

FDI FOCUS 2017

The new Hungarian Tax & Incentive System

January 2017







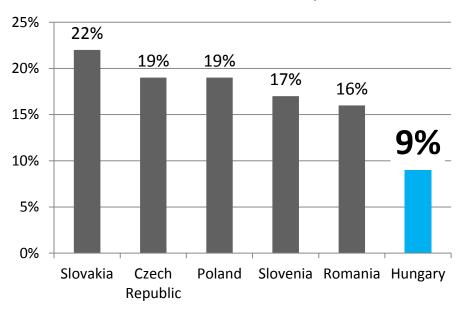
1. Tax Changes

 Corporate income tax in Hungary is lowered to a flat 9%

Significant change from the former progressive tax system (the first HUF 500 million of taxable income was taxed at 10%, while the excess is taxed at 19%).

 Continued policy to reduce tax burden on labor

Corporate tax- rate in some CEE countries, 2017



Existing 15% flat-rate personal income tax

Target is to lower the PIT to a single digit level in the foreseeable future





Source: MTI

1. Tax Changes (continued)

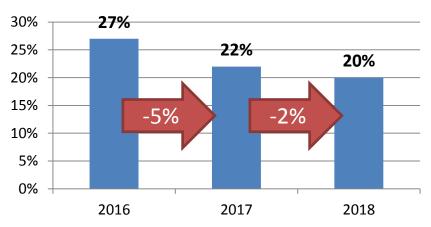
Social contribution tax is lowered to 22%

- Additional 2% decrease will be introduced from 2018.
- Further plans of lowering the social contribution announced as a plan (2-2%) during a four-year period 2019-2022

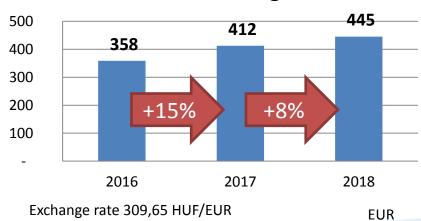
Minimum wage increased by 15%

Additional 8% increase will be introduced from 2018.

Social contribution tax



Minimum wage







2. The New Incentive System

1. New Cash Grant Schemes

■ R&D projects

The aim of the new R&D cash subsidy is to promote the establishment of new R&D centres as well support the expansion of existing R&D activities in Hungary. It is an introduction of group qualification procedure.

☐ Technology – intensive investments (Industry 4.0)

The aim of the new CAPEX based subsidy is to promote those capacity expansions and technology-intensive investment projects which do not result in the increase of the headcount, but which represent investment into the most modern technologies.

2. AMENDMENTS IN EXISTING SCHEME

- Agricultural processing related investment projects will be entitled on a wider-base for VIP Cash Grant
- In Békés, Nógrád, and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg the minimum investment volume is reduced to EUR 5 mn
- ☐ Closing of new economic activity related title (EUR 5 million and 100 new employees) of preferred counties
- Commitment for wage costs instead of personnel related costs.

3. CHANGES OF THE REGIONAL AID MAP

- New eligible settlements: Göd and Sződliget 35%.
- ☐ Non-eligible settlements: Pilisvörösvár and Solymár.

4. CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT TAX ALLOWANCE

- Reduction of the new job creation criteria :
 - 150 fte -> 50 fte (EUR 10 mn investment)
 - 75 fte -> 25 fte (EUR 3.3 mn investment)
 - 25 fte -> 10 fte (medium enterprises)
 - 10 fte -> 5 fte (small enterprises)
- Longer CIT allowance utilization period: 12 years instead of 10 years.



VIP Cash Subsidy overview (from 1 January 2017)

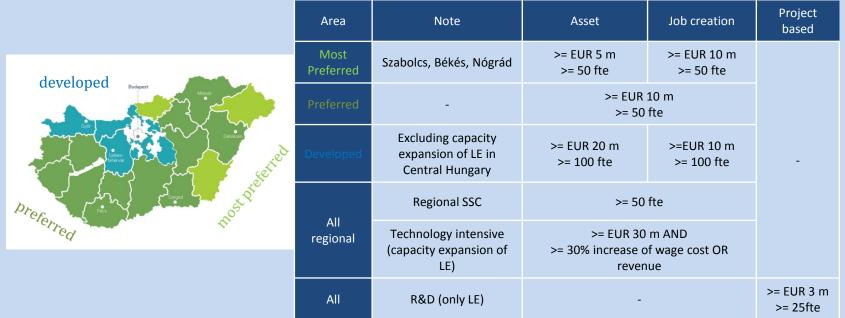
Type of subsidy, volume

- Non refundable
- Post financed cash grant
- Based on the decision of the Government

Application, legal background

- Managing Body: HIPA
- Submission of Request List (RL)
- Gov. Decree No. 210/2014 (VIII.27.)

Eligibility criteria, undertakings







VIP Cash Subsidy – R&D projects

Description

- For industrial research and experimental development projects
- Available in the whole country
- Maximum aid amount: 25%

Eligible costs	
Buildings (incl. rental)	amortization (fee)
Machinery	amortization
Personnel costs	FTE

Eligibility criteria, undertakings



- Only for large enterprises
- Min. EUR 3 million project cost within 1 3 years
- Min. 25 new R&D headcount:
 - Direct and indirect
 - ☐ Min. 50% of the working time
 - ☐ Min. 75% with higher education
- 2-year-long monitoring period
- Qualification by Hungarian Intellectual Property Office





VIP Cash Subsidy — technology-intensive projects

Description

- Only for capacity expansion, product diversification or process innovation
- Available in the whole country (except certain areas of Central Hungary)
- Maximum aid amount: ¼ of the regional ceiling

Eligible costs		
Land and buildings (incl. rental)	Max. 25%	
Machinery	No limit	
Intangible assets	Max. 15%	

Eligibility criteria, undertakings



- Only for large enterprises
- Minimum headcount in Hungary: 250 fte
- EUR 30 million investment within max. 3 years
- 30% increase within 3 years of
 - Wage cost OR
 - Revenue
- Commitment for total base headcount





3. Labour mobility package

NEW Measures related to encouraging labor mobility – travel and housing

TAX-FREE TRAVELLING COSTS

- Tax-free reimbursement of commuters – 15 HUF/km instead of 9 HUF/km
- Amount can be decided between
 9HUF/km and 15HUF/km by the employer.

TAX-FREE HOUSING ALLOWANCE

 Tax exemption for workers' accommodation for 5 years

An amount not exceeding the following ratios of the minimum wage:

- •in the first 24 months of employment up to 40% of the minimum wage,
- in the second 24 months of employment up to 25% of the minimum wage,
- •in the fifth year of employment up to 15% of the minimum wage.

TAX-FREE HOUSING FOR EMPLOYEES

 The housing for employees living alone in an accommodation unit will be a tax free allowance

INCOME BEFORE TAX REDUCED BY HOUSING COSTS

- The income before tax may be reduced by:
- the housing support for mobility purposes
- the amount spent on establishing workers' accommodation, its maintenance and operation declared as operational costs in the tax year





4. Renewed Training Subsidy Program

- Training subsidy can be provided from 50 new headcounts, up to a maximum of 2 M EUR
- Approximately 50% of training costs can be covered
- Can cover both internal and external trainings
- Planned changes:
 - Increase of subsidy amount fron 3000 EUR/HC to 4000 EUR/HC
 - Inclusion of part time workers
 - Reduction of administrative burdens
 - Reduction of employment requirement after training from 18 months to 12 months



