

Worldwide Corporate Tax Guide

2014



Building a better
working world

Preface

Governments worldwide continue to reform their tax codes at a historically rapid rate. Taxpayers need a current guide such as the *Worldwide Corporate Tax Guide* in such a shifting tax landscape, especially if they are contemplating new markets.

The content is straightforward. Chapter by chapter, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, we summarize corporate tax systems in 161 jurisdictions. The content is current on 1 January 2014, with exceptions noted.

Each chapter begins with contact information for the key people in that country's EY offices. Symbols precede the names of individuals who hold the following functions:

- ★ National director of the listed tax specialty
- ◆ Director of the listed specialty in the local office

We then lay out the facts about the jurisdiction's corporate taxes, beginning with an at-a-glance summary. With some variation, the topics covered are taxes on corporate income and gains, determination of trading income, other significant taxes, miscellaneous matters (including foreign-exchange controls, debt-to-equity rules, transfer pricing, controlled foreign companies and anti-avoidance legislation) and treaty withholding tax rates.

At the back of the book, readers will find a list of the names and symbols for all national currencies and a list of contacts for emerging markets.

For many years, the *Worldwide Corporate Tax Guide* was joined by two companion guides on broad-based taxes: the *Worldwide Personal Tax Guide* and the *Worldwide VAT, GST and Sales Tax Guide*. In recent years, those three have been joined by five other tax guides on more specialized topics: the *International Estate and Inheritance Tax Guide*, the *Transfer Pricing Global Reference Guide*, the *Global Oil and Gas Tax Guide*, the *Worldwide R&D Incentives Reference Guide* and the *Worldwide Cloud Computing Tax Guide*.

Each represents thousands of hours of tax research, making the suite of all eight the most reliably comprehensive product of its kind. And the entire suite is available free online along with timely Global Tax Alerts and other great publications on ey.com or in our EY Global Tax Guides app for tablets.

Please contact us if you need more copies of the *Worldwide Corporate Tax Guide*. Keep up with the latest updates at ey.com/GlobalTaxGuides, and find out more about the app at ey.com/TaxGuidesApp.

EY
April 2014

This material has been prepared for general informational purposes only and is not intended to be relied upon as accounting, tax, or other professional advice. Please refer to your advisors for specific advice.

About EY's Tax services

Your business will prosper as you build it on strong foundations and grow it in a sustainable way. At EY, we believe that managing your tax obligations responsibly and proactively can make a critical difference. Our global teams of talented people bring you technical knowledge, business experience and consistency, all built on our unwavering commitment to quality service — wherever you are and whatever tax services you need.

We create highly networked teams who can advise on planning, compliance and reporting and help you maintain constructive tax authority relationships — wherever you operate. Our technical networks across the globe can work with you to reduce inefficiencies, mitigate risk and improve opportunity. Our 35,000 tax professionals, in more than 140 countries, are committed to giving you the quality, consistency and customization you need to support your tax function.

Contents

EY Global Tax contacts	1
EY's Global Tax Desk network.....	3
Afghanistan.....	11
Albania.....	17
Algeria.....	23
Angola.....	31
Anguilla (Emerging markets chapter)	1557
Antigua and Barbuda (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Argentina.....	40
Armenia	48
Aruba	58
Australia.....	63
Austria (European Union member state).....	90
Azerbaijan.....	102
Bahamas.....	107
Bahrain.....	110
Bangladesh (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Barbados	112
Belarus	121
Belgium (European Union member state).....	133
Bermuda.....	148
Bolivia.....	152
Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba (BES-Islands).....	160
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Botswana.....	163
Brazil.....	167
British Virgin Islands	178
Brunei Darussalam.....	181
Burkina Faso (Emerging markets chapter)	1557
Bulgaria (European Union member state).....	185
Cambodia	195
Cameroon.....	201
Canada.....	209
Cayman Islands.....	231
Chad.....	235
Chile.....	240

China	247
Colombia.....	268
Congo, Democratic Republic of.....	280
Congo, Republic of.....	285
Costa Rica.....	291
Côte d’Ivoire	298
Croatia (European Union member state).....	304
Curaçao	313
Cyprus (European Union member state).....	321
Czech Republic (European Union member state).....	327
Denmark (European Union member state).....	344
Dominica (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Dominican Republic	357
Ecuador	364
Egypt.....	371
El Salvador.....	378
Equatorial Guinea	385
Estonia (European Union member state).....	389
Ethiopia.....	396
Faroe Islands (Emerging markets chapter)	1557
Fiji	402
Finland (European Union member state).....	406
France (European Union member state).....	421
Gabon	440
Georgia.....	445
Germany (European Union member state).....	458
Ghana	490
Gibraltar	499
Greece (European Union member state)	504
Greenland (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Grenada (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Guam.....	515
Guatemala	518
Guernsey, Channel Islands.....	525
Guinea	530
Guyana (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Honduras	533
Hong Kong Special Administration Region (SAR) of China.....	539

Hungary (European Union member state).....	548
Iceland.....	560
India	565
Indonesia.....	590
Iraq.....	602
Ireland, Republic of (European Union member state).....	606
Isle of Man.....	630
Israel.....	635
Italy (European Union member state)	650
Jamaica.....	678
Japan	684
Jersey, Channel Islands	698
Jordan.....	704
Kazakhstan.....	709
Kenya	717
Korea (South).....	723
Kosovo.....	732
Kuwait.....	737
Kyrgyzstan (Emerging markets chapter)	1557
Laos.....	752
Latvia (European Union member state)	756
Lebanon.....	764
Lesotho.....	770
Liberia (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Libya	773
Liechtenstein.....	777
Lithuania (European Union member state)	782
Luxembourg (European Union member state)	793
Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.....	812
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of.....	817
Madagascar	825
Malawi	831
Malaysia.....	839
Maldives.....	851
Mali (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Malta (European Union member state)	853
Marshall Islands (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Mauritania.....	868
Mauritius.....	871

Mexico	883
Micronesia (Emerging markets chapter)	1557
Moldova	894
Monaco (Emerging markets chapter)	1557
Mongolia.....	902
Montenegro, Republic of.....	911
Montserrat (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Morocco	916
Mozambique	926
Myanmar.....	931
Namibia.....	935
Netherlands (European Union member state)	942
New Zealand.....	963
Nicaragua.....	978
Niger (Emerging markets chapter)	1557
Nigeria.....	982
Northern Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of the	992
Norway.....	995
Oman.....	1007
Pakistan.....	1014
Palau (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Palestinian Authority.....	1029
Panama	1033
Papua New Guinea.....	1044
Paraguay.....	1054
Peru	1057
Philippines.....	1068
Poland (European Union member state).....	1079
Portugal (European Union member state)	1095
Puerto Rico	1114
Qatar.....	1124
Romania (European Union member state)	1136
Russian Federation.....	1153
Rwanda.....	1166
St. Kitts and Nevis (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
St. Lucia.....	1169
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Emerging markets chapter)	1557
Saudi Arabia.....	1174
Senegal.....	1185

Serbia, Republic of	1190
Seychelles	1198
Singapore	1202
Sint Maarten.....	1220
Slovak Republic (European Union member state)	1227
Slovenia (European Union member state).....	1238
South Africa	1249
South Sudan	1266
Spain (European Union member state).....	1270
Sri Lanka.....	1292
Suriname	1310
Swaziland.....	1314
Sweden (European Union member state)	1317
Switzerland	1327
Taiwan.....	1348
Tajikistan (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Tanzania	1358
Thailand	1363
Timor Leste (formerly East Timor) (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Trinidad and Tobago	1370
Tunisia.....	1376
Turkey	1383
Turkmenistan (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Uganda	1398
Ukraine.....	1403
United Arab Emirates	1417
United Kingdom (European Union member state).....	1421
United States	1449
US Virgin Islands.....	1506
Uruguay.....	1510
Uzbekistan.....	1514
Venezuela	1521
Vietnam.....	1531
Yemen (Emerging markets chapter).....	1557
Zambia	1544
Zimbabwe.....	1548
Contacts for emerging markets.....	1557
Foreign currencies.....	1561
Index of international tax contacts	1565

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EY's Global Tax Desk network has 30 years of significant investment in building an extensive network. It consists of a highly integrated team of more than 200 professionals spanning approximately 45 countries. The desks see that there is home-country tax experience integrated within other jurisdictions and provide services across several of our tax disciplines from hubs in the United States, Brazil, Europe, and Asia-Pacific and China. The Global Tax Desk network offers clients a tremendous resource – accessible, timely and integrated tax-planning advice on cross-border investments, providing them worldwide with a forum for information and idea exchange as well as offering cross-disciplinary tax workshops for multinationals. Our Global Tax Desk network can be contacted at the numbers listed below.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Business Receipts Tax Rate (%)	2/5/10 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	20 (b)
Interest	20 (b)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20 (b)
Commissions	20 (b)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3 (c)

- (a) This tax is imposed on total gross revenue before deductions. It is a deductible expense in computing taxable income.
- (b) This withholding tax is considered a final settlement of the tax liability.
- (c) Losses can be generally carried forward in equal proportions to each of the following three years. Unrestricted loss carryforwards are allowed for specified companies.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies that are resident in Afghanistan are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Tax is levied on the total amount of income earned during the tax period.

Tax rates. The corporate income tax rate is 20%.

Certain types of income are subject to final withholding taxes. For information regarding these taxes, see *Withholding taxes*.

Business receipts tax. Business receipts tax (BRT) is imposed on total gross revenue before deductions. BRT is a deductible expense

in computing taxable income for the same tax year. It is imposed at rates of 2%, 5% or 10% of the gross receipts, depending on the nature of the business and/or category of the receipt.

In addition, importers of goods are subject to BRT at a rate of 2% at the time of import. The Customs Office collects the BRT. This tax is treated as an advance payment against the BRT paid by the importer based on its receipts from the sale of goods.

The BRT return must be filed and BRT must be paid on a quarterly basis within 15 days after the end of the quarter.

BRT does not apply to the following categories of income:

- Interest income
- Fees earned from banking transactions
- Proceeds of futures contracts whether settled in cash or otherwise
- Insurance or reinsurance premiums
- Distributions received by shareholders with respect to their interests in the company
- Exports of goods and services
- Salaries, dividends, royalties and other payments that are subject to withholding tax
- Income received from the rent or lease of residential property to a natural person if the tenant uses the property for residential purposes for more than six months of the tax year
- Income of persons not having a business license that are taxed at fixed rates (see *Fixed tax scheme*)

Fixed tax scheme. For certain categories of income and persons, the Afghanistan Income Tax Law (AITL) provides for a fixed tax scheme under which taxpayers are required to pay a fixed tax during the year instead of income tax and BRT. The fixed tax applies to income received by importers and contractors that do not hold a business license in Afghanistan for the supply of goods, services transporters, entertainers and natural persons deriving business income below certain limits. The amount of the tax varies, depending on the category of income and the person deriving the income.

