

DOING BUSINESS IN

HUNGARY



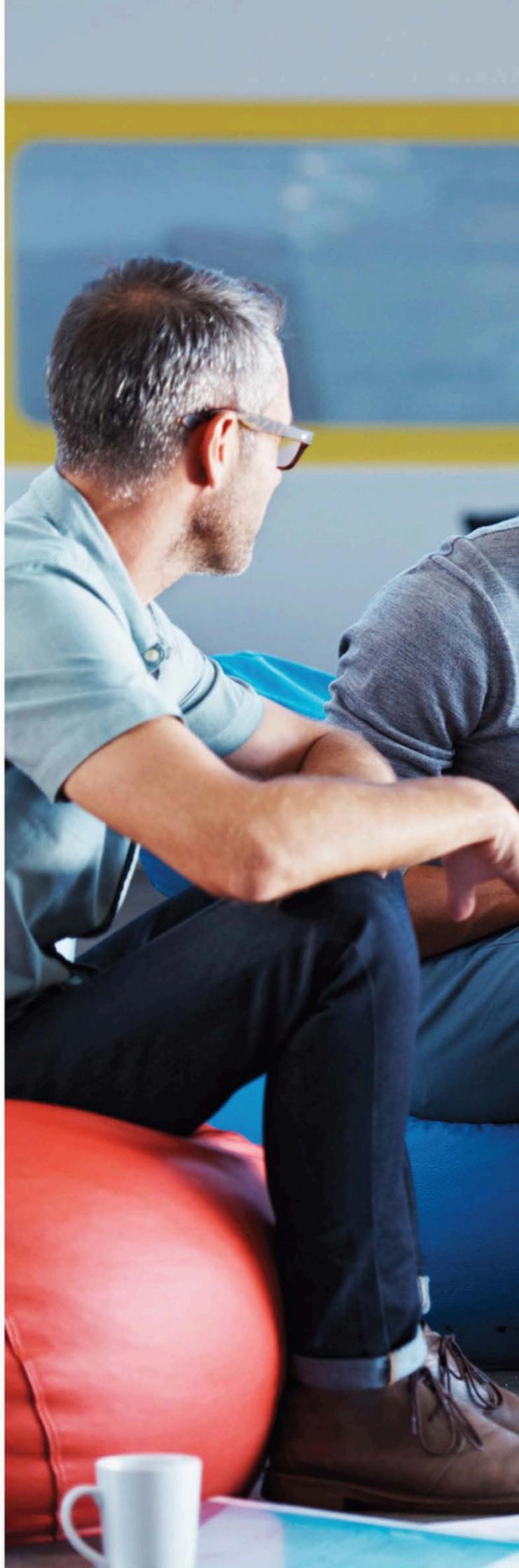
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FOREWORD

Formed in 1969, HLB is a global network of independent advisory and accounting firms. The network comprises member firms in 155 countries who, collectively, have 51,948 staff in 1,139 offices. Member firms provide clients with a comprehensive and personal service relating to auditing, taxation, accounting and general and financial management advice.

Up-to-date information and general assistance on international matters can be obtained from any of the member firm partners of Hungary listed in this guide or from the Global Office in London.

HLB Hungary is the representative in Hungary of HLB International, a global network of independent advisory and accounting firms mostly ranked among the top 8 nationally. This network allows HLB Hungary's clients to establish contacts in 155 countries around the world, while at the same time we are able to answer questions from any of these countries in relation to Hungary based on our intimate knowledge of the country's specific regulatory environment and the business opportunities it offers. This co-operation between HLB Hungary and HLB International's member firms ensures the ability to provide HLB Hungary's clients with professional services at an international level.



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GENERAL INFORMATION



GEOGRAPHY

Hungary is located in the centre of Europe. The country covers 93,030 square kilometres. It shares borders with Austria to the west, Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia to the south, Slovakia to the north, and Ukraine and Romania to the east. The population of Hungary is about 10 million people. The capital, Budapest, with about 2 million inhabitants, is the commercial, industrial and cultural centre of the country. Two large rivers, the Danube and the Tisza, flowing from north to south, divide the country roughly into thirds. The climate is temperate but continental, with colder winters and warmer summers than in Western Europe.



LANGUAGE AND CURRENCY

Hungarian is the spoken language of the people. In most Hungarian schools, English and German are taught as foreign languages. People engaged in business normally speak English or German.

The unit of currency in Hungary is the Hungarian forint, denoted as Ft, and usually as HUF in English.



CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL SYSTEM

Hungary is a parliamentary democracy. The laws of the country are based on the constitution. In 2011 the Parliament accepted a new constitution which entered into force from 1 January 2012 and it has been modified several times since then.

Parliament is the supreme organ of power in Hungary and is comprised of the people's elected representatives. The president is the head of state. He or she is elected by parliament by a two-third majority for a term of five years. The government is comprised of the prime minister and his or her ministers. The prime minister is elected by a simple majority of the members of parliament.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Constitutional Court has the primary obligation to uphold, enforce and interpret the constitution. It has the power to annul parts of laws passed by parliament if it considers that they violate any rule or principle of the constitution. The supreme judicial authority is the Curia. The Curia, the regional courts of appeal, the regional courts, administrative and labour courts and district courts are staffed by professional judges who are independent and must not take part in any political activity outside their judicial role.

Hungarian law is based upon the continental civil law system and is therefore codified. The Hungarian Civil Code covers the principal rules of civil relations, including property law and contract law, and is the basis of all civil law. However, there are many statutes and ministerial regulations that explain the specific rules of the Civil Code. With effect from 15 March 2014, a new Civil Code is applicable in Hungary. Hungarian law declares itself to be subject to the recognised rules of international law, and the legal system undertakes to harmonise itself with the obligations imposed on Hungary by its participation in international treaties.

In 1982 Hungary joined the IMF. This was the first step towards the economic liberalisation that took place in 1989. Furthermore, Hungary is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and is a member of the WTO and OECD as well as of the United Nations and NATO. In 2003 the people of Hungary decided by a large majority to apply for membership of the European Union. From 1 May 2004, Hungary has been a full member of the EU. Hungary's foreign trade is highly oriented towards the EU, which takes approximately 80% of all its sales. Hungary is still (and again) a favourable target for foreign direct investment.

INVESTMENT IN HUNGARY

THE BANKING SYSTEM

The National Bank of Hungary (NBH) is Hungary's central bank. The NBH performs its duties and carries out its obligations independently from the Government or any other institution or body. The major objective of the NBH is to achieve and maintain price stability, and at the same time to support the economic policy of the Government through monetary control. From 1 October 2013, the Supervision Authority for Financial Institutions merged with the NBH. The following types of bank are distinguished based on their financial activities: commercial bank, specialised credit institution and co-operative credit institution (savings or credit co-operatives). Banks may be established with a minimum of HUF 2 billion in initial capital. In accordance with the EU regulations, a new law on Banks and Financial Institutions is in effect from 1 January 2014. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) views Hungary's banking sector as one that is supported by a strong regulatory framework that broadly meets international standards.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROLS

The authority for the enforcement of foreign exchange regulations is vested in the Finance Ministry which exercises the related functions through the central bank. Importers have an automatic right to purchase foreign exchange through the banking system for all bona fide imports. Foreigners may freely repatriate profits and dividends in foreign currency. Commercial banks may enter into deferred payment arrangements on behalf of their clients, without restriction, for up to one year. These arrangements need to be secured by bank commitments. In January 1996 parliament passed a foreign exchange bill allowing the free exchange of forints into foreign currencies for any transactions for Hungarians and foreigners. Following the decision of the Hungarian National Bank, the previous intervention band was abolished from 26 February 2008 (currently, as a result of the change, the forint is allowed to float free).

REAL ESTATE

Land in Hungary is subject to a system of registration. Ownership of property, and each transfer of property, must be entered in the Land Register. Acquisition of land by foreign persons is still subject to certain restrictions i.e. they could not purchase any agricultural land until the end of the moratorium (30 April 2014). From 1 May 2014, citizens of the EU may purchase agricultural land in Hungary only if certain strict conditions are met while in the case of third country persons the moratorium remains effective.



1. Establishing a Hungarian Company

1.1. Types of Business Associations – Laws and regulations quick facts

From 15 March 2014, the new Civil Code (Act V of 2013, furthermore: “Civil Code”) includes the entire general system of rules of civil law relationships in an integrated form, where the detailed rules of business associations are also handled. The new Civil Code incorporated the former Act on Business Associations (Act IV of 2006) as chapters of Book III.

The legal forms of companies and the associated regulations are similar to those used in the European Union member states.

The following possible legal forms of business associations exist:

- › General partnership (abbreviated in Hungarian as “Kkt.”);
- › Limited partnership (Bt.);
- › Limited liability company (Kft.);
- › Company limited by shares (Zrt. or Nyrt.).

Common governing rules must be applied for all business associations with special regulations relevant to particular types of companies.

First and foremost, one natural person is allowed to have unlimited liability in only one business association, furthermore, neither a general partnership (Kkt.), nor a limited partnership (Bt.) is allowed to be a member with unlimited liability.

A company limited by shares may be either a private limited company (Zrt.) or a public limited company (Nyrt.). A private limited form involves a company whose shares are not listed on any stock exchange. Otherwise, the company’s legal form is that of a public limited company.

In practice, most foreign investors are likely to take their financial interest in either a limited liability company (Kft.) or a private limited company (Zrt.). These legal entity forms correspond to the company forms most commonly used in the European Union.

	Limited Liability Company (Kft.)	Private Limited Company (Zrt.)
Number of shareholders / founders	Kft. may be established by both one single or by more, foreign or domestic, natural person(s), legal person(s), or business association(s) without legal personality.	Zrt. may be established by both one single or by more, foreign or domestic, natural person(s), legal person(s), or business association(s) without legal personality.
	The number of owners is not limited.	There is no general requirement as to the maximum number of members.
Minimum capital	HUF 3,000,000 (or approx. EUR 7,524)	HUF 5,000,000 (or approx. EUR 12,540)
Minimum value per share	The minimum contribution per member should be HUF 100,000 (or approx. EUR 251)	There is no limitation on the nominal value per share.
Contributions	In cash or in kind.	In cash or in kind.
	The capital contributions should be made available <u>before</u> applying for company registration as follows:	The capital contributions should be made available <u>before</u> applying for company registration as follows:
	› <u>Contributions in-cash</u> : the Deed of Association may establish a payment date later than the date of application for company registration, but in such case payment of dividends may be subject to restrictions;	› <u>Contributions in-cash</u> : min. 25% of each contribution in cash (contribution in cash should be at least 30% of total share capital);
	› <u>Contributions in-kind</u> : total contribution should be made available, except if the contribution in-kind does not exceed 50% of the share capital.	› <u>Contributions in-kind</u> : total contribution should be available, except if the contribution in kind does not exceed 25% of the share capital.
Valuation of in-kind contributions	The Civil Code sets out no requirements as to the valuation of the contributions in kind.	All contributions in kind have to be valued by an external auditor. The audited value should be included in the Deed of Association at a value not exceeding the auditor's valuation.
		There is no need for separate valuation if the assets are traded on a stock exchange or their value is supported by audited financial statements with the period end not earlier than three months before the establishment date of the new company.
Supervision	The Civil Code's common regulation for the business associations renders setting-up of a Supervisory Board if the average number of full-time employees exceeds 200 persons and the Works Committee did not waive the employees' participation in the Supervisory Board. The board should have at least 3 members.	The Civil Code's common regulation for the business associations renders setting-up of a Supervisory Board if the average number of full-time employees exceeds 200 persons and the Works Committee did not waive the employees participation in the Supervisory Board. The board should have at least 3 members.
		In addition, the establishment of a supervisory board is obligatory if more than 5% of the votes of members require it.
Responsibility	The members' obligations to the company extend only to the provision of their capital contributions and to other possible contributions as outlined in the Deed of Association.	The members' obligations to the company limited by shares extend to the provision of the face value or issue value of shares.

From 1 September 2022, Hungary implemented Directive (EU) 2017/1132 which significantly expanded the scope for company transformations within the EU, allowing mergers, and divisions (demergers and spin-offs) to be carried out cross-border while maintaining the legal continuity of the company and also in a tax-neutral way (subject to certain pre-conditions).

However, these transformation options are only available to capital companies, i.e. limited liability companies or joint stock companies.

1.2. Steps to register a limited liability company

Limited liability companies are regulated in Chapter XIII of the Civil Code. This legal form is similar to a Belgian BVBA or a German GmbH.

1.2.1. Deed of Association / Founding Deed

A limited liability company is founded by a deed of association signed by all partners; or a founding deed if the company is set up by a single partner. The founding documents have to be countersigned by a Hungarian lawyer.

Usually, the Hungarian lawyer also assists the founders in compiling any necessary founding documents. During their interaction with the lawyer, the founders must bring decisions at least on the followings:

- › the corporate name and registered seat of the business association;
- › members of the business association, indicating their name (corporate name) and address (registered seat), for legal persons and business associations lacking the legal status of a legal person - their (company) registration number;
- › the business association's activities which the company intends to indicate in the Company Register;
- › the subscribed capital of the business association, the financial contribution of each member, as well as how and when the subscribed capital is made available;
- › the mode of representation and the method of signing for the company (joint, single);
- › a specimen of signatures will be taken by the Hungarian lawyer in the process;
- › the name and address (registered seat) of the first executive officers appointed by the members (shareholders), and of the first appointed supervisory board members and auditor where applicable, and for legal persons and business associations lacking the legal status of a legal person their (company) registration number;
- › the duration of the business association, if established for a limited period;
- › the amount of capital contribution of each member;
- › the split between share capital and capital reserve (if not the entire capital contribution is intended for share capital);
- › the extent of voting rights.

