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News in the area of tax law

Ladies and Gentlemen

With this newsletter we would like to inform you about the following news:

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1. PEC Address Requirement for Company Officers

The 2025 Budget Law introduces a new obligation requiring all company officers – including liquidators and court-appointed administrators – to establish a certified email address (PEC) as their digital domicile and register it with the Companies Register. This requirement applies to all legal entities, including existing ones, except for simple partnerships (società semplici) not engaged in commercial activities.

Initially, the competent ministry (MIMIT) stipulated that each PEC address must be uniquely and exclusively associated with the individual officer. However, the Bolzano Companies Register has adopted a more pragmatic approach: it currently allows the officer's digital domicile to coincide with that of the company, representing a notable administrative simplification.

The applicable deadlines have also changed: the general deadline of June 30, 2025, is no longer in effect. Instead, the obligation to register the PEC address arises in connection with specific events, such as company incorporations or changes in the management body (e.g., appointment or confirmation of an officer). Applications submitted without a valid digital domicile may be rejected. Notifications can be submitted as of April 14, 2025, free of charge, provided they pertain exclusively to the digital domicile (Form "Int. P – Section 2 Domicile/Residence").

We are closely monitoring the implementation of this regulation, will keep you informed of further developments, and will notify you promptly should any action be required on your part.

2. Cross-Border Bonuses and Severance Payments

The Italian Revenue Agency has recently clarified the tax treatment of cross-border deferred compensation, such as bonuses or severance payments, in situations where an employee changes their residence between the period of earning and the payment. The determining factor is not the payment date but rather the period in which the service was performed.

For example, if the compensation was earned in the United Kingdom before the employee moved to Italy, the taxing rights lie exclusively with the United Kingdom – even if the payment is made later in Italy. Only the portion of compensation attributable to activities performed in Italy is subject to Italian taxation. This could lead to refund claims if the foreign portion was mistakenly taxed in Italy previously. The same principles apply to other forms of deferred compensation, such as severance payments.



Please do not hesitate to contact us for further information.

Yours sincerely

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