Tax incentives. Some of the significant tax incentives available in Afghanistan are described in the following paragraphs.

Income derived from the operation of aircraft under the flag of a foreign country and income derived by the aircraft's staff is exempt from tax if the foreign country grants a similar exemption to aircraft under the flag of Afghanistan and the aircraft's staff.

Organizations that are established under the laws of Afghanistan and operating exclusively for educational, cultural, literary, scientific or charitable purposes are exempt from income tax.

Income derived from agricultural or livestock production is not subject to income tax.

Scholarships, fellowships or grants for professional and technical training are exempt from income tax.

The above incentives are subject to a private ruling obtained from the Ministry of Finance (MoF) of the Government of Afghanistan.

Capital gains. Gains arising from the sale, exchange or transfer of capital assets, including depreciable assets, shares of stock and trades or businesses are included in taxable income. However, gains derived from the sale or transfer of movable or immovable property acquired by inheritance is not included in taxable income.

Legal persons transferring movable or immovable property must pay a 1% tax on the amount received or receivable with respect to the transfer of ownership of such property. The tax paid may be used as a credit against tax payable when the tax return is filed.

Losses incurred on the sale or exchange of capital assets used in a trade or business are deductible from the taxable income in the tax year of the sale or exchange if the gain from such sale or exchange would have been taxable.

Losses incurred on the sale or exchange of shares of stock may be offset only against gains from the sale or exchange of shares of stock in the same year. If the gains exceed the losses from such transactions, the excess is taxable. However, if the losses exceed the gains, the excess is not deductible.

Administration

Filing requirements. Afghanistan follows the solar year as its tax year (that is, 21 December through the following 20 December). If a legal person wishes to use a 12-month period other than the solar period as its tax year, it may apply to the MoF in writing and provide the reasons for the change. The MoF may grant such application if it is justifiable.

The income tax return, together with the balance sheet, must be filed by 20 June following the calendar year-end.

Withholding taxes. Withholding tax is an interim tax payment that may or may not be the final tax liability. Amounts withheld that are not final taxes are credited against the eventual tax liability of the taxpayer for the relevant year.

The following are the rates of significant withholding taxes under the Afghanistan income tax law.

Type of payment	Rate (%)
Rent for immovable property used for commercial, industrial and other economic purposes	10/15 (a)
Salaries and wages	2/10/20 (b)
Payments for imports by importers that have a business license	4 (c)
Payments to persons that have a business license for the providing of goods, material, construction and services under contracts to government agencies, municipalities, state entities, private entities and other persons	2
Dividends	20 (d)
Interest	20 (d)
Royalties	20 (d)
Prizes	20 (b)
Rewards	20 (d)

- (a) The rate depends on the monthly rent.
- (b) The rate depends on the monthly salary.
- (c) The tax is calculated based on the cost of the imported goods including customs duty and is collected by the customs office where the custom duty is paid. Half of the tax (that is, 2% of the value of imports) may be offset against the BRT payable by the importer while the balance is treated as a tax credit against the tax liability for the year. See the discussion of the BRT in Section B.
- (d) This is a final withholding tax.

Interest and penalties. A legal person that fails to file a tax return by the due date without reasonable cause may be subjected to additional income tax of AFN500 per day.

In addition, if a person fails to pay the tax by the due date, penalties amounting to 0.1% of the tax per day may be imposed. If no tax is paid, an additional tax of 10% may be imposed in addition to the 0.1% penalty.

A person that is determined to have evaded income tax may be required to pay the income tax due and the following additional tax:

- In the first instance, additional tax of double the evaded tax
- In the second instance, additional tax of double the evaded tax and termination of the person's business activity by order of the court

A person that fails to withhold tax from payments without reasonable cause may also be subject to additional tax of 10%.

Dividends. A company paying a dividend must withhold tax at a rate of 20% of the gross amount. Dividends are regarded as Afghanistan source if they are received from resident companies operating in Afghanistan.

If a branch in Afghanistan of a nonresident person pays or incurs an amount to the head office or any person connected to the nonresident person, that amount is also treated as a dividend.

Dividends paid in cash, from which tax has been deducted at source, are allowed as deductions for the payers of the dividends. However, such deductions are not allowed to branch offices in Afghanistan making payments of dividends to their head offices and other affiliates.

Dividends paid in the form of securities for shares or loans of a similar nature are not deductible from the income of corporations or limited liability companies.

Foreign tax credit. If a resident person derives income from more than one foreign country, proportionate foreign tax credit is allowed against income from each country.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. The determination of taxable income is generally based on the company's financial statements, subject to certain adjustments.

Business expenses incurred during a tax year or in one of the preceding three tax years are deductible for purposes of calculating taxable income.

Inventories. Inventory for a tax year is valued at the lower of cost or market value of the inventory on hand at the end of the year.

All taxpayers engaged in manufacturing, trading, or other businesses must value inventories in accordance with the method prescribed by the MoF.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation of movable and immovable property (except agricultural land) used in a trade or business or held for the production of income is allowed as an expense. The total depreciation deductions for property may not exceed the cost of the property to the taxpayer.

A person is not entitled to claim depreciation for that part of the cost of an asset that corresponds to a payment for which the person failed to withhold tax.

Enterprises registered under the Law on Domestic and Foreign Private Investment in Afghanistan are entitled to a deduction for the depreciation of buildings and other depreciable assets over the following time periods:

- Buildings: four years
- Other depreciable assets: two years

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, in equal proportions. However, if a depreciable asset is held by the enterprise for less than half of the year, depreciation is calculated and deducted for half of the year. If a depreciable asset is held for more than half of the year, depreciation is calculated and allowed for one year.

Net operating losses incurred by a taxpayer on account of depreciation may be carried forward by the enterprise until such loss is fully offset. However, to claim such offset, the enterprise must be an approved enterprise under the AITL.

Depreciation and expenditure that relate to a period covered by a tax exemption or to a period before an enterprise becomes an approved enterprise for the first time may not be included in the calculation of a net operating loss.

Relief for losses. A corporation or limited liability company that incurs a net operating loss in a tax year may deduct the loss from its taxable income of the following three years in equal proportions.

Net operating losses incurred by approved enterprises as a result of depreciation may be carried forward until they are fully offset.

D. Other significant taxes

Afghanistan does not impose value-added tax or goods and services tax. Customs duties apply to the import of goods.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. In general, remittances in foreign currency are regulated and are required to be converted to afghanis (AFN) at the established rate of the Da Afghanistan Bank. In certain cases in which the Da Afghanistan Bank does not trade for a particular currency, the currency is first converted into US dollars and then into afghanis.

Anti-avoidance rules. All transactions between connected persons are expected to be carried out at an arm's length. If transactions are not conducted on an arm's-length basis, the tax authorities

may determine the arm's-length standard under prescribed methodologies. These methods are similar to the methods as available under the commentary to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) model convention.

If a person enters into any transaction or arrangement with the intent to cause reduction of liability to pay tax, the MoF may disregard such transaction or arrangement and assess all persons affected by the transaction or arrangement as if the disregarded transaction or arrangement had not taken place.

F. Bilateral agreements

A bilateral agreement between Afghanistan and the United States exists in the form of Diplomatic Notes exchanged between the countries. Under the Diplomatic Notes, tax exemption is provided to the US government and its military, contractors and personnel engaged in activities with respect to the cooperative efforts in response to terrorism, humanitarian and civic assistance, military training and exercises, and other activities that the US government and its military may undertake in Afghanistan.

Military and technical agreements have also been entered into with International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF), which allow similar exemptions.

Exemptions available under these agreements are subject to private rulings obtained from the MoF. In addition, the agreements generally do not provide exemptions from the obligation to withhold tax from all payments to employees, vendors, suppliers, service providers, lessors of premises and other persons, as required under the local tax laws.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Profits Tax Rate (%)	10
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	10
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10
Interest	10
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10
Rent	10
Technical Services	10
Management Services	10
Financial Services	10
Insurance Services	10
Participation in Management and Administration Bodies	10
Construction, Installation or Assembly Projects and their Supervision	10
Payments for Entertainment, Artistic or Sporting Events	10
Gambling Gains	10
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Albanian companies are companies that are incorporated in Albania or have their place of effective management in Albania. Albanian companies are subject to corporate income tax on their worldwide income. Foreign companies are subject to tax on profits generated from activities performed through a permanent establishment in the country and on income from Albanian sources.

Rates of corporate tax. The corporate income tax rate is 10%. Under the new fiscal package expected to be introduced in 2014, the corporate income tax rate will increase to 15%.

Capital gains and losses. Capital gains derived from the disposal of assets, including shares, are subject to tax at the standard rate of 10%. Capital losses are deductible for tax purposes.

The law is not clear regarding the taxation of capital gains derived by a foreign company from the sale of domestic shares. However, the tax administration guidelines provide that such gains are subject to tax. They also provide that if the buyer is a domestic entity, it must withhold and pay the tax calculated on the net basis (sales price minus acquisition costs). If the buyer is a foreign entity, the relevant tax liability must be settled by the seller.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Effective from 1 January 2013, taxpayers make advance payments of corporate income tax on a quarterly basis. The payments must be made by 30 March for January through March, by 30 June for April through June, by 30 September for July through September and by 30 December for October through December. However, taxpayers may opt to make monthly advance payments of corporate income tax by the 15th day of each month. Newly established companies involved in production activities are not required to make quarterly advance payments for either a period of six months or the period until the end of the fiscal year, whichever is shorter.

The monthly advance payments for January through April are calculated based on the taxable income of the tax year before the preceding tax year. The monthly advance payments for May through December are calculated based on the taxable income of the preceding tax year. The tax rate for the calculation of the advance payment is 10%. If the company demonstrates to the tax authorities that the taxable income in the current year will be substantially lower than the taxable income of the reference period, the tax authorities may decide to decrease the advance payments. If the tax authorities approve the taxpayer's request for the reduction of the monthly corporate advance payments and at year end the corporate tax liability exceeds the amount of advance payments by more than 10%, default interest is applied to the difference. If the tax authorities determine that the taxable income of the current year will be increased by more than 10% compared with the taxable income realized in the reference period, they may decide to increase the advance payments. Companies that generated losses in the reference years make monthly advance payments based on their taxable profit projections for the current year.