1.2.2. Entry into the Company Register

The company is established by the act of the court of registration. All companies and sole trader businesses should be registered by territorially competent courts of registration based on the company's registered seat. The Hungarian lawyer in charge of company registration submits the application and any necessary documents to the court electronically. The court of registration issues an electronic certificate of registration.

As a part of the "one-stop shop" company registration, the Court of Registration provides also the company's tax number and statistical code generated by the relevant authorities.

The foundation of a limited liability company ("Kft.") is exempt from state duty.

Time to complete:

- › 1 day, if template founding documents are submitted (simplified registration).
The template is laid down by relevant regulation, has just a few options to choose from and may not be amended by any further details;
or alternatively:
- › up to 15 working days, if the company's founding documents are tailor-made (e.g. include any provisions different from those of the template or are free-form).

In both cases the completion time of the registration may be prolonged by the tax registration procedure up to 8 working days.

1.2.3. Registration of a Client Gate (Hungarian: "Cégkapu") account

Companies must register a so-called Company Gate (Hungarian: "Cégkapu") account which is a company's account on the Government's official website with all official communication and filing tax returns being processed via this account.

Whereas the company's managing director(s) have full access to the Company Gate, different levels of access may be set up for employees and external service providers performing different functions. For example, an accounting services provider should be furnished with access enabling it to file tax returns and annual financial statements. The pre-condition for anyone to obtain Company Gate access is having their personal account with the Client Gate (Hungarian: "Ügyfélkapu" - a similar government services online portal for private individuals).

Further, as the communication is performed in the Hungarian language only, in the case of foreign national managing directors it may be recommended they grant full access to the Company Gate to their accounting services provider who will keep in touch with the authorities in a timely manner.

1.2.4. Registration with the territorially competent Chamber of Commerce

Entities are required to register with their territorially competent Chamber of Commerce (e.g. Budapest Chamber of Commerce) and to pay registration contribution to the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce based on the Chamber Act (Act CXXI of 1999).

The registration fee of HUF 5,000 (or approx. EUR 13) should be paid within 5 days following the registration.

Following the year of registration, the annual membership fee of the same amount should be paid until 31 March of that year to the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

1.2.5. Registration with the Hungarian Central Statistical Office

All business associations are obliged to register with the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (hereinafter: “Statistical Office” or “HCSO”).

All companies are obliged to electronically file regular statistical reports related to their business activities (usually annually).

1.2.6. Opening a Bank Account

In Hungary, companies and private entrepreneurs must open at least one bank account immediately after the establishment of the company or a private entrepreneur.

A legal person should submit the below documents to a bank to have its bank account opened:

- › Certificate of incorporation, and an extract from the Company Register (forwarded by the lawyer in charge of company registration);
- › If the company is not yet registered at the Court of Registration: certificate about the application for registration at the Court of Registration. The bank has to be informed about the registration immediately;
- › Notarized deed of association / deed of foundation;
- › Notarized specimens of signatures of those with signatory authority on the company;
- › Personal identification documents of those with signatory authority on the company.

Many banks require potential clients to upload the certificates of incorporation and an extract from the Company Register electronically on the bank’s website before the actual appointment with the bank clerk. These files are provided to the companies by their lawyer in charge of company registration as soon as the company registration is approved by the court of registration.

A taxpayer has to apply for registration with the local tax authority within 15 days of obtaining a license for performing the business activity.

Businesses are obliged to disclose their:

- › Name and registered seat;
- › Tax number, statistical number and main activity
- › Trade licenses / other licenses;
- › Bank accounts;
- › Data necessary for identifying the local tax office of the taxpayer;
- › Statutory body / other persons authorized to act on behalf of the company in tax issues;
- › Representation of the company;
- › etc.

Generally, all taxes must be paid in HUF to the Hungarian Tax Authority. However, with a temporary effect (during the state of emergency declared in view of the armed conflict in the neighbouring country), since 2023 the corporate income tax (subject to notification to the Hungarian tax authority) and the local business tax (without notification) may be paid in EUR or USD. These provisions were permanently implemented into the Hungarian legislation starting from August 2023.

Local taxes (including local business tax, building tax and land tax) should be paid to the municipalities of the registered seat and branch offices. The tax base should be split between the municipalities involved according to the split method set out by law.



2. Employing People in Hungary

2.1. Registration

Before the establishment of an employment relationship, the employer is required to complete a registration obligation toward the Tax Authority.

As part of the registration personal data of the employee and employment data, (e.g.: the name of the position, working time per week, first and last day of the employment relationship, qualification of the employees etc.) prescribed by the relevant regulation should be declared within the following deadlines:

- › Relating to the commencement of the employment relationship, on the first day of the insurance relationship before the work is started;
- › Within 8 days from the date of termination of the relationship.

2.2. Labour Contract

A labour relation is deemed to be established by a labour contract – entering into this contract is allowed only in written form. In the written contract (besides the personal data of the parties) at least the below two conditions should be indicated:

- › the name of the position
- › the salary of the employee.

Any other employment-related content can be indicated based on the agreement of the parties, if it is in line with the labour rules.

Labour contracts should be concluded for a definite or indefinite period. A probation period may be agreed by the parties in case of both types of contracts, but the probation period cannot exceed 3 months.

Within 7 days from the starting date of the employment relationship, the employer is obliged to inform the employee of the main circumstances of the employment, including:

- › the daily working hours;
- › any additional elements of the remuneration;
- › the way of accounting the wages, the frequency and the payment date of wages;
- › job description;
- › duration of paid leave, the way of determining paid leave and the rules of taking it out;
- › the rules applied for determining the amount of notice period;
- › whether the employee is under the scope of a collective agreement, and
- › the person exercising the employer's rights.

2.3. Working Term Notes

2.3.1. Working hours

As a general rule, the statutory number of daily working hours is 8 hours, and weekly working hours are 40 hours in the case of a full-time employee. The number of hours worked per day may not exceed 12 hours per week and 48 hours including overtime work. The maximum hours to be worked per week should be taken into consideration on average if an irregular work schedule is applicable.

Overtime hours are overall limited to 250 hours per year. Starting from 2021, in addition to the above 250 hours an additional 150 hours extraordinary overtime hours can be ordered by the employer based on the written agreement of the employee and the employer.

2.3.2. Minimal wage

As in most EU member countries, in Hungary legal monthly minimum wages are set regularly. The minimum wage from 1 January 2025 is a gross of HUF 290,800 (or approx. EUR 727) per month for unskilled workers, and a gross of HUF 348,800 (or approx. EUR 872) for skilled workers, which is an increase of 9 and 7 percent respectively compared to 2024. However, the Hungarian minimum wage is independent of the industrial / commercial sectors and the individual's professional experience, therefore, it applies uniformly to all employees. The only aspect to be taken into account, when we apply it, is which category (unskilled or skilled) the individual belongs to.

The actual salaries are significantly higher. The average gross (monthly) salary amounted to gross HUF 727,700 (or approx. EUR 1,819) in December 2024.

2.3.3. Holiday entitlement

Employees shall be entitled to annual paid holidays comprised of basic and extra holidays.

The amount of basic holiday shall be 20 working days. This basic amount is increased in accordance with the years of age of the employee and reaches up to 30 working days for employees of the age of forty-five and above.

Furthermore, extra vacation time is allowed under certain circumstances (e.g. child care, "hazardous" work health conditions, etc.).

According to the general rule, vacation time should be taken in the respective year. There are only some strict reasons (e.g. illness, maternity leave) based on which paid holidays should be legally taken in the years following the respective year.

2.3.4. National holidays

Hungary has 14 national holidays. If a national holiday is on Tuesday, the day before, or if it is on Thursday, the day after is also considered a day off, and instead of these additional day offs, employees – who are working under a general working schedule – are prescribed to work on a specified Saturday.

National Holidays

New Year's Day	1 January
1848/49 War of Independence Memorial Day	15 March
Labor Day	1 May
Founding of Hungary - King Stephen's Day	20 August
1956 War of Independence Memorial Day	23 October
All Saints' Day	1 November
Christmas Days	24-26 December
Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday	Variable
Whit Sunday and Monday	Variable

2.4. Termination of Employment Contract

A labour relationship may be terminated in the below ways:

- › mutual agreement;
- › notice by any of the parties (general notice period is 30 days, however, this period is increased based on the years of the related employment relationship and it can be up to 3 months in case of notice by the employer or up to 6 months based on the agreement of the parties);
- › notice with immediate effect by any of the parties (without indicating the reason for it during the probationary period, but in any other cases only by the indication of the reason).

An employee shall be entitled to severance pay, if his employment relationship is terminated by the employer by notice or by the employee himself by notice with immediate effect, given that the employee has at least 3 years of service time. The amount of severance pay available to the employee increases with the service time elapsed (from 1 month to 6 months of absence fee).

2.5. Social Security and Health Insurance

An employer is obliged to declare, deduct and pay social security contributions both on behalf of an employer and on behalf of an employee.

The employer has to pay a social contribution tax, which is 13% of the gross salary of the employees. However, social contribution tax allowances are available if certain conditions are met (employment relationship with employees entering the labour market, e.g. after their maternity leave; women raising three or more children, entering the labour market; employment of workers employed in agricultural jobs or jobs not requiring professional qualifications, employees with reduced ability to work; persons in public employment, employment of research workers or in relation to research and development activity).

The levels of social security contributions:

2025		
	Employee	Employer
Social security contribution		
Social security contribution tax	18.50%	13.00%
Total	18.50%	13.00%

Employers with at least 25 employees are subject to [rehabilitation contribution](#) if the number of incapacitated employees is below 5% (mandatory employment ratio). The annual amount of rehabilitation contribution shall be calculated by multiplying the number of employees missing from the mandatory employment ratio by [the amount of 9 times the minimum wage](#) ($9 \times \text{HUF } 290,800 = \text{HUF } 2,617,200$).

2.6. Implementation of the Whistleblowing Directive

On 25 May 2023, Act XXV of 2023 on the Regulations of Complaints, Notifications of Public Interest and the Reporting of Abuse was enacted. This legislation implements the domestic requirements of the Whistleblowing Directive (EU) 2019/1937.

Businesses with at least 50 employees are required to establish an internal whistleblowing system. For employers with more than 249 employees, this system must be managed at the local level.



3. Accounting Practices and Audit Requirements

3.1. Form and Content of Accounts

3.1.1. Accounting rules

The Act on Accounting (Act C of 2000; furthermore: the “Accounting Act”) sets out the accounting rules which are harmonized with the relevant directives of the European Community and with international accounting principles.

Companies performing any activities subject to state regulatory function should primarily follow special accounting rules set out by relevant Government ordinances, whereas in the issues not covered by such special accounting rules the Accounting Act should be followed.

Companies may opt for the accounting rules under the IFRSs as adopted by the EU. Above that, preparing financial statements under the IFRSs as adopted by the EU is obligatory for any company whose shares are publicly traded on regulated markets of the European Economic Area (EEA) and any credit institutions, or financial institutions subject to prudential regulation.

Eligibility / obligation to keep books under the IFRS accounting rules

Type of companies	FY 2025
Credit institutions and financial enterprises subject to the prudential regulation	Required
Insurance companies and other financial service providers	Optional
Companies listed on the Hungarian Stock Exchange or regulated markets in the European Economic Area (EEA)	Required
Subsidiary companies whose parent company prepares the consolidated financial statements under the IFRSs	Optional
Other companies (except financial enterprises) subject to the audit requirement	Optional

3.1.2. Financial year

Concerning reporting, businesses may opt either for a financial year aligning with a calendar year, or for a financial year (of 12 months) other than a calendar year. In the latter case, a notification should be filed with the Hungarian tax authority.

3.1.3. Functional currency

The functional currency for the general ledger is HUF, but the Accounting Act allows to use of EUR or USD initially or from the first day of the next fiscal year (before that the founding documents should be amended accordingly).

Different currencies are also allowed under certain conditions defined in the Accounting Act.

3.1.4. Statutory financial reports

All entities registered in the Company Register are required to maintain a double-entry bookkeeping system.

All entities subject to double-entry bookkeeping requirements shall prepare statutory Financial Statements and a Business Report in the Hungarian language based on the data of the accounting closing of the financial year.

The Financial Statements and the audit opinion (if the company is subject to the audit requirement) need to be filed with the Ministry of Justice before the last day of the 5th month following the balance sheet day (which is 31 May of next year in the case of a financial year corresponding with the calendar year). After that, the Financial Statements become publicly available on the website of the Ministry of Justice.

Consolidated Financial Statements (see below point 4.4) should be filed with the Ministry of Justice before the last day of the 6th month following the balance sheet day (which is 30 June of next year in the case of a financial year corresponding with the calendar year).

The above rules are also applicable to the Hungarian branches of foreign companies with the difference that the Financial Statements and the Audit Opinion to be filed are those of their foreign company as prepared under the accounting rules in effect for that foreign company in the country of incorporation. The foreign company's Financial Statements and audit opinion should be translated into the Hungarian language. The filing deadline and public availability are the same as the above.

Companies are required to keep and preserve their accounting records, financial statements, annual reports and all documents for 8 years. It means that all evidence and documents for the year 2025 have to be available by 2033. Any documents related to employment must be retained for 50 years.

