



Co-funded by
the European Union

Digital Nomadism in Tourism

Legal Regulations for Digital Nomads

Saša Čekrlija
SVEHERC



UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA
Faculty of Electrical Engineering



University of Pristina
Kosovska Mitrovica



Introduction

- Digital nomads work remotely, creating new challenges for legal systems worldwide.
- These challenges include laws related to residence, employment, and taxation.
- Legal frameworks need to adapt to the flexibility of digital nomads while ensuring compliance with existing regulations.



Legal Framework for Digital Nomads

- Digital nomads require legal frameworks that offer flexibility.
- These frameworks should address issues such as visa requirements, taxation, and work permits.
- Many countries still lack clear regulations for digital nomads, causing uncertainty.



Importance of Understanding Legal Obligations

- Digital nomads must understand their legal obligations in the country where they reside.
- This includes:
 - o Visa requirements
 - o Tax obligations
 - o Work permits



Global Legal Regulations

- Many countries have not yet developed comprehensive legal frameworks for digital nomads.
- However, a few countries have introduced special visas that enable digital nomads to stay and work long-term.



Examples of Countries with Digital Nomad Visas

- Estonia: Special visa allowing stays up to 12 months.
- Portugal: D7 visa allows remote workers to reside and work.
- Barbados: Barbados Welcome Stamp for digital nomads and families.
- Thailand: SMART visa allows foreign experts to stay up to four years.



Taxation and International Considerations

- Digital nomads often earn income from foreign sources.
- This creates complexities in taxation across multiple countries.
- Countries must address how to tax digital nomads working remotely for foreign employers or running their own businesses.



New Zealand's Approach

- New Zealand has relaxed visa rules to attract digital nomads.
- Allows remote work for foreign employers for up to 90 days, extendable to 9 months.
- Digital nomads may need to pay taxes during their stay.



Legal Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) currently lacks a specific visa for digital nomads.
- Foreign nationals can stay in BiH for up to 90 days within 180 days without a visa for tourist or business purposes.



Legal Stay and Work in BiH

- If staying longer than 90 days, digital nomads must apply for temporary residence.
- Temporary residence can be granted for business activities, property ownership, or family reasons.
- Required documents: Proof of financial stability, health insurance, and accommodation.



Taxation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- BiH applies income tax to residents and those staying for over 183 days annually.
- Digital nomads earning income abroad may become tax residents if staying over six months.
- BiH has agreements to avoid double taxation, which may benefit digital nomads.



Conclusion

- Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have specific regulations for digital nomads, but existing legal frameworks can be used.
- Introducing specific visas and favorable tax policies could make BiH an attractive destination for digital nomads.
- A clear legal framework could benefit both tourism and the economy in the long term.





Co-funded by
the European Union

Questions & Answers

"Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them."

Network of centers for regional short study programs in the countries of the Western

Balkans Call: ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE

Project number: 101128813



UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA
Faculty of Electrical Engineering



University of Pristina
Kosovska Mitrovica