By 31 March, companies must file the annual tax return and pay the corporate tax due for the tax year less advance payments made.

Companies not complying with the filing and payment deadlines described above are subject to interest and penalties. Late tax payments are subject to interest at a rate of 120% of the interbanking interest rate, published by Bank of Albania. The interest is not deductible for corporate income tax purposes. Late tax payments and inaccurate tax return filings are charged with a penalty of 5% of the unpaid liability for each month of delay, capped at 25%. In addition, a penalty of ALL10,000 can be assessed if the tax return is not filed by the due date. If the unreported tax liability results from tax evasion, the penalty is 100% of the unpaid liability.

Dividends. Dividends paid by Albanian companies to resident and nonresident individuals and to foreign entities are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10% unless the rate is reduced under an applicable double tax treaty (see Section F). Dividends received by Albanian companies are exempt from tax.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign direct tax on income and gains of an Albanian resident company may be credited against the corporate tax on the same profits. The foreign tax relief cannot exceed the Albanian corporate income tax charged on the same profits. If a company receives income from a country with which Albania has entered into a double tax treaty, other forms of foreign tax relief may apply, as stipulated in the provisions of the treaty.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The assessment is based on the financial statements prepared in accordance with the local standards or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), subject to certain adjustments for tax purposes as specified in the Albanian Tax Code and other supplementary legal acts.

All necessary and reasonable expenses incurred for the business activity that are properly documented are deductible, except for the following:

- In-kind compensation
- Voluntary pension contribution payments (excluding the statutorily required social security contributions in Albania)
- Wages and salaries that are not paid through the banking system
- Write-off of debts if all legal means for their collection have been exhausted
- Payments of cross-border technical services and consultancy and management fees if the corresponding 10% withholding tax has not been paid or if, in case of treaty protection, the tax treaty relief has not been obtained from the Albanian tax authorities in the tax year in which the relevant services are rendered

Other types of expenses may be deducted up to a ceiling. These expenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Representative and entertainment expenses are deductible up to 0.3% of annual turnover.
- Production waste and losses, including losses from impairment, are deductible to the extent provided by the relevant legislation.
- Sponsorships are generally deductible up to 3% of the income before tax and up to 5% for media-related sponsorships.
- Per diems are deductible up to ALL3,000 per day for traveling inside Albania and up to EUR60 per day for traveling abroad.
- Interest is deductible only to the extent that the rate does not exceed the average interest rate published by Bank of Albania and that the amount of the debt does not exceed four times the equity. Such limitation does not apply to banks, insurance companies and leasing companies.
- Costs of improvements and maintenance are fully deductible in the year in which they are incurred to the extent that they do not exceed 15% of the remaining value of the asset.
- The deductibility of expenses paid in cash is limited to ALL300,000. Under the new fiscal package expected to be introduced in 2014, the threshold will be decreased to ALL150,000.

Inventories. The inventory valuation rules stipulated in the accounting law also apply for tax purposes. Inventory is valued at historical cost, which is determined by using the weighted-average, first-in, first-out (FIFO) or other specified methods. The method must be applied consistently. Changes in the method must be reflected in the books of the company.

Provisions. Companies may not deduct provisions, except for certain levels of provisions and special reserves specified by regulations regarding insurance companies and financial-service companies.

Tax depreciation. Buildings are depreciated separately for tax purposes using the declining-balance method at a rate of 5%. Intangible assets are depreciated using the straight-line method at a rate of 15%.

Other assets are depreciated in groups, using the declining-balance method. The applicable rates are 25% for computers, information systems and software, and 20% for all other fixed assets.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for three consecutive years. However, if a change of 50% in the entity's ownership occurs, the remaining losses are forfeited. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. Each company forming part of a group must file a separate return. The law does not provide for consolidated tax returns or other group relief.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax; exempt supplies include leases of land, supplies of buildings, financial services and international supplies of services	
Standard rate	20%
Supplies of medicine and medical care services	10%
Exports of goods and supplies of services relating to international transportation	0%
Real estate property tax	
Buildings	ALL5 to ALL200 per square meter
Agricultural land	ALL700 to ALL5,600 per hectare
Real estate transfer tax	
Buildings	ALL100 to ALL2,000 per square meter
Other	2% of acquisition value
Social security contributions, on monthly salary up to ALL95,130; paid by	
Employer	16.7%
Employee	11.2%

Nature of tax	Rate
Excise duties imposed on specified goods (tobacco products, coffee, alcoholic beverages, petrol, diesel, fuel, kerosene and lubricants); the tax is calculated as a specific amount per unit	Various
Consumption tax for petrol gasoil and coal	ALL7 per liter

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Albania has a free foreign-exchange market. The Albanian currency, the lek (ALL), is fully convertible internally.

Residents and nonresidents may open foreign-currency accounts in Albanian banks or foreign banks authorized to operate in Albania. Residents may also open accounts in banks located abroad. All entities must properly document all of their money transfers to comply with the regulations of Bank of Albania. No limits are imposed on the amount of foreign currency that may be brought into Albania. Hard-currency earnings may be repatriated after the deduction of any withholding tax.

Transfer pricing. Albanian income tax law contains transfer-pricing rules. Under these rules, the tax authorities may adjust the prices applied in transactions with related parties if they consider the prices not to be in line with the arm's-length standard. No documentation requirements are imposed under the current law. It is possible to apply for advance pricing agreements with the tax authorities.

New transfer pricing legislation, which will be aimed at providing a more comprehensive regulatory framework on transfer pricing, is expected to be enacted in 2014. The new legislation will introduce documentation requirements that generally follow the master file approach.

Debt-to-equity rules. Albanian tax law includes thin-capitalization rules with respect to the deduction of interest on loans, which apply if the debt-to-equity ratio exceeds 4:1. The ratio applies to all debts owed to related and unrelated parties as well as to loans obtained from financial institutions. However, the limitation does not apply to banks and insurance and leasing companies.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates of withholding tax in Albania's tax treaties are described in the following table.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Austria	5/10 (a)	5 (b)	5
Belgium	5/10 (a)	5	5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5/10 (a)	10	10
Bulgaria	5/10 (a)	10	10
China	10	10	10
Croatia	10	10	10
Czech Republic	5/10 (a)	5	10
Egypt	10	10	10
France	5/10 (a)	10	5
Germany	5/10 (a)	5 (b)	5

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Greece	5	5	5
Hungary	5/10 (a)	0	5
Ireland	5/10 (a)	7 (b)	7
Italy	10	5 (b)	5
Korea (South)	5/10 (a)	10 (b)	10
Kosovo	10	10	10
Kuwait	05/10 (g)	10	10
Latvia	5/10 (a)	5/10 (b)	5
Macedonia	10	10	10
Malaysia	5/10 (a)	10	10
Malta	5/10 (a)	5	5
Moldova	5/10 (a)	5	10
Montenegro	5/10 (a)	10	10
Netherlands	0/5/10 (c)	5/10 (d)	10
Norway	5/10 (a)	10	10
Poland	5/10 (a)	10	5
Romania	10	10 (b)	15
Russian Federation	10	10	10
Serbia	5/10 (a)	10	10
Singapore	5	5 (b)	5
Slovenia	5/10 (a)	7 (b)	7
Spain	0/5/10 (e)	6 (b)	10
Sweden	5/10 (a)	5	5
Switzerland	5/10 (a)	5	5
Turkey	5/10 (a)	10 (b)	10
Non-treaty countries	10	10	10

- (a) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) Interest on government and central bank loans is exempt from withholding tax.
- (c) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 50% of the payer and that has invested at least USD250,000 in the capital of the payer. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 25% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (d) The 5% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by banks or other financial institutions. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (e) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 75% of the capital of the payer. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (f) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (g) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is the government or a government institution or agency of the other contracting state. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.

Albania has signed tax treaties with Estonia, India, Luxembourg, Qatar and the United Kingdom, but these treaties have not yet entered into force.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	19/25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15/20 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	19/25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10/15 (b)
Interest	10
Royalties from Patents, Know-How, etc.	24
Foreign Services	24
Fees for Technical Assistance and other Remuneration for Services	24
Branch Remittance Tax	15 (c)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	4

- (a) The corporate income tax rate is 25% for trade and service activities. A reduced rate of 19% applies to production of goods, construction and public works.
- (b) The higher rate applies to payments to nonresident individuals or companies.
- (c) The branch remittance tax is levied on Algerian permanent establishment net profits after deduction of corporate income tax.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. The following companies are subject to corporate income tax:

- Resident companies (those incorporated in Algeria)
- Nonresident companies that have a permanent establishment in Algeria

In general, corporate income tax (Impôt sur le Bénéfice des Sociétés, or IBS) is levied on income realized in Algeria, which includes the following:

- Income derived from trading activities carried out by companies
- Income of representative agents of companies
- Income of companies that do not have an establishment or a representative agent but realize a complete cycle of commercial activities

Tax rates. The standard corporate income tax rate is 25% for trade and service activities. A reduced rate of 19% applies to production of goods, construction and public works.

Tax incentives. Ordinance No. 01-03, dated 20 August 2001, relating to the development of investment, as amended, provides for investment regimes applicable to national and foreign investments made in the production of goods and services, and investments made within the framework of the granting of a license and/or a concession.

For purposes of the above ordinance, investments include the following:

- Acquisition of assets included in the creation of new activities, capacity of production extension, rehabilitation and restructuring
- Participation in the share capital of an Algerian company
- Takeover of an activity within the framework of a partial or total privatization

Before the investments are made, they must be declared to the National Agency for Investment Development (Agence Nationale pour le Développement des Investissements, or ANDI), together with the submission of the application for the granting of the advantages.

The advantages granted by the ANDI to the investors depend on the applicable regime.

General Regime. The General Regime applies to national and foreign investments made in the activities of production of goods and services as well as investments made within the framework of the granting of a license and/or a concession.

During the setting-up of their investments, companies benefit from the following advantages:

- Exemption from value-added tax (VAT) on non-excluded goods and services directly involved in the investment implementation
- Exemption from customs duties on non-excluded imported equipment directly involved in the investment implementation
- Exemption from property transfer tax on all property acquisitions made within the framework of the investment concerned
- Exemption from registration duties, land publication fees and state fee on concession, for granted built and unbuilt property assigned to the investment

When operating, companies may be granted the following advantages for three years:

- IBS exemption
- Tax on professional activity (TAP) exemption

These advantages can be granted for three to five years for investments that create more than 100 jobs at the beginning of the activity.