3.2. Valuation of Assets under the Accounting Act

All intangibles, advances and prepayments on intangibles and value adjustments of intangible assets shall be recognised as **intangible assets in the balance sheet**. Rights and intellectual products can be modified by value adjustment when the market value is permanently and significantly higher than the book value. Conversely, extraordinary amortization is allowed to record on these assets.

The capitalised value of the foundation and reorganisation and experimental development costs (which are not qualified investments and renovations) may be recognised as intangible assets if they are expected to generate profits in the future.

Fixed assets shall be recognised as tangible assets if they permanently serve the company's operations, directly or indirectly (i.e. for more than 1 year). Furthermore, the advances and prepayments for the acquisition of assets of those in the course of construction, and the value adjustments made on tangible assets are included under tangible assets in the financial statements. Under value adjustments of tangible assets, only the difference between the market value - in excess of the book value - and the book value may be shown for the tangible assets. Conversely, extraordinary depreciation is allowed to be recorded on these assets.

Fixed assets are those that have been bought with the aim of producing profit for the company or reaching an influence through keeping shares. **Initial measurement is at cost at acquisition** and depreciated during their useful life. Worth to bear in mind that useful life may differ from the real working term of an asset.

Investments are recorded at **cost**.

Current assets are inventories, receivables, securities, cash and such kind of assets that do not serve permanently the undertaking's operations.

Inventories may be valued either at **average cost** or **First-In-First-Out (FIFO)** method. Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) is not permitted.

Foreign Exchange gains and losses on year-end valuation: **monetary assets and liabilities** have to be recognised without considering their amount, contrary to the International Accounting Practice. Losses and gains on monetary assets and liabilities can be recognised and are tax deductible.

Securities are valued based on market value principles.

3.3. Financial Statements

The **financial statements** include:

- › Balance Sheet;
- › Statement of Profit and Loss;
- › Notes to the accounts (including cash-flow statement);
- › Business Report.

Revenues and costs, receivables and liabilities are shown grossly in the financial statements, and no netting is allowed by the law (with rare exceptions explicitly set out in the Accounting Act). This applies to assets and liabilities as well as to the P&L items.

3.4. Consolidated Financial Statements in Hungary

Parent companies are not obliged to prepare the consolidated financial statements for a financial year if two of the following three thresholds do not exceed the following limits on the balance sheet date in two consecutive years preceding the financial year:

- › the balance sheet total does not exceed HUF 10,000 million (approximately EUR 25 million);
- › the annual net sales revenues do not exceed HUF 20,000 million (approximately EUR 50 million);
- › the average number of employees in a year does not exceed 250 persons.

When determining the above thresholds, the total figures of the parent company, its subsidiary companies and jointly controlled entities before consolidation shall be taken into consideration. The figures of jointly controlled entities shall be taken into consideration in the percentage of capital share.

If any of the subsidiary companies or jointly controlled entities of the parent company did not exist in the financial year preceding the subject year, then the above thresholds shall be established based on average figures estimated for the subject year.

Companies listed on the Stock Exchanges of the European Union member states are obliged to prepare their consolidated financial statements in accordance with the [International Accounting Standards / International Financial Reporting Standards \(IAS / IFRS\)](#) as adopted by the EU. Companies not listed on the Stock exchange are not obliged to apply the IAS / IFRS rules with regard to consolidation.

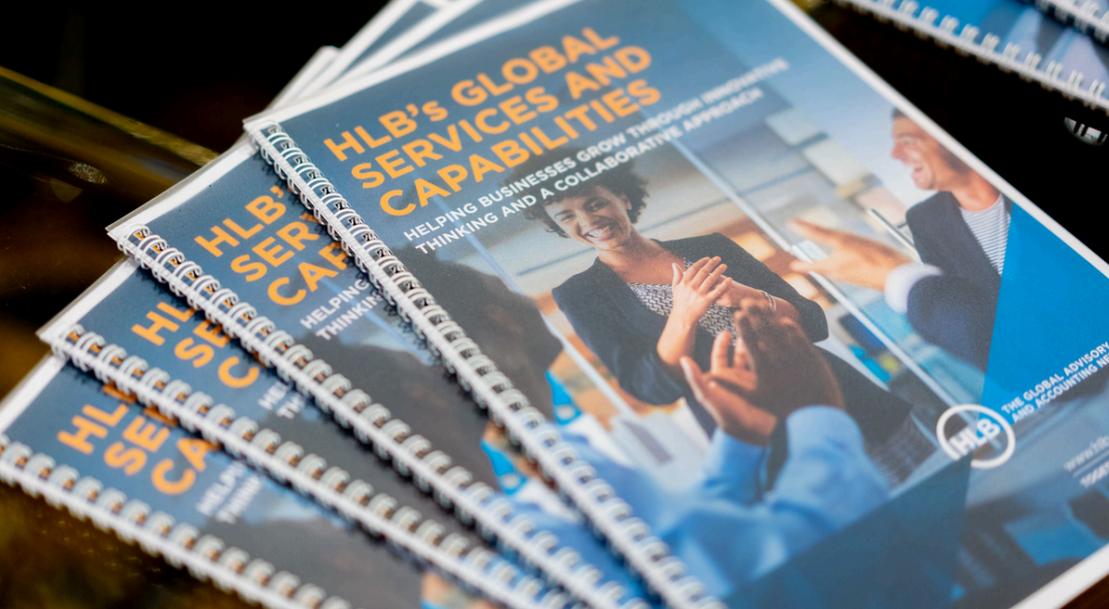
3.5. Audit Requirements

Generally, the election of an [auditor](#) is [compulsory](#) for all companies having double-entry bookkeeping. There are exemptions from this requirement, but the company's supreme body may decide to assign an auditor to review its general ledger.

Those companies are exempted from the annual audit requirement, whose annual net sales do not exceed HUF 600 million (approx. EUR 1,500,000) and the average number of employees does not exceed 50 persons. This threshold was raised from 300 million starting from 1 January 2025. The above thresholds shall be calculated based on the average of the two financial years preceding the financial year under review.

Notwithstanding the above, the audit requirement stands for the following cases:

- › if so prescribed by the Accounting Act or by any other law;
- › for the companies subject to consolidation;
- › for the Hungarian branch office of a foreign company.



4. Corporate Taxation

The Act on Corporate Tax and Dividend Tax (Act LXXXI of 1996; hereinafter: “Corporate Income Tax Act” or “CIT Act”) distinguishes between [resident](#) taxpayers and [non-resident](#) enterprises.

A company shall be regarded as a resident if it is incorporated under Hungarian law or if its place of management is located in Hungary. The tax liability of resident taxpayers shall apply to their income earned both in Hungary and abroad ([worldwide tax liability](#)).

Non-resident enterprises are enterprises that shall not be deemed residents based on their place of management. The tax liability of non-resident entrepreneurs extends only to their income from business operations performed through their Hungarian branches or to their income derived from the sale or withdrawal of shares in a company that owns real estate ([limited tax liability](#)).

Whether or not a foreign company should be deemed as having a permanent establishment for Hungarian tax purposes, should be examined primarily based on the relevant double taxation treaty (“DTT”), if any, and secondarily on the provisions of the CIT Act. In the absence of a DTT, relevant provisions of the CIT Act should be governing.

According to the CIT Act, a non-resident should be deemed as having a Hungarian permanent establishment if it directly utilises natural resources, or allows utilisation for consideration of the followings: natural resources (or rights to such resources), property, and land located in Hungary. Some other activities, especially sale for consideration or in-kind contribution of the mentioned assets also give rise to a Hungarian permanent establishment.

4.1. Corporate Income Tax Base

In Hungary, taxable income (i.e. tax base) is based on financial statements. The profit before tax based on financial statements shall be adjusted by tax base decreasing and increasing adjustments determined by the Corporate Income Tax Act, i.e. increased by non-deductible expenses and decreased by non-taxable revenues.

Under certain conditions, the calculated tax can be decreased by tax allowances set out in the CIT Act.

4.2. Tax Calculation

The tax liability of a company is calculated as follows:

Profit before tax
- Tax Base Deductions
+ Tax Base Increases
= Calculated tax base
% Tax (9%) ¹
Tax Allowances
= Final tax liability

¹ see Paragraph 5.12.

4.3. Minimum Tax

The minimum income shall be calculated as 2% of the total revenue adjusted by certain increasing and decreasing items. If the greater of the profit before tax and the corporate income tax base is still less than the minimum income, then the company might opt to pay the corporate income tax based on the minimum income. Otherwise (in the case of not opting to pay the tax on the minimum income) such company should make a statement in its corporate income tax return presenting its cost structure. By making the above statement, there is a risk that based on its risk analysis program the tax authority selects the company for a tax investigation.

4.4. Tax adjusting items

A non-exhaustive list of the corporate income tax base adjusting items is presented below:

Tax base increasing items	Tax base decreasing items
+ Depreciation and amortization of assets accounted for according to the Act on Accounting ⁽¹⁾	› Depreciation and amortization of assets according to the Corporate Income Tax Act ⁽¹⁾
+ Costs and expenses incurred not in the interest of business operations ⁽²⁾	› Losses carried forward from previous tax years
+ Expenses accounted for concerning the creation of provisions for expected liabilities and future costs	› Revenues accounted for concerning the release of provisions for expected liabilities and estimated expenses
+ Impairment of receivables	› Reversal of impairment losses
+ Rules on interest deduction limitation ⁽³⁾	› Dividend received (see under 5.8.)
+ Certain types of income of the controlled foreign company calculated based on the CIT Act as if the CFC would be a resident	› 50% of the profits of royalties (see under 5.9.)
+ Receivables waived against related parties	› Development reserve for future capital investments
+ Transfer pricing adjustments (see under 5.5.)	› Transfer pricing adjustments (see under 5.5.)

⁽¹⁾ A distinction needs to be made between depreciation for tax and accounting purposes. At initial measurement all, assets have a depreciation / amortization key that reflects their useful lives. This key is determined by the Company. Depreciation for tax purposes is more strictly regulated, the depreciation keys applicable are determined by the Corporate Income Tax Act. The general depreciation key applicable for tangible assets is 14.5%. Higher keys apply to computers, IT equipment and certain industrial equipment (33%) and vehicles (20%). For buildings, the maximum rates set out by CIT Act are 2%, 3% and 6% depending on the type and duration of the structures. A 5% tax depreciation rate may be applied to rented out buildings (if accounted for as tangible assets). A 30% tax depreciation rate may be applied to any other types of tangible and intangible assets leased out to customers. Land, works of art and assets (including intangibles, too) with undefined useful life are not allowed to be depreciated.

⁽²⁾ In general, expenses made for non-business purposes are not recognised as expenses for tax purposes. The tax legislation provides a list of various costs and expenditures that are not seen as incurred in the interest of the business, and hence, should be treated as non-deductible items. Examples include certain entertainment expenses, final money transfers, goods' or services' transfers without consideration, the book value of missing assets, consideration paid to a controlled foreign company, etc.

⁽³⁾ To comply with Council Directive (EU) 2016/1164 laying down rules against tax avoidance practices that directly affect the functioning of the internal market, the thin capitalisation rules are replaced by the rules on interest deduction limitation as of 1 January 2019. Based on the rules of legal harmonisation, when determining the corporate tax base, from the net financing cost, a maximum of 30% of the EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) or HUF 939,810,000 (EUR 3 million calculated at the exchange rate set out by law) (whichever is higher) may be enforced as recognized cost. The amount of the net financing cost exceeding the above threshold should be treated as a non-deductible expense for tax purposes (increasing the profit before tax).



4.5. Transfer Pricing Documentation

The Hungarian transfer pricing regulation contains more stringent requirements than the majority of the countries belonging to the European Union or OECD member countries. Under the Hungarian transfer pricing decree, the list of related party transactions subject to documenting requirement is fairly extensive. Generally, the transactions between affiliated companies need to be documented if the value (net of value-added tax) of the transaction on a consolidated basis in the tax year exceeds HUF 100 million (or approx. EUR 250,475).

The criteria for consolidating transactions are set out in the relevant Ministry of Finance decree. In this respect, further requirements have been set out from 2023, namely: procurement should not be consolidated with the sale of products manufactured from purchased materials, nor can a transaction involving expenses be consolidated with a transaction involving primarily income.

The Hungarian transfer pricing regulation endorsed the Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (hereinafter: “[OECD Guidelines](#)”). The OECD Guidelines provide a framework for analysing the transfer prices for intra-group transactions, which state that the prices set for intercompany transactions should be based on the “arm’s length principle”. The arm’s length price should be determined by any of the methods described in the OECD Guidelines.

The Hungarian transfer pricing regulation follows the OECD regulation, Hungary has also introduced the Country-by-Country (henceforth: “CbC”) regulation and the Master file - Local file transfer pricing documentation rule.

The Hungarian transfer pricing regulation follows the OECD regulation, Hungary has also introduced the Country-by-Country (henceforth: “CbC”) regulation and the Master file - Local file transfer pricing documentation rule.

Under the general rule, the ultimate parent entity must file the CbC report to its local tax authority, if

- 1) the group qualifies for a multinational group meaning that group members (companies, subsidiaries, permanent establishments) operate under two or more countries' jurisdictions, and
- 2) the consolidated group revenue exceeds EUR 750 million in the fiscal year preceding the reporting fiscal year.

