance Tax Act). The insurance undertaking will make the correction through the tax return for the tax period of the fourth quarter of 2019.

Example 26: Conversion of a premium paid in a currency other than the euro

The Slovak insurance undertaking made with a Polish citizen (policyholder) an insurance contract covering an immovable property situated in the Slovak Republic, dated 10 January 2019, with the insurance period lasting from 1 February 2019 to 31 January 2020. The policyholder is required under the insurance contract to pay the annual premium of PLN 1,000.00 no later than 1 February 2019. The policyholder paid the premium through a single payment on 21 January 2019 and the insurance undertaking recorded the payment in its accounting on 24 January 2019. The insurance undertaking has elected to determine the incurrence of its tax obligation on the basis of the receipt date of the premium, i.e. the date when the payment was recorded in the accounting (Section 5 (7) of the Insurance Tax Act). The insurance undertaking **incurs the tax obligation on 24 January 2019**, i.e. in the first quarter of 2019, and has elected to convert premiums paid in currencies other than the euro using the reference rates effective as of the last day of the tax period. What tax amount is the insurance undertaking required to pay?

Answer

The insurance undertaking will pay tax in the amount of EUR 17.28 on the taxable amount of EUR 215.95 since the FX conversion rate used by the insurance undertaking was the reference PLN / EUR rate of 4.288 published by the ECB as of **31 March 2019**.

Note: The conversion rate referred to in the example is only indicative.

Example 27: Insurance tax in an accounting document

Is it necessary to indicate insurance tax in an invoice?

Answer

No. The Insurance Tax Act does not stipulate any particular form of indicating the taxable amount and the insurance tax amount in an accounting document. Also, no explicit requirements for the indication of insurance tax in an accounting document follow from the accounting legislation (Section 10 (1) of the Accounting Act No 431/2002, as amended).

Example 28: Obligation to keep records

Is a taxpayer subject to any record-keeping obligation?

Answer

Yes, any taxpayer is required to keep and retain records to such extent as is necessary for the proper tax assessment; such records are to be maintained by tax period. No particular structured form is prescribed for such records.

Example 29: A means of transport registered outside the Slovak Republic

If a Czech citizen **having his habitual residence in the Czech Republic** has made an insurance contract with a Slovak insurance undertaking covering a means of transport which **is not subject to registration in the Slovak Republic**, will such insurance be liable to insurance tax in the Slovak Republic?

Answer

No: based on Section 3 (2) (d) item 1 of the Insurance Tax Act, the insured risk is deemed to be **not located in the Slovak Republic**.

Example 30: A means of transport registered outside the Slovak Republic

If a Czech citizen **having his habitual residence in the Slovak Republic** has made an insurance contract with a Slovak insurance undertaking covering a means of transport which **is not subject to registration in the Slovak Republic**, will such insurance be liable to insurance tax in the Slovak Republic?

Answer

Yes: based on Section 3 (2) (d) item 1 of the Insurance Tax Act, the insured risk is deemed to be **located in the Slovak Republic**.

Example 31: Co-insurance

Who is the person liable for the payment of tax in case of co-insurance, i.e. when the insurance contract is made between a policyholder and more than one insurance undertaking or insurance undertaking of another Member State or branch of a foreign insurance undertaking?

Answer

The person liable for the payment will be the **co-insurer** which is, based on the arrangement made between the co-insurers, designated **to pay the whole insurance tax amount**. If no particular co-insurer is designated to pay the whole insurance tax amount **under the arrangement, each co-insurer will be the taxpayer to the extent of its respective share of the premium**, as specified in the insurance contract (i.e. for an insured risk located in the Slovak Republic, each co-insurer will be obligated to pay tax on the respective amount of the premium collected by it).

Note: The above approach will not apply if at least one of the co-insurers is a foreign insurance undertaking not having a branch in the Slovak Republic.

Example 32: Captive insurance undertaking

Is a captive insurance undertaking considered an insurance undertaking for the purposes of the application of the Insurance Tax Act?

Answer

While a captive insurance undertaking is a specific type of insurance undertaking, it is treated by the Insurance Tax Act as a "normal" insurance undertaking.

Example 33: Representation

May a taxpayer appoint a representative to act on its behalf?

Answer

Yes. A taxpayer may choose and authorise a representative to act on its behalf to the extent of his/her authorisation, which may be granted either in form of a written power of attorney, or orally with a written record before the competent local tax administrator, subject to the provision of Section 9 of the Code of Tax Procedure.

For more information on the application of the Insurance Tax Act please refer to the document entitled [Information on the Act No 213/2018 on insurance tax and on amendments to certain laws](#), which is available on the portal of the Financial Administration of the Slovak Republic (www.financnasprava.sk).

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