Derogatory Regime. Under the Derogatory Regime, investments realized in areas in which development requires a contribution of the state, as well as investments relating to a particular interest for the national economy, may benefit from particular advantages.

During the setting-up phase for investments realized in development areas, companies may benefit from the following advantages:

- Exemption from VAT on non-excluded goods and services imported or locally purchased
- Exemption from customs duties on non-excluded imported goods and services
- Registration fees at a reduced rate of 0.2%
- Total or partial payment by the government of costs with respect to infrastructure works necessary for the setting up of the investment
- Exemption from property transfer tax for all property acquisitions
- Exemption from registration duties, land publication fees and state fee on concession, for granted built and unbuilt property assigned to the investment

When operating, companies may be granted the following advantages:

- Exemption from IBS and TAP for a period of 10 years
- Exemption from property tax on property in the framework of the investment for a period of 10 years

During the setting-up phase, for investments involving a particular economic interest for Algeria, companies may benefit from the following advantages for a period not exceeding five years:

- Exemption from duties, taxes and other levies on all goods and services imported or locally purchased
- Exemption from registration fees on the incorporation deed and share capital increases
- Exemption from registration duties and land publication fees on the transfer of property assigned to production
- Exemption from property tax on real estate property assigned to production

Additional exemptions or reductions from duties and taxes, including VAT on goods derived from the investment, may be granted for a maximum five-year period.

When operating, these companies may be granted the following advantages for a period not exceeding 10 years:

- Exemption from IBS
- TAP exemption

Under the Algerian Direct Tax Code, the portion of companies' profits that results from the exemptions from IBS and other taxes under the incentives provided by the investment regulations (in both the General Regime and the Derogatory Regime) must be reinvested in real estate property or movable property within the four tax years following their realization.

For a failure to comply with this reinvestment obligation, the amount of the tax advantage (the IBS exemption) and a penalty equaling 30% of this amount must be paid to the tax authorities.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in ordinary income and taxed at the applicable corporate income tax rate.

Capital gains derived from the sale of fixed assets are taxed differently, depending on whether they are short-term capital gains (on assets held for three years or less) or long-term capital gains (on assets held for more than three years).

The following percentages of capital gains derived from the partial or total sale of assets within the framework of industrial, commercial, agriculture or professional activities are included in taxable profits:

- 70% of long-term capital gains
- 35% of short-term capital gains

Capital gains derived from the sale of shares realized by nationals are taxed at a rate of 15%.

Unless otherwise provided by a double tax treaty, nonresident companies that derive capital gains from the sale of shares of an Algerian entity are subject to a final withholding tax at a rate of 20%.

Administration. An annual tax return must be filed with the tax administration within four months after the end of the financial year. Foreign companies carrying out activities in Algeria through a permanent establishment are subject to the same filing obligations as companies incorporated in Algeria. These obligations include the filing of an annual corporate tax return (IBS return, named G4 form or G4 Bis form), before 30 April of each year.

The IBS is generally paid in three down payments from 20 February to 20 March, from 20 May to 20 June and from 20 October to 20 November of the year following the financial year, if profit has been realized and used for the base of tax calculation. The amount of each down payment is equal to 30% of the IBS due on profits realized during the last closed financial year.

Permanent establishments of foreign companies must make an IBS down payment equal to 0.5% of the amounts billed every month. When filing the annual IBS return, these IBS down payments are offset against the IBS due.

Certain listed documents must be attached to the IBS return, including the balance sheet and a summary of the profit-and-loss account.

Taxes withheld at source and those paid in cash must be declared on a monthly tax return (“G 50” form). These taxes include the following:

- Personal income tax (Impôt sur le Revenu Global, or IRG)
- Withholding tax due on passive income and remuneration paid to nonresident service suppliers
- TAP
- IBS down payments
- Value-added tax

This form must be filed within 20 days following the end of the month of payment of the relevant remuneration together with the payment of the related taxes.

Dividends. Dividends received by residents are subject to a 10% withholding tax.

Subject to double tax treaties, a 15% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to nonresident companies.

Royalties. Unless otherwise provided by double tax treaties, a 24% withholding tax is imposed on royalties and remuneration for services paid to nonresident entities.

For contracts relating to the use of computer software, a tax allowance at a rate of 80% is applicable on the amount of the royalties. Consequently, the effective rate of the withholding tax is 4.8%.

Foreign tax relief. The Algerian Direct Tax Code does not provide for foreign tax relief.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. The computation of taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles, provided they are not incompatible with the provisions of the Algerian Direct Tax Code.

Taxable income is determined on the basis of profits and losses. Taxable income includes operating income and “extraordinary income,” such as capital gains, gains from the revaluation of business assets and subventions, subject to certain exclusions and business incentives.

In the determination of taxable income, any expenditure that is wholly, exclusively and necessarily incurred for the purposes of the exploitation of the business and the generation of income is deductible from gross income.

Financial expenses related to overseas loans, royalties, technical assistance fees and other fees payable in foreign currencies may be deducted for tax purposes during only the financial year of their effective payment.

Certain expenses are not deductible for tax purposes, including the following:

- Expenses, costs and rents of any type that are not directly assigned to operations (for example, premises leased for accommodation of members of the company’s management)
- Fines, interest on late payments and penalties, interest and increases in duties as a result of defaults or insufficiencies in tax returns or payments
- Gifts (except those for advertisements, the value of which does not exceed DZD500 per beneficiary)
- Subsidies or donations except those made to humanitarian organizations or associations or those made to nonprofit research organizations up to DZD1 million
- Restaurant, hotel and entertainment expenses not directly linked to the business

Inventories. Inventories are valued at cost in accordance with the new Algerian accounting and financial system.

Provisions. Provisions are generally deductible for income tax purposes if they satisfy the following conditions:

- They are established for losses or charges that are clearly identified and likely to occur.
- They are recorded both in the books and financial statements.
- They are listed on the statement of reserves attached to the annual tax return.

Reserves or the portion of them that are not used in accordance with their intended purposes or no longer have a purpose in the following financial year must be added back to the income in such financial year. Abusive establishment of provisions may result in

the provisions being added back to taxable income and related penalties applied.

Depreciation. Under the Algerian Direct Tax Code, depreciation of fixed assets must be calculated in accordance with the following:

- Generally accepted limits
- Applicable practices for each type of industry, business or operations
- Rules provided in tax laws with respect to the depreciation system

The following are the three depreciation methods:

- Straight-line method
- Progressive method
- Declining-balance method

The straight-line method is the standard method, while progressive or declining-balance methods may alternatively be used on election.

Under the Algerian Direct Tax Code, the basis of computation of deductible depreciation is limited for private passenger-type vehicles to a purchase value of DZD1 million. This cap of DZD1 million does not apply if such vehicles constitute the main object of the company's activities.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward four years. They cannot be carried back.

Groups of companies. Under the Algerian Direct Tax Code, related companies subject to IBS may elect to form a tax-consolidated group. The parent company must make the election for this regime for a four-year period and the election must be accepted by the affiliated companies.

The group tax consolidation regime is based on the consolidation of the balance sheets of the related companies with the parent company. If the activities of the related companies are subject to different rates of corporate income tax, consolidated profits are subject to tax at a rate of 19%.

A tax consolidation group may consist of an Algerian parent company and Algerian subsidiaries in which the parent company owns directly at least 90% of the capital if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The capital of the parent company is not owned partially or totally by the subsidiaries.
- 90% or more of the parent company is not owned by another company eligible to be a parent company.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; standard rate	17
Tax on professional activity	
General rate	2
Transport by pipeline of hydrocarbons	3
Apprenticeship tax	1
Training tax	1

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Social security contributions; paid by	
Employer	26
Employees	9
Registration duties	
On sales of shares in stock companies and private limited companies	2.5
On sales of goodwill	5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Algeria is the dinar (DZD).

Foreign-exchange regulations in Algeria are based on the principle of non-convertibility of Algerian dinars outside Algeria.

Payments or transfers made with respect to regular transactions within the meaning of Algerian regulations (including foreign-trade transactions and goods and services) are free, provided that certain conditions are fulfilled. Algerian accredited intermediary banks must operate these transactions.

Dividends, profits and net proceeds from investments or the liquidation of investments can also be freely transferred outside Algeria, subject to compliance with certain requirements.

In practice, transfers of interest on loans and loan repayments are subject to strong restrictions, because investors are encouraged not to resort to foreign borrowing to finance their operations in Algeria.

Nonresidents may open bank accounts in Algerian dinars and/or in foreign currencies at Algerian accredited intermediary banks. These bank accounts are subject to specific conditions on opening and operation.

Transfer pricing. Under the Algerian tax rules, for Algerian taxpayers that are owned or controlled by an enterprise located in Algeria or outside Algeria or that own or control an enterprise located in Algeria or outside Algeria, the income indirectly transferred to the related enterprise, either through an increase or decrease of purchase or sale price or through any other means, may be added back to the Algerian taxpayer's taxable income. In the absence of any relevant information for the reassessment of tax, the taxable income is determined by comparison with income of similar enterprises that are regularly operated.

Transfer-pricing documentation requirements. On request of the tax authorities, in the framework of a tax audit, enterprises or companies operating in Algeria and undertaking cross-border and domestic transactions with related parties must provide supporting documentation relating to their transfer-pricing policies. Failure to answer or providing an insufficient answer triggers a 25% penalty per fiscal year calculated on the basis of the transfer-pricing reassessments resulting from the tax audit.