If the Hungarian company is only a subsidiary, it should not submit the CbC report on its behalf, reporting annually only the identification data of the parent entity (the ultimate parent company in charge of the CbC reporting). The maximum default penalty can be HUF 20 million (or approx. EUR 50,158) if there is missing, delayed, erroneous, incorrect or incomplete compliance with the CbC reporting obligation. The taxpayer is exempted from the default penalty connected to omission, delay, erroneous, incorrect or incomplete fulfilment, change submissions, delivery of data, or failure to provide the data, if its conduct may be deemed reasonable under the given circumstances.

The required content of the master file and local file is in line with the OECD Guidelines. The Hungarian regulation is OECD compatible, with only some extra information (e.g. date of preparation) to be shown additionally in the transfer pricing documentation.

The Master File, based on the Hungarian Transfer Pricing Decree, shall contain:

- › information about the group's organisational structure;
- › a general introduction to the group;
- › a depiction of the value chain of the group's most significant products and an outline of its main geographic markets;
- › a list of important service agreements concluded between related parties;
- › a functional analysis showing the contribution of each member entity towards value creation;
- › information regarding the group's intangible goods;
- › information regarding the group's research and development activity;
- › presentation of the group's intercompany financing activity (including significant financing agreements concluded with unrelated parties);
- › the group's financial and tax position;
- › a list and a brief presentation of the group's effective unilateral advance pricing agreements and other tax-related agreements on the distribution of income between countries;
- › date of preparation, and modification.

The Local file presents the local taxpayer and the agreements between the taxpayer and its related parties. From the tax year 2023, the Local File is divided into two parts: the common part at the taxpayer's level and the transaction-level part.

The local file, based on the Transfer Pricing Decree, shall contain:

- › the organisational structure of the local entity;
- › a description of the entity's activity and its business strategy;
- › presentation of main competitors;
- › information on controlled transactions;
- › a copy of effective advance pricing agreements and other tax rulings to which the local tax jurisdiction is not a party and which are related to controlled transactions;
- › a functional analysis showing the contribution of each member entity towards value creation;
- › describe the regular transfer pricing methods;
- › determining the arm's length price range;
- › the connection between the arm's length price and the price that the company used;
- › any litigations, jurisdictional issues connected to transfer prices;
- › date of preparation, and modification.

Any financial data used in Local File should be linked to the data included in the taxpayer's financial statements: general ledger accounts, cost centres, cost units, profit centres or job numbers are requested to be shown. In addition, if cost allocation has been established in connection with the transaction value, information about the cost allocation method and the allocation keys applied should be provided.

The local transfer pricing documentation has to be prepared by the date of the actual submission of the corporate income tax return. The deadline for the preparation of the Master File shall be the deadline applicable for the ultimate parent company, but not later than 12 months after the last day of the Hungarian taxpayer's fiscal year.

On recent years, the transfer pricing documentation is within the scope of the high priorities of the Hungarian tax authority's audits.

Based on our current tax audit experience, the Hungarian Tax Authority frequently challenges the transfer prices applied between affiliated companies. The transfer pricing documentation needs to be drafted carefully in accordance with the regulation, also taking into account the risk factors of a tax audit.

In the case of a tax audit, the Hungarian Tax Authority may levy a default penalty of up to HUF 5 million (or approx. EUR 12,500) per documentation per tax year for failure to prepare the documentation or for late preparation.

In the case of repeated violation of the Hungarian transfer pricing rules, the Tax Authority may impose a penalty of up to HUF 10 million (or approx. EUR 25,000) per documentation per tax year. In the case of repeated absence of the same transfer pricing documentation, the maximum penalty may be imposed amounting to 4-fold of the general default penalty (i.e. up to HUF 20 million; or approx. EUR 50,000) per documentation. Furthermore, if the transfer prices applied in the controlled transaction are not at arm's length, a tax penalty of up to 50% of the tax shortage and late payment interest (amounting to the prime rate increased by 5 percentage points calculated based on the calendar days for the period of underpayment, but for a maximum of 3 years) may be imposed.

Starting with the controlled transactions performed in the tax year 2024, the following data should be submitted to the Hungarian Tax Authority as included in the taxpayer's annual corporate income tax return (per transaction or consolidated transaction):

- › the type of transaction;
- › typical NACE code;
- › the name and tax number of the related companies involved in the transaction;
- › the net value of the transaction in HUF;
- › the amount of the corporate income tax base adjustment, if any;
- › the arm's length pricing method applied;
- › type of pricing;
- › accounting standards applied;
- › the arm's length price or range of profitability indicators;
- › applied price.

4.6. Tax Allowances

The corporate income tax payment liability can be decreased by tax allowances granted by the CIT Law. The main categories of tax allowances are presented below:

- › development allowance available for companies implementing investment projects;
- › tax allowance for funding of filmmaking;
- › tax allowance for sponsorship of spectator team sports;
- › tax allowance for small and medium-sized entrepreneurs;
- › tax allowance for energy efficiency improvement projects;
- › tax allowance for live music services.

Furthermore, there is a possibility to support filmmaking organisations or spectator team sports through the allocation of tax advances which entitles taxpayers to a tax credit.

4.7. Withholding tax

Hungary does not impose withholding tax on dividends, interest or royalties paid to legal entities. However, such payments made to controlled foreign companies are not recognised as an expense for tax purposes.

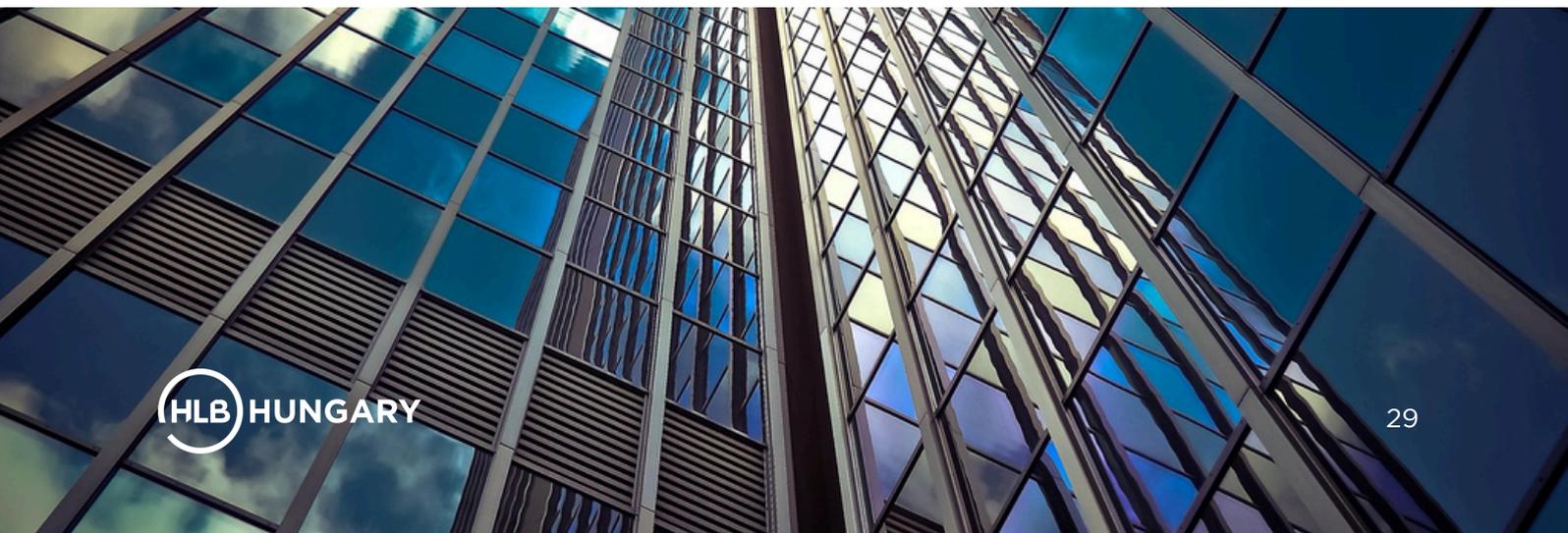
4.8. Participation Exemptions

4.8.1. Dividends

Dividends received are exempt from corporate income tax without any holding requirement except for dividends received from a Controlled Foreign Company (CFC). The exemption is granted with the condition that the dividend is not accounted for by the company paying the dividend as an expenditure from its pre-tax profit.

4.8.2. Capital gains

Capital gains are in general included in the profit of ordinary activity of the company, thus taxed at the general corporate income tax rates unless the participation exemption applies. Participation exemption applies for any participation (without minimum proportion requirements) declared to the Hungarian tax authority within 75 days after the acquisition of the participation. The participation declared shall be held by the taxpayer among its assets for at least 1 year before the sale or derecognition as a non-monetary, in-kind contribution. The above preferential tax treatment is not applicable for capital gains derived from participation in a controlled foreign company.



4.9. Preferential IP box regime

As of July 2016, the scope of the IP box regime has been significantly narrowed to comply with the OECD's Modified Nexus Approach under BEPS Action 5. Accordingly, limitations apply to tax base allowances concerning the purchased registered intangible assets or intangible assets embodying rights to royalties, furthermore in connection with research and development services received from related parties for the production of such intangible assets.

The above limitations apply to the tax base deductions on the following titles (detailed below) as regards the following intangible assets: royalties received, capital gains realised on the disposal of registered intangible assets or intangible assets embodying the right to royalties or on the removal of such assets as a non-monetary contribution from the books.

› **Royalties received:** According to the IP box regime 50% of the profits of royalties received may be deducted from the corporate income tax base. The deductible amount shall not exceed 50% of the pre-tax profit. The definition of royalty includes only profits from certain exclusive rights (patents, protection, software usage or application licences or from qualified drugs for rare diseases) or the sale or the removal of such rights as a non-monetary contribution, including the percentage of the profit from the sale of goods or services directly attributable to such exclusive rights.

› **Disposal of registered IP:** Capital gain exemption applies for the sale of registered IP (including the write-off from the books as a non-monetary in-kind contribution) with the condition that the IP was registered at the Tax Authority within 60 days from its acquisition or production.

› **Disposal of IP embodying the right to royalties:** The capital gain exemption is applicable for the sale of non-registered IP embodying rights to royalties (including derecognition as non-monetary, in-kind contribution up to the amount transferred from the retained earnings reserve to the tied-up reserve during the tax year. The above amount may only be released for the purchase of intangible assets embodying rights to royalties during the 5 years after the tax year in which it was tied up).

R&D expenses are acknowledged expenditures for corporate income tax purposes. In addition, the CIT Act allows a further deduction of the direct cost of basic research, applied research and experimental development carried out within the taxpayer's scope of activities, as a result of the above, a double deduction might be applied in relation to the above R&D costs. The above deduction can be settled in the tax year where the costs are incurred or if the costs are capitalized, where the depreciation is claimed.

In connection with basic research, applied research and experimental development performed jointly by a taxpayer and an institution of higher education, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, a research institution operated as a central budgetary agency or a research institution (research facility) established by either of them or jointly, as well as any research institution operating in a form of a business association under majority state ownership directly or indirectly, the taxpayer may claim three times the amount of the direct R&D costs.

The repatriation of Hungarian earnings is tax-free, since there is no withholding tax on the distribution of dividends under Hungarian domestic law (see under 5.7.).

4.10. Loss Carry-Forward / Deferral of Losses

Taxpayers may apply the losses carried forward from previous periods, as a tax base decreasing item, up to 50% of the tax base calculated without loss carry forward.

Taxpayers can use annual losses generated in 2015 and thereafter the latest in the fifth tax year following the year when the loss was generated. As a temporary rule, losses generated in 2014 or before can be carried forward until 2030 at the latest.

4.11. Corporate Group Taxation

Corporate group taxation may be selected by domestic related companies which apply the same accounting rules (Accounting Act or the IFRSs as adopted by the EU) and balance sheet date, if there is at least 75% majority control between them. The establishment of corporate group taxation is subject to the approval of the tax authority. The group's tax liability is fulfilled by a designated group member as a group representative.

As an advantage of corporate group taxation, the tax base of group members shall be calculated on a consolidated basis, which means that the tax base of loss-making group members with a negative tax base can be deducted from the tax base of profit-making group members with a positive tax base, however, this deduction might not exceed 50% of the calculated positive tax base of the profit-making group members. Transactions between group members, as a rule, are out of the scope of the transfer pricing rules (i.e. tax base increase and documentation requirement are not applicable).

As another advantage of corporate group taxation, under certain conditions, group members can jointly use the tax benefits assigned to certain group members. The entitlement for the tax benefit, obtained before the group taxation status, remains after the establishment of the group taxation status if the group member continues to meet the conditions. Obtaining a new tax benefit is also possible if compliance with the tax benefit conditions is undertaken and actually met by a group member.

4.12. Corporate Income Tax Rate

The tax rate is 9% generally for the positive (calculated) tax base or based on the minimum income (see under 5.2. and 5.3.).

4.13. Tax Returns and Tax Payments

As a general rule, the tax year corresponds to the calendar year unless the taxpayer has opted for a business year different from the calendar year.

Annual tax returns must be filed by 31 May of the year following the relevant year. In the case of taxpayers whose business year is different from the calendar year, the annual tax returns shall be submitted by the last day of the fifth month following the last day of the relevant business year.

Companies have to pay monthly or quarterly tax advances during their financial year. The difference between the tax advances paid and the final tax liability has to be settled by the submission deadline of the relevant annual tax return.