In addition, Algerian-based taxpayers that have tax issues are under the responsibility of the Department for Big-sized Enterprises (mainly companies belonging to foreign international groups, legal entities or businesses operating in the hydrocarbon industry)

must file transfer-pricing documentation with their annual tax returns to the tax authorities. The lack of documentation or insufficient documentation at the time of the tax return filing triggers a DZD500,000 tax penalty, and in the case of a tax audit, an additional penalty of 25% of deemed transferred profits applies.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Austria	5/15 (a)	0/10	10
Bahrain	0	0	0
Belgium	15	0/15 (e)	5/15
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	10	12
Bulgaria	10	10	10
Canada	15	0/15 (e)	15
China	5/10 (b)	7	10
Egypt	10	5	10
France	5/15 (a)	12 (e)	5/12
Germany	5/15 (a)	10	10
Indonesia	15	15	15
Iran	5	0/5	5
Italy	15	15	5/15
Jordan	15	0/15 (e)	15
Korea (South)	5/15 (b)	10	2/10
Kuwait	0	0	15
Lebanon	15	0/10	10
Oman	5/10 (d)	0/5	10
Portugal	10/15 (b)	15	10
Romania	15	15	15
Russian Federation	5/15 (b)	0/15 (e)	15
South Africa	10/15 (b)	10	10
Spain	5/15 (a)	5	7/14
Switzerland	5/15 (c)	0/10	10
Syria	15	10	18
Turkey	12	10	10
Ukraine	5/15 (b)	0/10	10
United Arab Emirates	0	0	10
Yemen	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	10/15	10	24

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company, other than a partnership, that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The lower rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company, other than a partnership, that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (c) The lower rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company, other than a partnership, that holds directly at least 20% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (d) The lower rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company, other than a partnership, that holds directly at least 15% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (e) The Algerian domestic rate of 10% applies if the rate under the treaty is higher.

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At the time of writing, the ongoing tax reform had been partially enacted. Section G of this chapter sets out the most relevant changes in the proposed law that is expected to be enacted in 2014 or 2015. Readers should obtain updated information with respect to this proposed law before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)(b)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	35 (c)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)(b)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (d)
Interest	10/15 (e)
Royalties	10
Payments for Services	3.5/5.25 (f)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3 (g)

- (a) Income from certain activities, such as agriculture, forestry and cattle raising, is subject to tax at a rate of 20%. Mining activities are subject to tax at a rate of 25%. Oil and gas companies are subject to Oil Income Tax rather than Industrial Tax (corporate income tax). See Section B.
- (b) The Ministry of Finance may provide a 17.5% rate for certain companies. In addition, tax exemptions or tax reductions are available under the new Tax Incentives Law. For details, see Section B.

- (c) Gains derived from the sale of securities that are not subject to corporate income tax or personal income tax are subject to tax at a rate of 10%.
- (d) Certain dividends are exempt from tax (see Section B).
- (e) In general, interest is subject to a 15% rate. However, certain interest, such as interest on shareholders loans, corporate bonds, bank deposits, treasury bills, treasury bonds and titles issued by the Angolan Central Bank (BNA), is subject to a 10% rate. Interest on treasury bills and treasury bonds and titles issued by the BNA is subject to a reduced rate of 5% if the maturity is at least three years.
- (f) A 35% tax rate applies to 10% of payments for construction of immovable fixed assets and related activities and to 15% of payments under contracts for other services.
- (g) Mining companies may carry forward losses for seven years, up to a limit of 50% of the turnover.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies carrying out industrial and commercial activities in Angola are subject to Industrial Tax (corporate income tax).

An Angolan company, which is a company that has its head office or effective place of management and control in Angola, is subject to Industrial Tax on its worldwide profits.

Foreign entities with a permanent establishment in Angola are subject to Industrial Tax only on profits imputed to the permanent establishment. The tax law provides a force of attraction principle for permanent establishments.

All companies, regardless of whether they have a permanent establishment in Angola, are subject to withholding tax on payments received for services rendered (for details, see *Rates of corporate tax*).

Rates of corporate tax. The standard Industrial Tax rate is 35%.

Income from certain activities, such as agriculture, forestry and cattle raising, is subject to a reduced tax rate of 20%.

The Ministry of Finance may grant a reduced Industrial Tax rate of 17.5% to companies incorporated in most disfavored regions, or to companies setting up industries based on local resources. The reduced tax rate is granted for a maximum period of 10 years.

In addition, the Tax Incentives Law, which concerns private investment, provides tax relief for companies that operate in the most disfavored regions of Angola and to companies operating in industries that make use of local resources. The regions are grouped into the following three zones:

- Zone A, which consists of the region of Luanda, some main municipalities of Benguela, Cabinda and Huíla, and the municipality of Lobito
- Zone B, which consists of some regions of the municipalities of Benguela, Cabinda and Huíla, and the regions of Bengo, Cuanza-Norte, Cuanza-Sul, Malange, Namibe and Uíge
- Zone C, which consists of the regions of Bié, Cuando-Cubango, Cunene, Huambo, Luanda-Norte, Luanda-Sul, Moxito and Zaire

The law provides for the following tax incentives, which vary among the zones:

- Up to a 6-year exemption from customs duties (including consumption tax but excluding stamp duty and service fees) or reduced rates for used machinery and equipment

- Up to a 10-year exemption or tax rate reduction (up to 50%) for Industrial Tax
- Up to a 9-year exemption or tax rate reduction for dividend withholding tax
- Exemption or tax rate reduction for property transfer tax

All companies, regardless of whether they have a permanent establishment in Angola, are subject to withholding tax on payments received for services rendered. The withholding tax applies regardless of whether the services are rendered in or outside Angola. The rate of the withholding tax is the normal Industrial Tax rate of 35%. This rate is applied to 10% of payments for construction and related services that are associated with immovable fixed assets, and to 15% of payments for other services. The payer must withhold the tax from each payment and remit the withholding tax to the Angolan government. The tax withheld is considered to be a payment on account if the recipient has a residence, head office or permanent establishment in Angola. Otherwise, the tax is final.

Income from oil and gas extraction is subject to Oil Income Tax at a total rate of 50% (under production-sharing agreements) or 65.75% (under other types of joint-ventures). Angolan companies benefit from a reduced Oil Income Tax rate equivalent to that of Industrial Tax. In addition, companies engaged in exploration for and production of oil, gas and similar products must pay Oil Production Tax at a total rate of 20%. Oil Transaction Tax and a Surface Surcharge may also be levied at rates of 70% and USD300 per square kilometer, respectively. Oil Production Tax and Oil Transaction Tax are not payable under production-sharing agreements.

Contracts, such as production-sharing agreements, between oil and gas companies and the Angolan government generally override the Oil Production Tax and Oil Transaction Tax and may set forth different taxes and applicable rates.

Additional taxes and charges apply within the oil and gas and mining industries. Also, specific tax rules apply to the liquefied natural gas (LNG) project, including withholding tax exemptions on certain interest, dividends, royalties and services income.

Capital gains. Capital gains on profits derived from the sale of fixed assets are subject to Industrial Tax at the regular tax rate of 35%. Capital gains on shares or other instruments generating investment income that is not taxable for Industrial Tax or personal income tax purposes are subject to Investment Income Tax at a rate of 10%.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

All companies engaging in activities in Angola must register with the tax department to obtain a taxpayer number.

Companies, including foreign companies with a permanent establishment in Angola, must file an annual tax return, together with their financial statements and other documentation, by 31 May in the year following the tax year.

Companies must make monthly advance payments of Industrial Tax. The tax base for the monthly payments is 10% of the preceding month's turnover. The Industrial Tax rate of 35% is applied to

this tax base to compute the amount of the advance payment. The advance payments are due on the last day of each month. If the total amount of the advance payments exceeds the tax due for the tax year, the excess may be carried forward as a tax credit against the tax payable in the following three years. In practice, companies have not been making the advance payments described above. Instead, they have been making payments in accordance with the prior wording of the tax law. Under the prior wording, payments were required to be made in January, February and March of the year following the tax year. The companies could calculate the payments based on the estimated profit for the tax year, or they could make total payments equal to 75% of the preceding year's tax liability. If the advance payments exceed the expected current year tax liability or if tax credits are available to offset the current year tax liability, companies may request a total or partial suspension of the advance payments to the Angolan tax administration.

Penalties are imposed for failure to file tax returns and other required documents. If, on the final assessment, the tax authorities determine that a further payment is required and that the taxpayer is at fault, interest is imposed on the amount of the additional payment. Fines, which are generally based on the amount of tax due, are also imposed. If the tax due is not paid, additional interest is imposed from the date of the tax authorities' notice that an additional payment is due.

Dividends. In general, companies are subject to tax on the gross amount of dividends received.

Dividends received from Angolan companies subject to Industrial Tax are exempt from tax if, at the time of the distribution, the recipient owns at least 25% of the payer and has held the shares for at least two years or since the incorporation of the payer. In addition, dividends paid by Angolan companies to certain insurance companies or their holding companies are exempt from Industrial Tax.

A 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends. The dividend withholding tax is deductible when computing taxable income for companies. Therefore, the tax credit for dividend withholding tax (if applicable) is reduced by a factor of 1-35%, with 35% being the corporate income tax rate. This reduction is designed to prevent a double tax benefit resulting from the dividend (as an expense and as a tax credit for the entire dividend withholding tax).

A participation exemption provision has been introduced in the Investment Income Tax Code. Under this measure, the 10% withholding tax exemption applies to dividends received by Angolan parent companies from Angolan subsidiaries, subject to minimum 25% and one-year holding requirements.

Foreign tax relief. In general, no relief is granted for foreign taxes paid by Angolan taxpayers.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is the income reported in companies' financial statements, subject to certain adjustments. Expenses considered indispensable in the production of income and the maintenance of a production unit are deductible. Representation

expenses, such as travel expenses, deemed to be unreasonable by the tax authorities, as well as fines and penalties, are not deductible.

Inventories. Inventories may be valued by any currently acceptable method provided that the method is consistently applied and is based on documented purchase prices.

Provisions. Provisions for the following items are allowable:

- Bad debts, which do not exceed 2% of the balance of receivables (and do not exceed 6% of that balance on an accumulated basis)
- Risks that cannot be insured and may have to be paid
- Depreciation in the value of inventory, provided it does not exceed 0.5% to 2% (depending on the nature of the activity), up to a limit of 2.5% to 8% of the value of the inventory

Tax depreciation. Depreciation rates are provided in the law. The following are some of the currently applicable rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Vehicles	33.33
Office buildings	2
Industrial buildings	4
Electric motors and mechanical engines	16.66
Furniture	10

These rates may vary depending on the industry sector (for example, the oil and coal, compressed gases and mining industries).

Relief for losses. Companies may carry forward tax losses for three years. This period is increased to seven years for mining companies (up to a limit of 50% of the turnover). No carryback is allowed.

Groups of companies. The Large Taxpayers Statute entered into force in October 2013. It establishes that Angolan large taxpayers that are integrated in a group of companies may be taxed on the sum of the taxable results obtained by the entities included in the group. For such purpose, a special request through a specific official form (Modelo 5), still pending approval, must be submitted to the tax authorities by the deadline provided in the law. The Chief of the Large Taxpayer's Tax Office must expressly approve this request and, accordingly, the application of the group taxation regime.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Training levy, on oil and gas exploration and production companies and their subcontractors	
Production companies and companies engaged in refining and processing of petroleum	USD0.15 per barrel
Companies owning a prospecting license	USD100,000 a year
Exploration companies	USD300,000 a year

Nature of tax	Rate
Subcontractors under a contract with a term exceeding one year (levied on annual gross income) and entities engaged in the storage, transport, distribution and trading of petroleum (levied on revenue derived from such activities)	0.5%
Stamp duty	
On the amount of receipts	1%
On the acquisition of real estate	0.3%
On leasing and subleasing of real estate	0.4%
On company's capital	0.1%
On guarantees	0.1% to 0.3%
On financing	0.1% to 0.5%
On financial leasing of real estate	0.3%
On leasing of movable property	0.4%
On imports	1%
Consumption tax; rate varies according to type of good and service	2% to 30%
Custom duties on imports	2% to 30%
Customs emoluments	2%
Urban property tax; imposed on 60% of the gross rent	25%
Property transfer tax	2%
Social security contributions, on salaries and additional remuneration; the contributions are not payable by expatriates working in Angola if they make contributions to the social security scheme or a similar scheme in their home countries; paid by	
Employer	8%
Employee	3%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Ministry of Economy, together with the Angolan Central Bank (Banco Nacional de Angola, or BNA), supervises all foreign-exchange operations. Commercial banks usually act as intermediaries of companies to obtain clearance from the BNA.

The BNA issued Bank Order No. 13/2013, of 31 July 2013, which was published in the *Official Gazette* of 6 August 2013. This order sets out the new foreign-exchange procedures to be adopted with respect to current invisible operations. Notwithstanding the foreign exchange integrated reporting system (SINOC), to simplify the monitoring procedures regarding the current invisible operations, the order establishes the following new thresholds for transactions that do not require prior approval by the BNA:

- Transactions amounting up to AOA300 million (approximately USD3 million) or the equivalent in another currency carried out by oil and gas service providers
- Other transactions up to AOA100 million (USD1 million) or the equivalent in another currency

Operations with a value exceeding the above mentioned thresholds must be cleared in advance by the BNA. No thresholds are provided regarding the transfer of salaries.

In general, repatriation of profits is allowed for approved foreign-investment projects if certain requirements are met. In certain cases, a time schedule for repatriation of profits may be imposed.

However, the oil and gas sector is subject to a specific foreign-exchange control regime, which aims primarily to establish uniform treatment in this sector by replacing the multiple exchange regimes that have been applied to oil and gas upstream companies operating in Angola, thereby providing fair treatment to all investors.

These foreign-exchange control rules cover the trade of goods, current invisible operations (according to the Angolan National Bank Instructive, these operations are services, royalties, interest, travel costs and salaries) and capital movements arising from the prospecting, exploration, evaluation, development and production of crude oil and natural gas.

For purposes of the rules, exchange operations encompass the following:

- Purchase and sale of foreign currency
- Opening of foreign currency bank accounts in Angola by resident or nonresident entities and the transactions carried out through these bank accounts
- Opening of national currency bank accounts in Angola by nonresident entities and the transactions carried out through these bank accounts
- Settlement of all transactions of goods, current invisible operations and capital movements

The National Society of Petroleum of Angola (Sociedade Nacional de Petróleos de Angola, or SONANGOL, the national concessionaire) and domestic or foreign corporate investors must carry out the settlement of foreign-exchange transactions through bank institutions that are domiciled in Angola and are authorized to conduct foreign exchange business. They must open bank accounts in foreign currency and deposit sufficient funds for tax payments and other mandatory tax payments and for settlement of goods and services provided by residents or nonresident entities.

The BNA has established a phased implementation of the procedures and mechanisms to be adopted by the agents carrying out foreign-exchange transactions. It is responsible for the enforcement of such procedures and mechanisms. The following are the implementation phases:

- Up to 1 October 2012, oil and gas upstream companies must open bank accounts in Angolan banks in local currency (kwanza) and foreign currency.
- Effective from 1 October 2012, all payments made by oil and gas upstream companies related to the acquisition of goods and services from local suppliers must be carried out through Angolan bank accounts.
- Effective from 1 July 2013, all payments made by oil and gas upstream companies related to the acquisition of goods and services from local suppliers must be carried out through Angolan bank accounts in local currency.
- Effective from 1 October 2013, all payments made to nonresident entities must be carried out through Angolan bank accounts.

Thin-capitalization rules. No thin-capitalization rules are in effect in Angola.

Anti-avoidance legislation. The arm's-length principle applies in Angola. Consequently, the tax authorities may adjust the taxable income derived from transactions between related parties.

Related-party transactions. The Large Taxpayers Statute contains specific rules governing "special relations" between taxpayers, which entered into force in October 2013. Under this regime, a special relationship is deemed to occur if one entity exercises, directly or indirectly, a significant influence on the management decisions of another entity. The law also establishes that a Large Taxpayer that has annual turnover exceeding AOA7 million (approximately USD70 million) at date of closing the accounts must prepare and submit a transfer-pricing file to the Angolan tax authorities. This transfer-pricing file, which must be prepared on an annual basis, must detail the relationships and prices established by the large taxpayers with the companies and entities with which they have "special relations." The transfer-pricing file must be submitted by the end of the sixth month following the year-end to which the file relates. With respect to the economic analysis of the transactions, the new regime provides for the application of the following methods only:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Resale-minus method
- Cost-plus method

Invoice requirements. Effective from 1 December 2013, new requirements are imposed with respect to the keeping and archiving invoices or equivalent documents by individuals or legal entities with their domicile, registered office, effective management or permanent establishment in Angola.

F. Tax treaties

Angola does not have any tax treaties in force. Tax treaty negotiations between Angola and Portugal have begun, and the treaty will follow the United Nations model convention. In addition, it is expected that Angola will implement a tax treaty network with countries with which it has preferential socioeconomic relations, which are Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries and member countries of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP).

Angola has entered into an agreement with Portugal on the reciprocal promotion and protection of investments. However, this agreement does not provide any specific tax benefits.

Portugal provides a participation exemption regime for Angolan-source dividends paid to Portuguese corporate shareholders if certain conditions are met.

G. Ongoing tax reform

At the time of writing, the ongoing tax reform had been approved by the Angolan parliament but not fully enacted. The most significant tax changes in the proposed tax reform affecting companies are listed below.

Industrial Tax. The following are the most significant proposed changes to the Industrial Tax:

- The tax rate will be reduced from 35% to 30%.
- Interest on shareholders' loans will not be deductible.
- Expenses not properly documented will be subject to a stand-alone tax of 5%.
- Confidential expenses will be subject to a stand-alone tax of 15% (increased to 30% for taxpayers exempt or not subject to tax).
- Gifts not made in accordance with the law of patronage will be subject to a stand-alone tax of 15%.
- Investment Income Tax will not be deductible, and income subject to this tax will be excluded from the tax base for Industrial Tax purposes.
- A new depreciation and amortization regime for fixed assets will be introduced.
- A new provisions regime will be introduced.
- A tax-neutrality regime for mergers and demergers will be introduced.
- New requirements concerning advance payments will be introduced. The payments will be determined by applying a rate of 6.5% to the preceding month's turnover from the sale of goods. The same rate applies for withholding tax purposes to payments for services (the current rate is generally 5.25%).

General Tax Code. The following are the most significant proposed changes to the General Tax Code:

- A definition of tax residency criteria for companies and individuals will be provided.
- A new and harmonized concept of permanent establishment for tax purposes will be introduced.
- Detailed rules concerning tax incentives and benefits will be provided.
- Rules will be provided regarding the responsibility of shareholders, board members and others with respect to tax liabilities.
- The tax reform will contain measures regarding penalties.

Argentina

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15/35 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (c)
Interest	15.05/35 (d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	21/28/31.5 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (c)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) A Tax on Minimum Presumed Income is payable to the extent it exceeds regular corporate income tax for the year. For details, see Section B.
- (b) The 15% rate applies to capital gains derived by foreign residents from sales of shares, quotas, and other participations in entities, titles, bonds and other securities. Similar treatment is granted to Argentine individuals. Argentine corporate residents are subject to the regular 35% corporate rate.
- (c) The 10% dividend withholding tax applies to dividends paid out of after-tax income. If the amount of a dividend distribution or a profit remittance exceeds the after-tax accumulated taxable income of the payer, a separate final withholding tax of 35% may be imposed on the excess, regardless of the application of the general 10% withholding tax.
- (d) These are final withholding taxes imposed on nonresidents only. For details concerning the rates, see Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are taxed on worldwide income. Any profits, including capital gains, are taxable. Companies incorporated in Argentina and branches of foreign companies are considered to be resident companies.

Rates of corporate tax. Corporate tax is payable at a rate of 35%.

Tax on Minimum Presumed Income. The Tax on Minimum Presumed Income (TMPI) is imposed on resident companies and branches of foreign companies. The TMPI is payable to the extent it exceeds regular corporate income tax for the year.

The tax base for the TMPI is the resident company's or branch's worldwide assets at the end of the tax year. Certain specified assets are excluded from the calculation of the tax base.

The standard rate of TMPI is 1%, but special rates apply to certain types of companies.

TMPI that is paid may offset regular income tax in the following 10 tax years.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived by tax-resident companies are included in taxable income and taxed at the regular corporate tax rate. Capital gains derived by non-Argentine companies from the sale, exchange, barter or disposal of shares, quotas, participations in entities, titles, bonds and other securities are subject to a 15% tax. This tax may be calculated on actual net income or on 90% presumed income, thereby resulting in an effective 13.5% tax on the sale price.

Administration. The tax year for a company is its accounting year. Companies are required to make 10 advance payments of corporate income tax. The first payment is equal to 25% of the preceding year's tax and the other payments are each equal to 8.33% of such tax. The payments are due monthly beginning in the sixth month after the end of the accounting year. The due dates depend on the company's taxpayer registration number.

Under certain circumstances, advance payments of TMPI (see *Tax on Minimum Presumed Income*) may be required.

Companies must file their tax returns and pay any balance due by a specified date in the fifth month after their accounting year. If the payment is late, interest is charged.

Dividends. Dividends and branch remittances are subject to a 10% withholding tax paid out of after-tax income. If the amount of a dividend distribution or a profit remittance exceeds the after-tax accumulated taxable income of the payer (determined in accordance with rules in the income tax law), a separate final withholding tax of 35% may be imposed on the excess, regardless of the application of the general 10% dividend withholding tax.