4.14. Double taxation relief

In the case of foreign source income derived from a non-treaty country tax credit is granted by the Hungarian legislation amounting to up to 90% of the tax paid abroad or the tax calculated based on the average domestic tax rate.

Hungary has concluded treaties for the avoidance of double taxation with more than 80 countries. The Hungarian double tax treaties usually apply exemption of the foreign source income as a method of avoidance of double taxation.

4.15. Implementation of Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) regime

As part of Hungary's commitment to OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) 2.0 Pillar Two standards, a comprehensive legislative package was enacted with effect from January 1, 2024, introducing the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) regime—also known as the Global Minimum Tax. The Hungarian implementation aligns with EU Council Directive 2022/2523 and introduces key mechanisms such as the Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (QDMTT) and supporting reporting requirements for in-scope groups.

The GloBE rules apply to multinational enterprise (MNE) groups and large domestic groups with an annual consolidated revenue of at least EUR 750 million in at least two of the four preceding financial years. The rules aim to ensure that large companies pay an effective tax rate (ETR) of at least 15% in each jurisdiction where they operate.

4.15.1. Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (QDMTT)

Hungary introduced a domestic top-up tax designed to “capture” any shortfall from the 15% minimum effective rate before other jurisdictions can apply their top-up tax rules. The QDMTT is the main mechanism ensuring Hungary retains taxing rights over profits generated locally.

Covered taxes when calculating the effective tax rate include:

- › Corporate Income Tax (CIT – 9%)
- › Local Business Tax (HIPA)
- › Innovation Contribution
- › Energy Suppliers' Income Tax

4.15.2. Income Inclusion Rule (IIR) and Undertaxed Profits Rule (UTPR)

While the QDMTT applies from 2024, Hungary will adopt the Undertaxed Profits Rule (UTPR) from 2025, allowing other jurisdictions to apply top-up tax when Hungarian entities do not meet the minimum tax.

The Income Inclusion Rule (IIR) enables parent entities to pick up low-taxed income of foreign subsidiaries; however, Hungary's domestic QDMTT takes priority in most scenarios.

4.15.3. Substance-Based Carve-Outs

Hungarian law incorporates the GloBE's substance-based carve-out, reducing the amount of income subject to top-up tax by a portion of:

- › Payroll costs (initially 10%, declining to 5% over time)
- › Tangible assets (initially 8%, also declining to 5%)

This ensures that genuine economic activity—such as headcount and fixed asset investment—is not unfairly penalized.

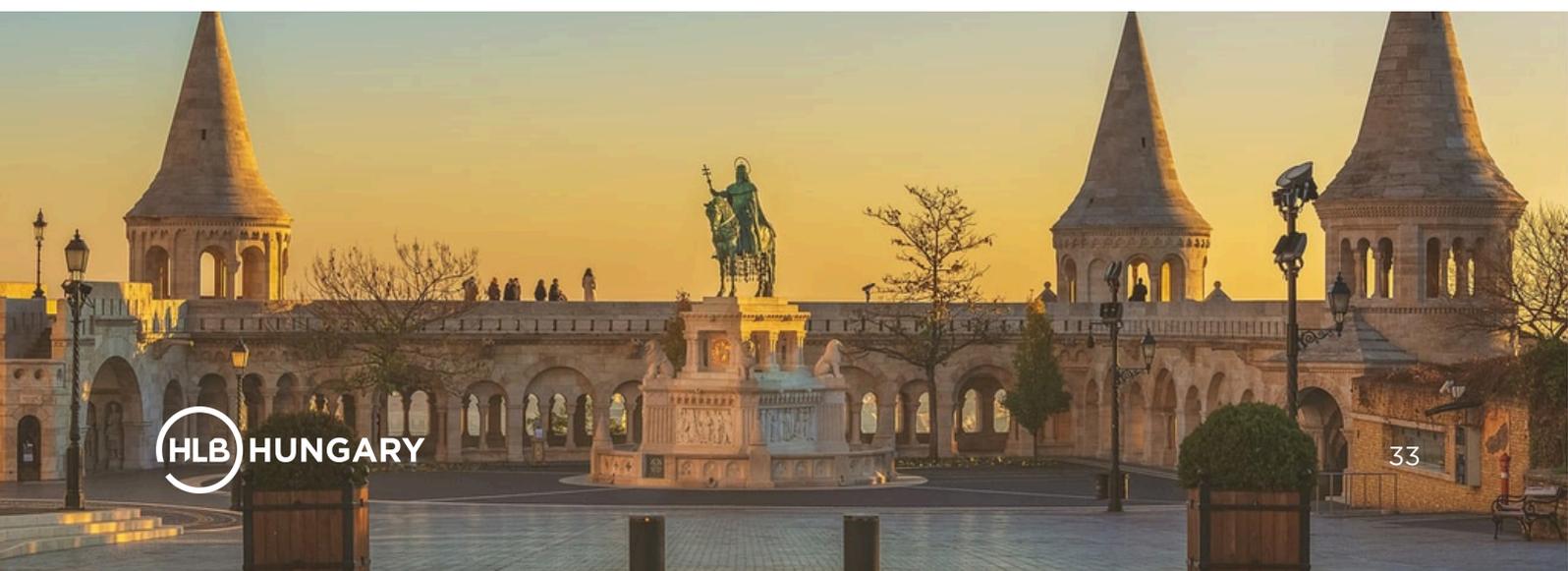
4.15.4. GloBE Notification and Filing Requirements

All entities falling under the GloBE regime are required to notify the Hungarian Tax Authority (HTA) by December 31, 2024, using forms GLOBEA or GLOBEM. The notification must include:

- › Group membership details
- › Estimated effective tax rate per jurisdiction
- › Identification of the reporting entity
- › Amount of top-up tax, if any

Failure to comply with the notification obligation may lead to penalties up to HUF 5 million.

The full GloBE information return, including the top-up tax computation, is due within 15 months after the end of the fiscal year (18 months for the first year).





5. Personal Income Taxation

Hungarian tax liability is determined by a person's tax residency.

5.1. Tax Residency

Hungarian tax residents are taxed on their worldwide income, regardless of where they earn it. Non-residents are taxed on their Hungarian source income only. Taxpayers should check whether the taxation of their income taxation is regulated by a double tax treaty.

To determine the tax residency of a private individual several factors should be taken into consideration, for example:

- › permanent residence,
- › usual place of residence,
- › centre of vital interests,
- › nationality.

If a private individual is considered a tax resident in more than one country, the double tax treaty concluded between the two countries should be examined for the determination of the tax residency.

After the determination of the tax residency, the regulation of the double tax treaty should be applied as to which country should tax the income concerned.

To avoid double taxation, tax treaties include different types of double taxation avoidance techniques, for example, applying income exemption in the resident country, if the income is taxable only in the source country, or using tax credits in the resident country if a treaty allows the taxation of the income concerned in both of the countries.

In the absence of a double tax treaty with the relevant country, the Hungarian domestic regulations should be applied for determining the tax residency, as well as the taxation of the specified income. The Hungarian domestic regulations provide both for the elimination of tax avoidance and for reducing tax burdens resulting from double taxation.

The individuals who are not considered Hungarian tax residents based on the facts, are deemed Hungarian non-residents and are liable to pay Hungarian income tax only on their Hungarian-source income.

In line with most Hungarian double tax treaties, withholding tax can be applied on some types of income (for example on interest and dividends), if the income is considered a Hungarian source income. In most of the double taxation treaties, the withholding tax deductible from a Hungarian source income is usually capped at 15% which equals the domestic personal income tax rate.

The income can be considered as a Hungarian-source income, if it is derived from one of the following activities (non-exhaustive list):

- › employment with a domestic employer;
- › a legal relationship where the party that orders the work is resident in Hungary;
- › activities exercised in Hungary;
- › assets (any property value) located in Hungary.

5.2. Tax Base

The income of individuals in Hungary is split up into two main parts with further subdivisions applied. These two main parts are:

- › Consolidated tax base income (income derived from employment relationships or free-lance contracts);
- › Incomes that are taxed separately (interest, dividends, capital gains).

The tax base of different types of income is determined by the deduction of itemised costs or a flat-rate cost from the income, but sometimes cost deductions are not applicable.

5.3. Capital Income

Income from capital investments can be split up as follows:

- › Interest income;
- › Income from securities lending;
- › Profit realised on swaps;
- › Dividend income;
- › Capital gains;
- › Income from stock exchange transactions;
- › Income from permanent investments;
- › Income on the capital withdrawn from enterprises.

5.3.1. Taxation of cryptocurrency

From 1 January 2022, the income earned on transactions carried out by a cryptocurrency (e.g. Bitcoin, Ethereum, etc.) qualifies as a separately taxable income, meaning that no social contribution tax is payable thereafter as in 2021. The personal income tax rate is 15%.

The transaction performed becomes taxable only when the cryptocurrency leaves the “crypto world”: the conversion of a cryptocurrency to another cryptocurrency is tax-exempt.

Provided that certain conditions are met, transaction income that does not exceed 10 per cent of the minimum wage is non-taxable.

The calculation of the cryptocurrency income is based on the total currency exchanged from a cryptocurrency (“income”) deducted by the total currency exchanged to cryptocurrency (“expense”) in the given tax year. It is important to indicate in the tax return as expense the total HUF amount used to purchase cryptocurrencies even if there were no sales of cryptocurrencies in the given tax year to avoid the taxation of the total amount exchanged from a cryptocurrency to a currency in the future.

5.4. Tax Allowances

5.4.1 Tax-base allowances

The regulation provides a possibility for taxpayers to reduce the tax of the consolidated tax base or the payable tax. (Should not be confused with the consolidated taxation of spouses which does not exist in Hungary).

Employees/private individuals can claim the following five types of allowance:

- › tax base allowance for mothers raising four or more children;
- › allowance for young people under 25;
- › allowance for mothers under 30;
- › health care tax base allowance;
- › first marriage allowance;
- › family tax and contribution allowance.

5.4.2. Tax allowance for mothers raising four or more children

Starting from 1 January 2020 a new tax allowance has been introduced whereby women raising four or more – own or adopted – children are entitled to deduct from their personal income tax base any income earned on certain types of activities (basically employment or work assignments performed in a personal capacity). Due to this tax allowance, a mother’s annual personal tax liability may be reduced to zero, if she earned income from employment or work in a personal capacity only. Passive incomes such as income from property rent are out of the scope of this tax allowance.

5.4.3. Tax allowance for young people under 25

The allowance for young people under 25 can be claimed up to a gross HUF 656,785 (roughly EUR 1,642) amount monthly, which translates to a HUF 98,518 (roughly EUR 246) net amount, and it provides an exemption from personal income tax for young people under 25 until the aforementioned threshold.

5.4.4. Tax allowance for young mothers under 30

Starting from January 2023, women under the age of 30 can reduce their consolidated tax base under the Personal Income Tax Act by the allowance of mothers under the age of 30, provided that their entitlement to the family allowance opens on the day before they turn 30, but after 31 December 2022.

The maximum amount of the tax credit per tax year is the product of the young mother's months of entitlement in the tax year up to a pre-determined threshold (for 2025: HUF 656,785 (roughly EUR 1,642) monthly).

The tax credit for mothers under 30 can be claimed after the tax credit for mothers with four or more children and after the tax credit for young people under 25, but before the personal tax relief, the first-married couples' tax relief and the family tax relief.

The tax credit is granted to young mothers on income qualifying as wages, other income earned from employment (with one exception) and certain self-employment income types. It is available from the month of entitlement to the family allowance after the age of 25 at the earliest, up to the month of entitlement after the age of 30 at the latest.

If the young mother's tax base is reduced to zero after taking into account the young mother's tax credit, the remaining credit can still be claimed as a family tax relief against social security contributions.

5.4.5. Healthcare tax base allowance

The healthcare allowance can be claimed as a tax base deduction in the case of special health problems or medical disabilities.

Based on the given statement, the employer or payer decreases the tax advance base for each eligible month by an amount equalling one-third of the minimum wage rounded to one hundred forints (in 2025 monthly HUF 96,900 – approx. EUR 242)

This allowance can be claimed by a person who suffers from an illness defined in Government Decree 335/2009 (XII.29) on illnesses qualifying as serious disabilities, and receives disability allowance or disability support.

5.4.6. First marriage tax allowance

A tax allowance deductible from one's personal income tax base, is available to the first weds, i.e. the first marriage for at least one party to the couple. The amount of the tax base allowance which can be claimed by the married couple, is HUF 33,335 (or approx. EUR 84) every month for two years period from the date of the wedding. It is practically equivalent to a HUF 5,000 (or approx. EUR 13) reduction in personal income tax liability. First marriage tax allowance can be provided together with the family tax allowance if the requirements are met.

5.4.7. Family tax and contribution allowance

Private individuals can claim family tax allowance which means if they meet the conditions they can deduct the amount of family tax allowance from their consolidated tax base. The family tax allowance is available to private individuals who are eligible for family allowance in respect of a child or children according to the Family Assistance Act.

The Hungarian government announced a 50% increase in the family tax allowance starting from 1 July 2025.