Withholding taxes on interest and royalties. Final withholding taxes are imposed on interest and royalties paid to nonresidents.

A withholding tax rate of 15.05% applies to the following types of interest payments:

- Interest on loans obtained by Argentine financial entities.

- Interest on loans granted by foreign financial entities located in the following jurisdictions:
 - Jurisdictions not listed as tax havens under the Argentine income tax regulations.
 - Jurisdictions that have signed exchange-of-information agreements with Argentina and have internal rules providing that no banking, stock market or other secrecy regulations can be applied to requests for information by the Argentine tax authorities.
- Interest on loans for the importation of movable assets, except automobiles, if the loan is granted by the supplier of the goods.
- Under certain conditions, interest on investments in Argentine financial entities.

The withholding tax rate for all other interest payments to non-residents is 35%.

The general withholding tax rate for royalties is 31.5%. If certain requirements are satisfied, a 21% rate may apply to technical assistance payments and a 28% rate may apply to certain royalties.

Foreign tax relief. Resident companies may credit foreign income taxes against their Argentine tax liability, up to the amount of the increase in that liability resulting from the inclusion of foreign-source income in the tax base.

Direct and indirect foreign tax credits are available. To qualify for an indirect foreign tax credit, an Argentine company must own directly at least 25% of a first-tier subsidiary's shares. In addition, for a foreign tax credit regarding a second-tier subsidiary, an Argentine company must have an indirect ownership interest of at least 15%. The credit does not apply below the second tier.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Tax is applied to taxable income, which is the accounting profit (not adjusted for inflation) earned in the tax period after adjustments provided for by the tax law. Exemptions are usually insignificant.

Expenses are deductible to the extent incurred in producing taxable income, subject to certain restrictions and limitations, including, among others, those applicable to the following:

- Representation expenses
- Directors' fees
- Royalties for patents and trademarks paid to nonresidents

Depreciation, rental payments and all other automobile expenses, such as license fees, insurance, fuel and maintenance, are also deductible, subject to certain restrictions. In general, certain limitations apply to the deductibility of interest payments to foreign related entities that are not subject to the withholding tax rate of 35% (see Section E).

Any expense incurred by an Argentine company in favor of a foreign related party that is deemed Argentine-source income for the recipient of the payment can be deducted for tax purposes in the year of accrual only if the payment is made by the date when the income tax return for that year is due. Otherwise, such expenses must be deducted in the year of payment. This limitation also applies to expenses paid to individuals or entities located in tax havens, regardless of whether they are related parties.

Foreign-exchange losses. Non-capital foreign-currency gains and losses arising from customary business transactions are treated as business income or expenses for the year in which the exchange fluctuation occurs.

Inventories. Stock is valued according to procedures established by the tax law, which result in values nearly equal to its market value or replacement cost at the end of the tax period, depending on the type of goods.

Provisions. A provision for bad debts is allowed. However, it must be computed according to rules prescribed by the tax law.

Depreciation. Tangible assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method over the assets' expected lives. A method based on effective use may also be acceptable. In general, buildings are depreciated at an annual rate of 2%. However, a higher rate may be acceptable if it is established that, because of the materials used to construct the building, the expected useful life is less than 50 years. The law does not specify rates for movable assets. Intangible property may be depreciated only if it has a limited life based on its characteristics. Certain assets, such as goodwill and trade names, may not be depreciated.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward for five tax periods. Losses resulting from sales of shares or from foreign-source activities may offset only the same type of income. Loss carrybacks are not permitted.

Except for hedge transactions, losses resulting from the rights contained in derivative instruments or contracts may offset only the net income generated by such rights during the fiscal year in which the losses were incurred or in the following five fiscal years. For this purpose, a transaction or contract involving derivatives is considered a hedge transaction if its purpose is to reduce the impact of future fluctuations in market prices or fees on the results of the primary economic activities of the hedging company.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on goods delivered and services rendered in Argentina, on services rendered outside Argentina that are used or exploited in Argentina, and on imports	
Standard rate	21
Other rates	10.5/27
Tax on financial transactions; generally imposed on debits and credits with respect to checking accounts; a portion of the tax may be creditable against other taxes	
General rate	0.6
Other rates	0.05/0.075/0.1/ 0.25/0.5/1.2
Various local taxes on gross receipts, real estate and other items	Various

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Social security taxes (including medical care contributions), on monthly salaries; paid by employer; a portion may be creditable against VAT; the creditable portion varies depending on where the employees render services	23/27
Export duties; general rates; higher rates apply to certain exports (oil, grains and meat)	5/10
Tax on personal assets; imposed on all legal persons and individuals domiciled abroad holding ownership interests in Argentine companies; tax is calculated based on the equity value of the Argentine company; tax is paid by the Argentine company, but the company may recover the tax paid from the foreign shareholder; certain exceptions may apply, depending on the country of the investor	0.50

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Executive Branch and the Central Bank have issued regulations that establish certain requirements for the transfer of funds abroad.

Exporters must repatriate into Argentina the cash derived from exports of goods and services within a specified time period.

Funds deriving from loans granted from abroad must be received in Argentina and remain in the country for a minimum term. In certain circumstances, 30% of the funds received from abroad must be held as foreign currency in a non-interest-bearing deposit for a one-year period.

Various types of payments abroad, including dividends, principal and interest and payments for services and for imports of goods, are subject to certain requirements. In addition to Central Bank regulations, import transactions must be approved in advance by the tax authorities through an Early Import Declaration (Declaración Jurada Anticipada de Importación, or DJAI). Payments for services, royalties and similar items are subject to the Early Declaration System for Services (Declaración Jurada Anticipada de Servicios, or DJAS). Payments of interest, dividends and other items are subject to the Early Declaration System of Payments Abroad (Declaración Anticipada de Pagos al Exterior, or DAPE).

Debt-to-equity rules. Under general principles, transactions between related parties must be made on an arm's-length basis.

A debt-to-equity ratio of 2:1 for the deduction of interest applies to loans granted by foreign entities that control the Argentine borrower company (according to the definition provided for transfer-pricing purposes), except for those cases in which interest payments are subject to a withholding tax rate of 35%.

If the debt-to-equity ratio is applicable, interest paid on liabilities in excess of the ratio is nondeductible. The interest expenses disallowed as a deduction as a result of this limitation are treated as dividends and may not be deducted in future years.

Transfer pricing. The Argentine law includes transfer-pricing rules that generally apply to transactions between related parties. In addition, transactions between unrelated parties may also be subject to these rules. Transactions with entities and individuals located in low-tax jurisdictions (the Regulatory Decree contains a list of countries and other jurisdictions qualifying as low-tax jurisdictions) are deemed to be not carried out at arm's length. The law provides for the following transfer-pricing methods:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Resale price method
- Cost-plus method
- Profit-split method
- Transactional net margin method

If exports of agricultural commodities and other products with a publicly quoted price are made to related parties and if an international intermediary who is not the effective purchaser of the products participates in the transaction, the appropriate transfer price is deemed to be the higher of the market quote on the day the products are delivered and the price agreed to by the parties. This rule does not apply if the foreign intermediary meets the following requirements:

- It has a real presence and maintains a commercial establishment to manage its own activities in its country of residence, and it has assets, risks and functions (operations) that correspond with the volume of its transactions.
- Its principal source of income is not passive income, income from trading goods to or from Argentina, or income from intra-group trading.
- Its intragroup operations do not exceed 30% of its annual transactions.

A taxpayer must submit the following to the tax authorities to demonstrate the reasonableness of its transfer-pricing policy: special tax returns; and a special report signed by an independent certified public accountant, which is based on a mandatory transfer-pricing study.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Some of Argentina's tax treaties establish maximum tax rates lower than those under general tax law. To benefit from a reduced treaty withholding tax rate, certain formal requirements must be met. The following table shows the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends (a) %	Interest (e) %	Royalties (e) %
Australia	10/15 (b)	0/12	10/15
Belgium	10/15 (b)	0/12	3/5/10/15 (f)
Bolivia	10/35 (d)	15.05/35	21/28/31.5
Brazil	10/35 (d)	15.05/35	21/28/31.5
Canada	10/15 (b)	0/12.5	3/5/10/15 (f)
Denmark	10/15 (b)	0/12	3/5/10/15 (f)
Finland	10/15 (b)	0/15	3/5/10/15 (f)
France	10/15 (c)	15.05/20	18
Germany	10/15 (c)	10/15	15
Italy	10/15 (c)	15.05/20	10/18 (g)
Netherlands	10/15 (b)	0/12	3/5/10/15 (f)

	Dividends (a) %	Interest (e) %	Royalties (e) %
Norway	10/15 (b)	0/12	3/5/10/15 (f)
Russian Federation	10/15 (b)	15	15
Sweden	10/15 (b)	0/12	3/5/10/15 (f)
United Kingdom	10/15 (b)	0/12	3/5/10/15 (f)
Uruguay	10/35 (d)	15.05/35	21/28/31.5
Non-treaty countries	10/35 (d)	15.05/35 (h)	21/28/31.5 (h)

- (a) As discussed in Section B, under domestic law, a 10% withholding tax applies to dividends paid. If the dividend distributions exceed the after-tax accumulated taxable income of the payer, a separate final 35% withholding tax applies to the excess. If the tax treaty does not establish a maximum rate, both withholdings may apply jointly. If the treaty establishes reduced rates, the maximum applicable withholding rate is the treaty rate. Footnotes (b) and (c) are referenced to the treaties that establish maximum rates.
- (b) These treaties establish maximum rates of 10% or 15%. The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividend is a company that controls, directly or indirectly, at least 25% of the voting power of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other cases. These rates are the maximum rates applicable to dividend payments and accordingly may limit the applicable withholding rate if both the 10% general withholding tax and the 35% withholding tax on dividends exceeding the after-tax accumulated taxable income apply. If only the general 10% withholding tax applies, no effective reduction results from the application of the treaties.
- (c) These treaties establish a maximum rate of 15%. This rate is the maximum rate applicable to dividend payments and accordingly may limit the applicable withholding rate if both the 10% general withholding tax and the 35% withholding tax on dividends exceeding the after-tax accumulated taxable income apply. If only the general 10% withholding tax applies, no effective reduction results from the application of the treaties.
- (d) These treaties do not establish a maximum withholding rate. The general 10% withholding tax and the 35% withholding tax on dividends exceeding the after-tax accumulated taxable income may both apply.
- (e) The rates listed are the lower of the treaty or statutory rates. For details concerning the domestic rates, see Section B.
- (f) In general, the rates apply to the following categories of payments:
- 3% for the use of, or right to use, news
 - 5% for the use of, or right to use, copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical or other artistic works (but not royalties with respect to motion picture films and works on film or videotape or other means of production for use in connection with television)
 - 10% for the use of, or right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or patents, trademarks, designs, models, secret formulas or processes, or for the use of or information concerning scientific experience, including payments for the rendering of technical assistance
 - 15% for other royalties
- These categories may differ slightly from treaty to treaty.
- (g) The 10% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works. The 18% rate applies to other royalties.
- (h) For details concerning these rates, see Section B.