The amount of family tax base allowance until 30 June 2025 - depending on the number of dependants (in fact, school-age children raised in the private individuals' household) shall be:

- › HUF 66,670 (or approx. EUR 167) in the case of only one dependant (equivalent to HUF 10,000 - or approx. EUR 25 - reduction of tax);
- › HUF 133,330 (or approx. EUR 334) if the number of dependants is two (equivalent to HUF 20,000 - or approx. EUR 50 - reduction of tax);
- › HUF 220,000 (or approx. EUR 552) if the number of dependants is three or more (equivalent to HUF 33,000 - or approx. EUR 83 - reduction of tax);

Starting from 1 July 2025, the family tax base allowance shall be the following:

- › HUF 100,000 (or approx. EUR 250) in the case of only one dependant (equivalent to HUF 15,000 - or approx. EUR 37,50 - reduction of tax);
- › HUF 200,000 (or approx. EUR 500) if the number of dependants is two (equivalent to HUF 30,000 - or approx. EUR 75 - reduction of tax);
- › HUF 330,000 (or approx. EUR 825) if the number of dependants is three or more (equivalent to HUF 49,500 - or approx. EUR 124 - reduction of tax);

for each beneficiary dependant per each month of eligibility.

The family allowances which have not been used fully because they exceeded the calculated personal tax liability, may be taken over to the social security tax due from the private individual's income.

Starting from January 2023, for the beneficiary dependents who qualify as permanently ill or severely disabled persons under the Family Support Act, the family tax allowance may be claimed in the amount increased by HUF 66,670 per month of entitlement and per beneficiary dependent which is increased to HUF 100,000 per month from 1 July 2025.

The higher family tax relief can be claimed for income earned from 1 January 2023 and included in the consolidated tax base according to the provisions of the Personal Income Tax Act.

5.5. Tax Rates

The personal income tax rate of all income is 15%.

5.6. Tax Returns

All individuals, both Hungarian tax residents and non-residents having any Hungarian taxable income are required to file a tax return using the form available on the website of the Tax Authority.

Tax returns must be filed by 20 May of the following year. The aforementioned date is also the due date of the tax payments.

Alternatively, the Hungarian Tax Authority prepares personal income tax return drafts for those private individuals on whose behalf their employer (or a legal entity payer under other types of assignments or economic transactions) deducted personal income tax in the course of the tax year and who have personal accounts on the state services portal ("Ügyfélkapu").

Private individuals should finalise such drafts by amending the amounts presented or overwrite them by filing the full annual tax return mentioned above. If such a draft is not finalised by the private individual or overwritten by a submitted annual tax return before the assigned deadline (20 May of the year following the tax year), then it becomes the private individual's final personal income tax return.

5.7. Tax Payments

The employer as a payer shall be required to pay the tax advance assessed by the 12th day of the month following the month when the income was paid and declare it in accordance with the Act on the Rules of Taxation.

Beyond personal income tax obligation, other social security contributions calculated as the percentage of the tax base should also be deducted, paid and declared.

The amounts of taxes and contributions (in the percentage of the tax base) deducted by the employer from the employee's income derived from employment relationship are:

- › 15.00% personal income tax,
- › 18.50% social security contribution:

The employer is liable for the below contribution calculated as a percentage of the gross salaries:

- › 13% social contribution tax

If the private individual's income is not liable to tax deductions by the employer (payer), then tax advances should be paid by the individual himself/herself every quarter by the 12th day of the month following the relevant quarter (a quarterly advance under HUF 10,000 should not be paid. When the quarterly advances' aggregated amount achieves HUF 10,000, then in this quarter this aggregated advance becomes payable).

Tax advances must be paid in Hungarian Forint. In case the employee receives the salary in a currency other than HUF, the income tax must be calculated in HUF using the Hungarian National Bank's exchange rate on the 15th of the month preceding the month in which the income was received.

5.8. Social-security related self-employment schemes in Hungary

Foreign employers, who are not required to be registered under Hungarian law (hereinafter referred to as "Foreign company"), are also required to pay social security contributions on income (subject to social security) paid to the private individuals employed in Hungary.

Foreign companies should perform report- and tax return-related obligations in relation to their employees, whose legal relationships are covered by the Hungarian social security system.

This obligation can be performed in the below ways ((a), (b), (c)):

a) by way of a representative of the foreign company specified in the Act on the Rules of Taxation (actually it is a Hungarian branch office or a taxation / financial representative),

or

b) in the absence of any specified representative – directly by itself.

To comply with these obligations by itself, a foreign company has to meet a registration liability at Hungarian National Tax Authority as an employer.

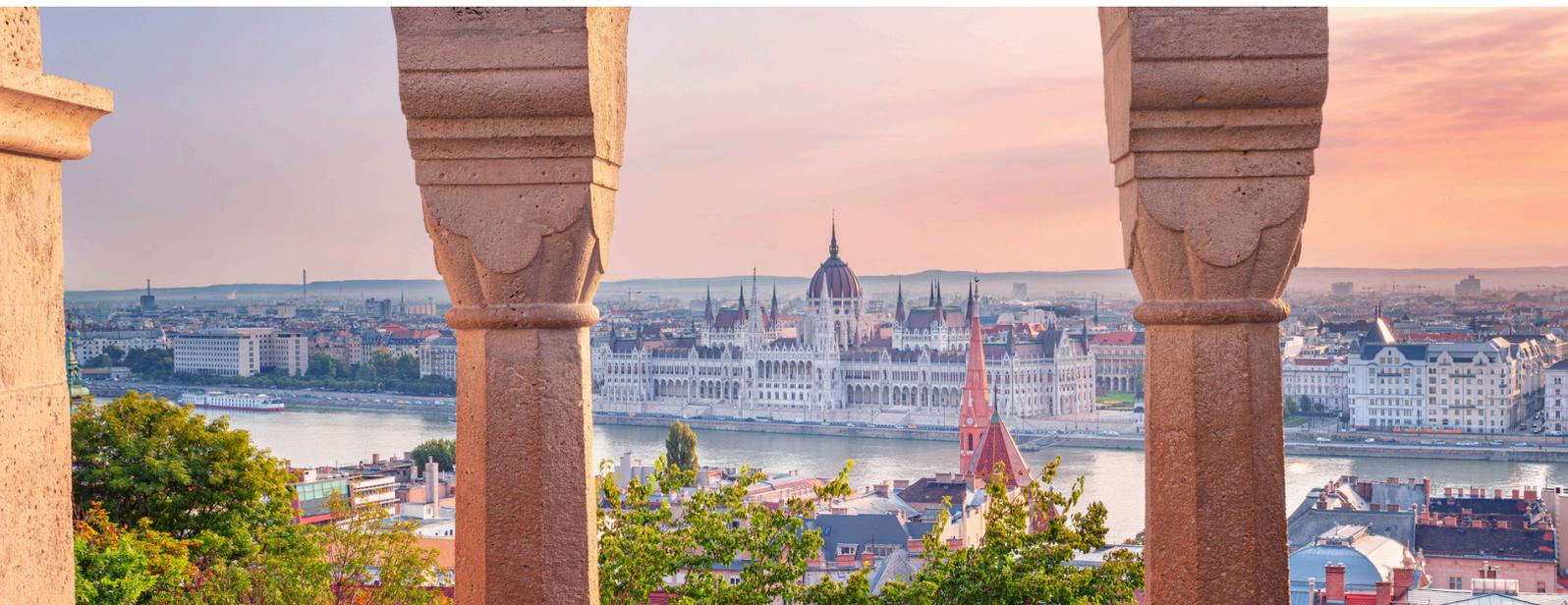
If the foreign company – employing a person who is covered under the Hungarian social security system – does not have a representative in Hungary (a) or fails to meet the registration obligation (b), then the related obligations arising in connection with the employment:

c) should be performed by the employee, also bearing the consequences of failing to meet these obligations (excluding default penalty and tax penalty).

In Hungary, it is by far the most common way that the employees perform the related obligations regarding this scheme in lieu of the foreign company, but under their name.

The insured private individuals, who are employed by a foreign company should perform all the obligations arising in relation to their insurance relationship (contribution payment, registration, tax returns obligation).

Since the income of the employee is received from a foreign company, which does not qualify as a payer in Hungary, it is the employee, who must pay personal income tax advance (15% of the income) on his income every quarter by the 12th of the month following the relevant quarter. Personal income tax returns should be submitted annually by 20 May following the relevant year. The 13% social contribution tax, which is normally the employer's burden, in such cases should also be borne by the private individual.





6. Value-Added Tax (VAT)

The Hungarian VAT legislation is harmonised with the European Community VAT legislation.

6.1. Taxable persons, the obligation for registration for VAT purposes

A taxable person is a person who performs a business activity, regardless of its place, aim or result.

Taxable persons shall register in Hungary when performing taxable supplies of goods or services, intra-Community acquisitions or importation of goods with Hungarian place of supply or exceeding the threshold for distance sales to Hungary (with the exemption of transactions subject to the reverse-charge procedure).

6.2. Registration for VAT without having an establishment in Hungary

The taxpayer must fulfil the registration obligation before the commencement of its business activity on the territory of Hungary, because carrying on taxable activities in Hungary (including holding inventory) is only allowed under a Hungarian VAT ID.

To be able to file for registration with the tax authority, foreign companies without a branch office on the territory of Hungary, i.e. with no independently operating business entity registered as a branch office in the Hungarian company register, must meet special conditions.

A foreign company is not required to establish a branch if **does not hire employees** in Hungary (including the assignment or hiring-out of an employee or agent employed in a foreign country to perform work in Hungary) and pursues any one of the following for-profit economic activities:

- › teaching, research and educational activities provided at educational institutions or higher education institutions,
- › arts-related activities,
- › professional sports activity,
- › activities limited to the supply of domestic goods purchased by the company or the supply of services if this occurs without a personal presence on the territory of Hungary and through the use of a commercial card issued by it abroad,
- › utilisation of real property and natural resources for consideration, the transfer, sale or in-kind capital contribution of a right of property value related to real property and natural resources.

Registration (application for a Hungarian tax ID, EU tax ID) is performed by the submission of the following documents:

- › registration form 'T201',
 - › certificate of incorporation in the foreign country (not older than 30 days). Hungarian translation is not needed if the original is in English, German or French (otherwise necessary),
 - › specimen signature,
 - › copies of personal identification cards or passports of those with signatory authority on the foreign company,
 - › tax residency certificate from the country of incorporation, and
 - › if the registration obligation is fulfilled retrospectively (after the commencement of the business activity), the starting date of the activity must also be provided.
- It should be noted that a retroactive registration may be sanctioned by a default penalty.

6.3. Fiscal representation requirements

Hungarian VAT law mandates that businesses established outside the European Union (so-called third-country entities) that carry out taxable transactions in Hungary are required to appoint a fiscal representative to act on their behalf in all VAT-related matters. This obligation applies regardless of whether the activity involves the supply of goods or services, as long as it is subject to Hungarian VAT and the foreign entity does not have a fixed establishment within the EU.

The fiscal representative must be a legal entity established in Hungary, typically a limited liability company (Kft.) or a joint-stock company (Rt.). From 2025, stricter conditions apply: the representative must either have a minimum registered capital of HUF 150 million or provide a financial guarantee (usually a bank guarantee) of equivalent value. Furthermore, the fiscal representative must be in good standing with the Hungarian Tax Authority (NAV), which means they cannot have any outstanding public debts or tax liabilities.

The responsibilities of the fiscal representative are broad and carry significant legal risk. They include handling the VAT registration process, filing VAT returns, issuing invoices, making VAT payments, maintaining accounting records, and representing the foreign business in tax audits and procedures. Importantly, the representative is jointly and severally liable with the foreign business for all VAT obligations incurred during the period of representation. This shared liability means that if the third-country entity fails to fulfill its tax obligations, the Hungarian representative can be held fully responsible.

To formalize the arrangement, the foreign business must issue a letter of appointment to the fiscal representative. The representative then registers with the Hungarian Tax Authority, which assigns a Hungarian VAT number to the non-EU business. The registration becomes effective only once the representative notifies the authority and provides all necessary documentation. From that point forward, all VAT-related communication and compliance are handled through the representative.

6.4. VAT Rates

There are three tax rates under the VAT regime:

- › a standard rate of 27%, applicable to most goods and certain services (general);
- › a rate of 18%, applicable to dairy products, bakery products, entry tickets to music or dancing events;
- › a reduced rate of 5%, applicable to essential goods and services (pharmaceutical products, district heating services, books and newspapers), basic food products (swine, sheep, bovine, goat, poultry meat, eggs and milk), hotel services, restaurant/dining services and internet access services.
- › The sale of newly built real estate may also be subject to 5% VAT if certain conditions are met.

6.5. Reporting obligations

VAT returns are due monthly, quarterly or yearly depending on the amount of the cumulated net VAT balance. The VAT returns and payment are due by the 20th day of the month following the respective tax reporting period.

According to the Hungarian VAT Act, the Recapitulative Statement (reporting the intra-Community supplies and acquisitions of goods and services) must be filed monthly or quarterly. The Recapitulative Statement must be filed by electronic means by the 20th day of the month following the respective reporting period.

As part of the regular VAT return, a detailed domestic VAT summary report shall be submitted on the vendor invoices based on which input VAT was deducted.

Besides the above, as part of the regular VAT return, a special detailed reporting obligation applies to supplies of goods subject to the domestic reverse charge procedure (e.g. cereal and grain products, iron and steel products).

Taxpayers are obliged to submit Intrastat reports if their goods purchases from other EU Member States exceed the threshold of HUF 400 million (or approx. EUR 1,000,000) or their sales of goods to other EU Member States exceed the threshold of HUF 160 million (or approx. EUR 400,000) in the last 12 months. Intrastat reports are due by the 15th day of the month following the month of the purchases or sales.

6.6. Invoicing

Invoices can be issued by using pre-printed invoice blocks or by invoicing software. Electronic invoices are also applicable (if the relevant legal requirements are met).

Invoices issued under the Hungarian VAT ID are required to be in strict sequential order, the sequential numbers being generated by the invoicing program or indicated on pre-printed invoice blocks. Invoicing is due immediately or within a reasonable period (not longer than 8 days) after the service is performed/goods are delivered.

The user documentation of the invoicing software containing all functions of the invoicing software used shall be retained within the statute of limitation. Should the functionalities of the application change (e.g. a new version of the software is released), the documentation must also be updated.

6.6.1. Online invoice reporting

Data of any outgoing invoices (including B2B tax-exempt transactions, reverse charge, intra-Community and third country-related transactions and B2C invoices issued to non-taxpayer private individuals) issued by an invoicing software should be submitted automatically to the tax authority in a real-time mode (immediately) in a predefined format.

The obligation to supply data covers all taxpayers resident for tax purposes in Hungary, consequently, all VAT-registered taxpayers have to perform data-supply of their outgoing invoices. The data-supply requirement is independent of the geographic location where the invoice is issued. What should be taken into account is whether or not the invoice issuer is a resident (i.e. registered) taxpayer in Hungary.

The invoicing software available in the Hungarian market is usually compliant with the legal requirements in effect, including the real-time data transmission requirement. Any other (foreign or own-developed) invoicing software should be properly amended, so that to meet the real-time data transmission requirement.

The penalty for those taxpayers, who do not comply with these regulations is up to HUF 1,000,000 (approx. EUR 2,500) per invoice.

6.6.2. Data supply requirement for invoices issued using pre-printed invoice blocks

If invoicing is performed by using pre-printed invoice blocks, then data is required to be reported manually through the website of the Tax Authority within 4 calendar days for invoices where the VAT charged does not exceed HUF 500,000 (or approx. EUR 1,254). If the VAT amount is equal to or more than HUF 500,000, the data shall be provided to the Tax Authority within 1 calendar day.

6.7. Right to deduct VAT

According to the general rules, the input VAT charged on the purchase of goods or services is deductible in so far as the goods and services are used for the taxable activity of the taxable person.

The input VAT charged on the purchase of the following goods or services is generally non-deductible:

- › motor fuel and other fuel used for the operation of passenger cars;
- › yachts, vessels suitable for sports and entertainment purposes;
- › passenger cars, motorcycles above 125 cm³ capacity;
- › residential properties and related purchase of goods or services, e.g. services ancillary to
the construction or remodelling of residential properties (except if the taxpayer opted for taxation concerning the supply or rental of the properties);
- › food and beverages;
- › restaurant or catering services,
- › taxi services;
- › parking services;
- › road tolls;
- › 30% of input VAT charged concerning telephone and mobile telephone services and internet protocol-based voice transmission services;
- › 50% of the input VAT is related to services used for the operation and maintenance of passenger cars.

6.8. VAT Refund

Foreign taxable persons established in other EU Member States can reclaim Hungarian VAT under the 2008/9/EC Directive procedure. The refund application shall be submitted to the Member State of the establishment at the latest on 30 September of the calendar year following the refund period (in electronic format).

The minimum reclaimable input VAT amount is:

- › for a period of less than a calendar year, but not less than 3 months: EUR 400;
- › for one calendar year, or the remainder of a calendar year less than 3 months: EUR 50.

Foreign taxable persons not established in an EU Member State are entitled to a 13th Directive claim if they are established in a recognised third country with a reciprocity agreement. Currently, Hungary has reciprocity agreements with Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Serbia and Turkey and United Kingdom. In the case of Turkey, the scope of mutual VAT refunds is limited to the VAT on fuel for goods and passenger transport, road tolls, goods and services related to vehicle maintenance, and goods and services purchased in respect to presence at trade fairs. Taxable persons established in recognized third countries shall submit the reclaim application directly to the Hungarian Tax Authority.

6.9. Special schemes

There are special schemes for groups of taxable persons established in Hungary (VAT Grouping), the exemption for small enterprises (from 1 January 2025 up to HUF 18 million, approx. EUR 45,000), travel agents, margin scheme for second-hand goods, works of art and collector's items and antiques, farmers, transactions with investment gold and one-stop shop for telecommunication, broadcasting and electronic services.

6.10 Domestic reverse charge procedure

A domestic reverse charge procedure has been introduced between Hungarian registered taxable persons in line with Article 199 of the VAT Directive for the following transactions:

- › handing over of constructed real estate which shall be registered in the real estate register;
- › provision of construction or other similar works, which are treated as services supplied
 - for building, expansion, remodelling and any other form of alteration of a property, provided
 - that the construction is subject to authorization by the competent building authority or to
 - the building authorities acknowledgement;
- › hiring out of employees and supply of staff;
- › supply of certain waste materials;

- › supply of real estate property that would be in general exempt from VAT, provided that
 - the seller opted for taxation (with exception of supply of building plots, buildings before first occupation or buildings with an operating permit not older than two years);
- › supply of collateral between a debtor and creditor if the pledged property is used for the enforcement of the receivable.
- › supply of tangible assets or supplies of goods or services where the net amount exceeds HUF 100,000 (or approx. EUR 251) performed by taxpayers under liquidation;
- › transfer of allowances to emit greenhouse gases;
- › supply of certain grains and cereal products;
- › supply of certain iron or steel products.

From January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2026, the reverse charge mechanism shall apply to the supply of natural gas through the natural gas system located within the territory of the Community or through any network connected to such a system, between taxable dealer entities established in Hungary, provided that both the supplier and the purchaser are domestic taxable persons registered for VAT and liable to pay tax.

6.10. Introduction of the eÁFA (eVAT) system

From January 1, 2024, there are three ways to submit VAT returns in Hungary. Taxpayers can continue to use the traditional 65 form via the ÁNYK system. However, for the first time, the VAT return for January 2024 can also be submitted through the new e-VAT system. Within this new platform, there are two options: accepting a pre-filled draft return provided via the eafa.nav.gov.hu website, or submitting invoice-level data through a machine-to-machine (M2M) interface, which is then compiled into a draft return by the tax authority (NAV).

In the traditional method, taxpayers must fill out the M and K sheets—detailed lists of domestic purchases, sales, and corrections—which create significant administrative burdens, especially for businesses with large transaction volumes. NAV does not validate these submissions; if discrepancies arise, it may initiate data reconciliation or compliance audits that can lead to penalties.

In the online e-VAT platform, the taxpayer must supplement NAV's data (e.g., with intra-community purchases) and declare VAT deduction rights. The system can be accessed only by a company's legal representative or authorized primary user. Secondary users may edit data but cannot finalize submission. This method eliminates the need for M and K sheets, as the system is based on NAV's data and does not require validation.

The M2M interface involves transforming a business's VAT analytics into NAV's required format and transmitting it electronically. This route allows for automatic validation and feedback from NAV, though prior registration and development are required. Unlike e-personal income tax, e-VAT returns must always be explicitly approved.



7. Other Taxes and Special Compliance Rules

7.1. Special Taxes (surtaxes)

Special taxes form an integral part of the Hungarian tax system, therefore it is advisable to check whether your company should be affected.

The most common ones are as follows:

1. Special tax on financial institutions (banks, other financial institutions);
2. Special tax on underwriters and investment fund managers;
3. Insurance surtax;
4. The income tax of energy suppliers (the 'Robin Hood tax');
5. Retail tax;
6. Telecommunication tax;
7. Mining contribution;
8. etc.

7.2. Extra Profit Taxes

In 2022, so-called "extra profit taxes" were imposed on certain sectors (or the already existing special taxes were extended to further taxpayers, their tax rates were increased for this period).

On November 21, 2024, the Hungarian government issued Decree 356/2024 (XI.21.), which amends the existing legislative framework for special extra-profit taxes introduced in 2022 (Decree 197/2022). The decree extends several sector-specific extra-profit levies into the 2025 tax year while also eliminating some charges.

Under the amended rules, credit institutions and financial enterprises remain subject to the bank extra-profit tax in 2025. The tax base is determined by the pre-tax profit reported in 2023, adjusted by deducting 2023 dividend payouts (unless treated as pre-tax expenses) and one-off non-core income. The base is increased by amounts like the financial institutions' contributions, transaction levies, and extra-profit taxes. The tax is charged at 7% for profits up to HUF20 billion, and 18% on any excess. Purchases of government bonds may reduce the payable amount under defined conditions.

The decree also prolongs the insurance "supplementary tax" into 2025. For the first HUF48 billion of the tax base, rates are set at 3% for non-life and 2% for life insurance, increasing to 14% and 6%, respectively, above that threshold. Insurers must calculate, pre-pay, and report the tax in two installments by January 31 and July 31, 2026, with a prepayment due by December 10, 2025. Bond purchases can similarly offset liabilities.

In addition, the income tax for energy providers remains fixed at 41%, and the retail tax and the 95% Brent-Ural differential levy on oil product manufacturers are both continued for 2025. However, several other extra-profit taxes are repealed from January 1, 2025: these include the net-revenue levy on oil producers, the extra tax on renewable energy producers, levies on balancing capacity providers, pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors, telecoms, and additional mining royalties.

Therefore it is recommended to assess the implications thereof if your company belongs to any of these sectors:

7.2.1. Extra profit taxes on financial sector:

Scope:

- a) extra profit tax on banks and financial institutions;
- b) financial transaction tax ('FTT')

The scope of the FTT taxpayers has been extended to include companies providing payment services, credit and money lending, currency exchange and currency exchange

intermediation activities in Hungary in the legal form of cross-border services;

- c) transaction tax of investment firms and commodity exchange operators;
- d) insurance surtax.

7.2.2. Extra profit taxes on energy sector:

Scope:

a) the income tax of energy suppliers (the 'Robin Hood tax')

The scope of taxpayers of the Robin Hood tax has been extended to include manufacturing industry producers (this category includes bioethanol producers, starch and starch products producers and sunflower oil producers).

b) 95% windfall tax on oil price spread

7.2.3. Extra profit taxes on other sectors:

Scope:

a) retail sales tax.

7.3. EKAER

Road transportation in Hungary was entirely subject to the Electronic Public Road Trade Control System (Hungarian acronym is "EKAER"). By using EKAER the actual route of the goods can be tracked, because transport-related data have to be registered in a central electronic system before starting the transport.

Under the regulations in force since 1 January 2021, the EKAER reporting obligation covers the following activities:

- › intra-Community acquisition,
- › intra-Community sale,
- › import and export for other purposes, and
- › first supply of goods subject to VAT to a non-direct end-user in Hungary,

ONLY IF any of the above-mentioned activities are carried out by road transportation (by any kind of motor vehicle) and so-called notifiable products are transported.

In the terminology of the new regulation, the range of notifiable products is the same as the range of the previous "risky products", which are defined in Decree No. 51/2014 of the [Ministry for National Economy](#).

The notifiable products are therefore entirely equivalent to the risky products in the previous terminology, and the range of these products has not changed: it has not expanded, nor has it narrowed. Under the new rules, there are "notifiable (formerly: risky) foods" and "notifiable (formerly: risky) other products" for which the tariff headings have remained unchanged.

In other words, for products that did not qualify for risky products before, the EKAER obligation has ceased: whatever is the means of transport for a non-notifiable product, whatever its weight or value, the taxpayer is not required to make a declaration under the rules of the EKAER.

Furthermore, although the scope of activities subject to EKAER has not changed, but, in contrast to the previous regulation, the reporting obligation already applies to all motor vehicles, regardless of the toll obligation or the total weight of the given motor vehicle.

At the same time, the rules of the EKAER exemption for previously risky products also remained in force, so, among other things, there is no EKAER obligation for transports from the same consignor to the same consignee with the same vehicle, as long as neither the product value exceeds HUF 1 million (or approx. EUR 2,508), nor the product mass exceeds 500 kg.

However, the new regulation also allows for voluntary declaration, i.e. when a taxpayer decides to meet the legal obligations of the EKAER regulation at his own (or his business partner's) discretion, even if the new regulations would not otherwise oblige him to do so (because the taxpayer transports non-notifiable products). It is important, however, that if a taxpayer opts for the voluntary declaration option, he must comply with all the rules of EKAER, with one exception, otherwise, he may be fined. That exception is the security, since in the case of voluntary declarations, taxpayers do not have to pay security and thus cannot be penalized for failing to do so.

In the case of road transport of notifiable products, taxpayers are still required to provide security for their

- › Intra-Community acquisitions of products, furthermore
- › first domestic supply of goods subject to VAT, not directly to the end user.

However, this obligation shall not apply to products listed in Annex 3 of the Hungarian VAT Act (products with a VAT rate of 5% and 18%, e.g. dairy products, fish, other meats, etc.).

There has been no change in the amount of the security: it shall be continuously equal to 15 per cent of the combined, tax-exclusive value of the products declared at the time of reporting and the notifiable products determined during the 45 days preceding the given reporting. For taxpayers failing to do so, the EKAER number cannot be issued.

The previous 40 per cent EKAER default penalty can only be imposed if the taxpayer fails to comply with the EKAER reporting obligation or reports an incorrect quantity or value to the EKAER system. In the case of other, minor errors (e.g. misspellings, failure to close, etc.), legal persons can be fined up to HUF 500,000 (or approx. EUR 1,254), natural persons up to HUF 200,000 (approx. EUR 502) – [per product unit](#).

When the EKAER sanction system was amended in the summer of 2020, it was explained in the explanatory memorandum to the amending law that in the legislator's terminology, **one consignor - one consignee - one route - one vehicle** is considered as one product unit, and the above-mentioned sanction will be based on this. Consequently, companies transporting a large number of notifiable products must continue to exercise extreme caution when submitting their EKAER reports.

Special rule with a temporary effect

By **Government Decree 403/2021 (VII.8.)** the EKAÉR obligation was extended to raw materials and products of strategic importance for the security of supply in the construction industry. The obligation is in force until further notice. (Export of such materials from the Hungarian territory to any foreign country should be notified to the competent Hungarian authority and is subject to its permission until further notice - **Government Decree 402/2021 (VII.8.)**)

In April 2023, the Hungarian government implemented a ban on importing certain sensitive agricultural and animal-origin products from Ukraine, including grains, meat, eggs, honey, flour, sugar, vegetables, oilseeds, bread, and wine. Transit through Hungary remains allowable under strict conditions: shipments must exit within seven days, transport vehicles are sealed by the Tax and Customs Authority (NAV), and detailed data on the load, vehicle, route, and schedule must be logged. Additionally, expanded EKAER obligations now cover intra-EU imports of specific cereals—wheat, rye, barley, corn, rapeseed, and sunflower seeds—regardless of origin. Taxpayers must obtain EKAER numbers and, even if classified as reliable taxpayers, provide guarantees. These regulations took effect in April 2023, until July 1, and are enforced by NAV and police, with violations subject to administrative fines of up to 100% of the goods' net value.



7.4. BIREG

In addition to the relaxation of the EKAER rules (see the previous chapter), a new administrative obligation was introduced on 1 January 2021: the pre-permit registration system (or “BIREG”). The stated aim of the BIREG system is to protect domestic road transport companies.

The rules of BIREG have been incorporated into a pre-existing government decree ([Government Decree No. 261/2011](#); “BIREG Decree”) with the help of a government decree published on 31 December 2020.

BIREG is essentially an obligation to register and upload data on transports, which were carried out in the territory of Hungary

- › with a transport vehicle with a maximum permissible laden weight of over 3.5 tonnes engaged in international road transit for a fee or on its account, furthermore
- › the largest permitted international road transport of goods on own account exceeding 3.5 tons;
- › with a transport vehicle without a weight limit in the framework of the so-called cabotage (i.e. performed by a non-Hungarian haulier).

In the case of the first point above, only those international transport companies are obliged to register, which are subject to the so-called ECMT-, or bilateral licensing.

The registration and the uploading of the data related to the transport must be done on the official webpage (<https://bireg.gov.hu>), which interface was created by the Hungarian Ministry of Innovation and Technology (abbreviated as “ITM”). In addition to the Hungarian language, the free interface is also available in English.

To register the transports, the transport company shall be registered first. Then a company’s user with administrator rights must register the transport operation (this is called the “transport registration”) whenever the activity is a cabotage operation or subject to bilateral or multilateral authorisation:

- › in the case of a transport operation to Hungary: before entering the territory of Hungary, or
- › in the case of a transport operation departing from Hungary: before the start of loading
 - in the territory of Hungary;
- › in the case of transit through Hungary: before entering the territory of Hungary.

The BIREG Decree imposes a reporting obligation not only on transport companies, but also on the consignor (seller) and consignee (buyer) of the transport, but these two participants should not use the BIREG surface yet. In the case of loading in Hungary, the consignor, or, in the case of storage in Hungary, the consignee is obliged to examine the existence and the date of the permit required for the transport, the existence of the BIREG transport registration, and should document its process of inspection. If any of these documents are missing or inadequate, the consignor or consignee must notify the appropriate authority. From 1 July 2021, these participants are also required to use the electronic interface of the BIREG system to fulfil their obligations.

The incomplete or missing BIREG registration or data report may lead to a fine, the amount of which may be up to HUF 300,000 (or approx. EUR 752) in the case of consignors and consignees, and up to HUF 800,000 (or approx. EUR 2,006) in the case of transport companies (in the latter case, the operator of the transport vehicles shall be liable). Failure to comply with the obligation of loading bays may result in a fine of HUF 300,000.

BIREG has only partially replaced the EKAER system. The Hungarian legislator intended to make the deliveries of companies exempted from the administrative burden of EKAER traceable through BIREG (with this less VAT evasion is expected, consequently higher incomes for the Hungarian budget). However, in the case of notifiable (or formerly: “risky”) products subject to EKAER, BIREG should be applied in parallel with the EKAER system, i.e. the companies involved can expect increased administrative burdens.

7.5. Custom Duties

With Hungary’s accession to the European Union, the country’s customs authorities started to perform only limited routine customs checks of goods transferred across the EU internal borders.

Any trade within the EU Member States is considered intra-Community trade and is not subject to routine customs checks or duties or other fees collected in relation to the import or export of goods. Customs procedures apply to goods moved from / to non-EU countries.

7.6. Excise Duties

Excise duties are due on the import or production of excise goods, such as mineral oils, energy products and electricity, alcohol and alcoholic beverages, beers, wines, sparkling wines, intermediate alcoholic products and tobacco products.

Excise duties are **single-phase** and are levied on the manufacturer, importer or wholesaler. Further, mail-order companies (online shops) sign to the Hungarian territory goods subject to excise tax (e.g. alcoholic beverages), should register for excise duty purposes with the Hungarian tax authority. They can do it themselves or via a Hungarian proxy.

7.7. Local Business Tax

Business activities pursued on a local municipality's territory either permanently or temporarily are subject to local business tax (hereinafter: "LBT").

As of 1 January 2021, the notion of temporary business activity and the related LBT obligation ceased to exist.

It is important, however, that it continues to be a permanent establishment and thus subject to LBT in the event of a construction activity lasting more than 180 days in the area of jurisdiction of the municipality where the contractor carries out the construction activity. All calendar days of the period up to the date of the customer's acceptance of performance shall be taken into account.

The LBT liability arises with the commencement of business activities. All enterprises subject to local business tax are required to register with the local government authority within 15 days from the commencement of their activities.

The local business tax base shall be calculated based on the accounted net sales revenues (excluding the royalty revenues) reduced by the purchase value of goods sold, mediated services, subcontractor services, material expenses and direct costs of basic research and applied research and development. The sum of the cost of goods sold ("CoGs") and mediated services deductible from the tax base is limited to a percentage of the net sales revenue if the net sales revenue exceeds HUF 500 million (or approx. EUR 1,253,950), i.e. the decreasing item cannot exceed the following percentages of the net sales revenue within the following net sales revenue ranges:

- › up to HUF 500 million (or approx. EUR 1,253,950) net sales revenue: 100%,
- › between HUF 500 million and 20 billion (or approx. EUR 50,158,000): 85%,
- › between HUF 20 billion and 80 billion (or approx. EUR 200.632 million): 75%,
- › above HUF 80 billion: 70%

Related parties are obliged to calculate their local business tax liability on a consolidated basis if the aggregated amount of costs of goods sold plus mediated services exceeds 50 per cent of their net sales revenue. As of 2017, the above consolidation of the tax base is only applicable for companies qualifying as related parties as a result of the demerger following 1 October 2016.

The maximum rate of tax is 2.0% (determined by each local government individually).

7.8. Innovation Contribution

Companies with Hungarian domestic establishments within the scope of the Hungarian accounting rules are subject to innovation contribution whose tax base is equal to the LBT tax base. The rate of innovation contribution amounts to 0.3%. Small and medium-sized entrepreneurs are exempt from the innovation contribution payment (the eligibility for this exemption should be assessed based on the financial indicators of the group of companies, including the foreign member companies).

Hungarian branch offices of foreign companies are no longer exempted from paying the innovation contribution.

7.9. Transfer Duty

The acquisition of property in form of inheritance, gift or purchase may be subject to transfer duty. The general rate of the inheritance and gift transfer duty is 18%, and in case of inheritance or free-of-charge acquisition of residential property 9%.

The acquisition of real estate property or movable property or rights specified in the law is subject to transfer tax. The general rate is 4% of the market value of the property acquired for consideration (up to HUF 1 billion – or approx. EUR 2.51 million – of the property’s market value; the part of the market value exceeding HUF 1 billion is subject to 2% transfer duty rate, but the total amount of duty cannot exceed HUF 200 million (roughly EUR 500,000)). The acquisition of real estate or holdings in a company with holdings in real estate properties located in Hungary may be subject to transfer duty even if the supply takes place between foreign resident persons (the relevant DTTs should be examined).

7.10. Green Tax

7.10.1. Environmental Product Charge

In Hungary, environmental product charges (“green tax”) apply to placing certain goods on the market, using them for their purposes or purchasing them for stock. The green tax is an indirect tax by type.

Generally, the goods subject to green tax are listed in the below table (see column “Environmental Product Charge”). The [detailed goods description](#), including the Customs Code tariff headings, and the applicable [green tax rates](#) are contained in [Annex 1](#) of Act LXXXV of 2011 on Environmental Protection Product Charges.

From 1 July 2023, the above regulations significantly changed. The change is due to the implementation of the extended producer responsibility scheme and concession system under EU law. Under the extended producer responsibility scheme, the producer bears the financial responsibility for the management of waste after it becomes waste throughout the life cycle of the product. The waste management obligations are fulfilled by the concession company with the [manufacturers paying the extended producer responsibility fee](#). The extended producer responsibility fee is deductible from the green tax payable.

As part of its autumn 2024 tax package (bill T/9720), Hungary significantly narrows the range of products subject to the environmental product fee under Act LXXXV of 2011. The change aims to relieve businesses from dual administrative burdens when products overlap with the new Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system.

From January 1, 2025, the following items no longer incur the product fee:

- › Packaging materials
- › Batteries
- › Electrical and electronic equipment (EEE)
- › Tyres
- › Office paper and advertising paper

These categories are already covered under the EPR framework, and although they didn't require fee payments since EPR came into effect, businesses were still subject to notifications, record-keeping, and reporting obligations.

However, certain items remain fee-liable, including other petroleum products, chemical goods, and plastic products. Notably, plastic shopping bags—previously under packaging—will now be classified under “other plastic products” and remain subject to the fee. This also leads to new notification requirements via the Tax Authority for affected entities.

Additional amendments to the fee law aim to further reduce burdens:

- › The product-fee prepayment requirement (advance payments) is abolished from 2025, easing compliance.
- › The option to transfer fee obligations via agricultural producer organizations is withdrawn.
- › Flat-rate arrangements used by certain businesses will be adjusted: only lubricating oil remains in scope, and amounts shift to fixed per-unit rates.

Transitional rules ensure obligations and fee claims arising before January 1, 2025, remain governed by existing rules. The Tax Authority closed any prior assignment agreements as of December 31, 2024.

Products covered by extended producer responsibility overlap significantly with products subject to green tax:

Extended Producer Responsibility	Environmental Product Charge
packaging	-
certain single-use plastic products	-
electrical and electronic equipment	-
batteries and accumulators	-
motor vehicles	-
tyre	-
office paper	-
paper for advertising	-
cooking oil and fat	-
certain textile products	-
wooden furniture	-
-	other petroleum products

Green tax liability for distance sales by foreign online shops in Hungary

From July 2023, the transfer of goods subject to green tax by a manufacturer established abroad to end-users in Hungary within the framework of an e-commerce service will also become liable to green tax. Such taxable transfers include selling as accessories or components of other products and selling packaging materials as part of product packaging.

Where a producer fails to report the quantities of circular products placed on the market, the waste management authority will calculate the amount of the EPR fine as the product actually placed on the market multiplied by half of the unit rate for that product stream. In other words, in the case of failure to report the data, and thus to pay the fee, the amount of the fine imposed is 50% of the EPR fee for the total actual quantity failed to be declared.

If the producer provides false data on the quantity of circular product placed on the market or taken into stock by him in the context of the provision of data under the Government Decree on the detailed rules for the operation of the extended producer responsibility system, and thereby fulfils his obligation to pay the fee on the basis of a lower than actual quantity of circular product, the waste management authority shall determine the amount of the fine without setting a basic fine and a multiplier, by multiplying the difference between the actual quantity data and the quantity data provided by the producer, by half the unit rate of the charge for the given product stream. Thus, the EPR fine is half of the EPR fee shortfall in this case too.

There has been no change in the level of fines that can be imposed for non-compliance or inadequate compliance with the notification and record-keeping obligations in relation to the EPR. Failure to comply with these obligations will continue to be subject to a fine of HUF 200,000, while failure to comply properly will result in a maximum fine of HUF 200,000.

7.10.2. Environmental Pollution Charges

Any taxpayer who discharges environment-polluting substances

- a) into the air,
- b) into surface waters and surface run-off flows,
- c) into the soil

is liable to pay environmental pollution charges: air pollution charge, water pollution charge, soil pollution charge.

7.11. Public health product charge

Public health product charge is a single-phase turnover tax imposed on foods which are considered non-beneficial for public health considerations.

The tax is payable by:

- › the first domestic supplier, i.e. the manufacturer in the case of products manufactured in Hungary, or
- › the importer in the case of products imported from abroad.

The tax is indirectly incorporated into the price paid by the consumer.

The foods in the scope of the product charge are: soft drinks, energy drinks, pre-packaged confectionery, savoury snacks, food flavourings, flavoured beers, alcoholic refreshments, fruit jams, alcoholic drinks – depending on their sugar, salt, caffeine, alcohol content (alone or in combination with other ingredients).







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