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Because of the rapidly changing economic situation in Armenia, changes are expected to be made to the tax law of Armenia. As a result, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Permanent Establishment Tax Rate (%)	20
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10
Interest	10
Royalties	10
Insurance Compensation, Reinsurance Payments and Income Received from Freight	5
Income from the Lease of Property, Capital Gains on Property and Other Passive Income	10
Income from Rendering of Services	20
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident and nonresident entities pay corporate income tax in Armenia. Resident entities are entities and investment funds established in Armenia except for pension funds and separate subdivisions (branches or representation offices) of foreign organizations. Nonresident entities are entities established in foreign countries, international organizations and organizations established by them outside Armenia. Resident entities are taxed on their worldwide income, which consists of income received from sources in and outside Armenia. Nonresident entities are taxed on Armenian-source income only.

Income earned through a permanent establishment in Armenia, net of tax-deductible expenses, is taxed at the regular corporate income tax rate of 20%. A permanent establishment is defined as

a fixed place of business activities in Armenia recognized by the tax authorities through which the enterprise wholly or partly carries on its business. It generally includes organizations or natural persons who represent foreign legal entities conducting commercial activities in Armenia. Domestic tax law and double tax treaties list activities that do not result in a taxable permanent establishment. Foreign legal entities deriving income from the source in Armenia without a permanent establishment there are subject to withholding tax on their Armenian-source income at a rate of 5%, 10% or 20% (see the withholding tax rates in Section A).

Armenian law allows foreign investment in various forms, including investment through wholly or partially foreign-owned subsidiaries, share participations in joint stock companies and joint ventures with Armenian legal entities and citizens, permanent establishments and other types of presence.

Tax rate. The regular corporate income tax rate is 20%. For investment funds, the corporate income tax rate is 0.01% of net assets.

Capital gains. No separate capital gains tax is imposed in Armenia. Realized capital gains are included in taxable income and are subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rate.

Realized capital losses can be carried forward together with other losses and be offset against taxable income of future tax years.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Both Armenian and foreign legal entities conducting business activities in Armenia through a permanent establishment must make advance payments of corporate income tax during the year. Armenian legal entities must make quarterly advance payments, in the amount of 18.75% of the actual amount of the corporate income tax for the preceding year, by the 15th day of the last month of the quarter. Permanent establishments of foreign legal entities must make half-yearly advance payments in equal parts, in the amount of 1/4 of the corporate income tax for the preceding year, by 1 July and 31 December of the tax year.

Permanent establishments of foreign legal entities are not required to make advance payments if their corporate income tax for the preceding year was less than AMD2 million.

If the total sum of advance payments exceeds the tax due for the tax year, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer according to the Law of Armenia "On Taxes" if the taxpayer applies for a refund. However, in practice, refunds are rare, and accordingly taxpayers apply overpayments against future tax liabilities.

The annual corporate income tax calculation must be filed and submitted to the Tax Inspectorate by 15 April of the year following the tax year. The corporate income tax must be paid to the state budget by 25 April of the year following the tax year.

Fines are charged on late tax payments at a rate of 0.15% of the tax due for each day of delay, up to a maximum of 365 days. If the taxpayer fails to submit the corporate income tax declaration to the Tax Inspectorate by the due date, a penalty equal to 5% of the total amount of calculated tax is imposed on the taxpayer for each 15-day period. The total amount of the penalties cannot exceed the total amount of the principal tax liability. For the underreporting

of taxable income, a penalty equal to 50% of the underreported amount is assessed to the taxpayer. For the overreporting of losses in the corporate income tax calculation filed with the Tax Inspectorate, the taxpayer is subject to a penalty equal to 20% of the overreported loss. If a taxpayer fails to keep accounts or incorrectly prepares accounting reports, calculations, returns, and other documents and information stipulated by the tax law, a penalty equal to 10% of the amount of the reduction in calculated tax resulting from these violations is imposed on the taxpayer.

Dividends. Dividend withholding tax at a rate of 10% is imposed on dividends paid from Armenian sources to nonresident legal entities. Dividends paid to individuals and resident legal entities are not subject to withholding tax. Dividends received by resident taxpayers from participations in the equity of other legal entities or enterprises that do not have the status of a legal entity are not subject to tax.

Interest. Interest withholding tax at a rate of 10% is imposed on interest paid from Armenian sources to individuals and nonresident legal entities. Armenian legal entities receiving interest payments include such payments in their taxable income and are subject to tax on these payments at the normal corporate income tax rate.

Foreign tax relief. The amount of corporate income tax withheld from Armenian residents in foreign countries in accordance with the laws of the foreign countries is credited against the corporate income tax payable in Armenia. However, the amount of the credit may not exceed the amount of the corporate income tax payable in Armenia on the income received in the foreign country. If the amount of the credit exceeds the corporate income tax liability for the tax year, the excess amount may be credited against the corporate income tax in subsequent tax years.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable income is defined as a positive difference between gross income of the taxpayer and all deductions allowed by the law.

Gross income comprises all revenues of the taxpayer received in the reporting year, except for revenues that are not treated as income according to the law. Gross income includes the following:

- Trading income
- Capital gains
- Income from financial activities
- Gratuitously received assets and income from discounts or remissions of liabilities
- Other items of income

Income received in foreign currency is converted into drams at the daily exchange rate determined by the Central Bank of Armenia for the date of receipt of the income.

Deductible expenses include all necessary and documentary supported expenses that are exclusively and directly related to the conducting of business and the receiving of income. However, certain expenses are nondeductible or partially nondeductible for tax purposes.

Nondeductible expenses include the following:

- Fines, penalties and other proprietary sanctions transferred to the state and municipal budgets
- Assets provided free of charge and remitted debts
- Allocations provided for unions and other structures of non-state administration
- Expenses for the maintenance of servicing units (free provision of buildings and the settling of fees for utilities of public catering enterprises)
- Expenses for services that are not related to the production of goods (for example, planning activities for towns and other populated areas and promotion of agricultural activities)
- Expenses related to the obtaining of income that is deductible from gross income
- For taxpayers other than banks, credit organizations, insurance companies and investment funds, interest paid on loans and borrowings if such borrowings or loans are provided by the taxpayers to third parties free of interest
- Payments made by taxpayers for leased assets if the assets are provided by them to third parties for free-of-charge use

Partially nondeductible expenses include the following:

- Payments levied by the state for pollution of the environment that exceed 0.5% of gross income for the tax year.
- Expenses for advertisements outside Armenia that exceed 3% of the gross income for the tax year or 20% of the value of goods and services exported by the taxpayer during the tax year.
- Expenses for the training of staff outside Armenia that exceed 4% (but not more than AMD3 million per employee) of the gross income for the tax year.
- Expenses for additional training of staff outside Armenia that exceed 1% (but not more than AMD1 million per employee) of the gross income for the tax year.
- Expenses for marketing outside Armenia that exceed 2% of the gross income for the reporting year, 15% of the value of services and goods exported by the taxpayer during the tax year or 5% of the value of goods imported by the taxpayer during the tax year.
- Expenses for business trips outside Armenia that exceed 5% of the gross income for the tax year.
- Representative expenses exceeding 0.5% (but not more than AMD5 million) of the gross income for the tax year.
- Fees paid by the taxpayer for management services received from nonresident companies, foreign citizens and stateless persons, exceeding 2% of the taxpayer's gross income for the reporting year. This measure does not apply to management services rendered to resident companies by their nonresident founders if the companies are engaged in innovative activities in the information technology and computer technique fields, as well as management services rendered to resident companies within the framework of international credit agreements.
- Payments made by the employer for an employee that are within the terms of voluntary pension insurance in accordance with the legislation and that exceed 5% of the employee's remuneration.
- Other expenses exceeding the rates established by the government of Armenia (daily expenses for local trips, expenses for sponsorship and management services, expenses for special

nutrition, uniforms and other equipment for employees as well as other types of compensation defined by the law and expenses for the maintenance of public health institutions, nursing homes for the aged and disabled, nurseries, rehabilitation camps, cultural, educational and sports institutions and objects of the housing fund).

- Interest paid on loans and borrowings to the extent that it exceeds twice the bank interest rate defined by the Central Bank of Armenia (currently the deduction is limited to a rate of 24%).
- Current repair expenses for fixed assets that exceed 10% of the initial (purchase) cost of the corresponding fixed asset. Any excess is subject to capitalization and is included in the base for depreciation purposes.
- For taxpayers other than banks and credit organizations, the amount of interest payable on borrowings from entities other than banks and credit organizations in excess of twice the net assets.
- For banks and credit organizations, the amount of interest payable on borrowings from entities other than banks and credit organizations in excess of nine times the net assets.

To calculate taxable income, the taxpayer must account for income and expenses on an accrual basis. Income and expenses are accounted for, respectively, from the moment of the acquisition of the right to receive such income or to recognize the expenses, regardless of the actual period of the deriving of such income or the making of such payments.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at acquisition cost. Costs for storage and transportation must be included in the value of inventory. The first-in, first-out (FIFO) method may be used to value inventory.

Provisions. Bad debts are deductible in accordance with the procedure established by the government of Armenia. Banks, lending organizations, investment companies and insurance companies may deduct bad debts in accordance with the procedure established jointly by the authorized body of the government of Armenia and the Central Bank of Armenia.

In addition, the gross income of banks, lending organizations, stock funds, investment companies or insurance companies may be reduced by a reserve for possible losses in accordance with the procedure established jointly by the authorized body of the government of Armenia and the Central Bank of Armenia.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation allowances for fixed and intangible assets are deductible for tax purposes in accordance with the terms and conditions provided by the corporate income tax law of Armenia.

Fixed and intangible assets acquired before 1 January 2014. The annual amount of depreciation allowances of fixed assets acquired before 1 January 2014 is calculated by dividing the initial cost or revalued cost (the revaluation is carried out according to the procedure established by the law) by the number of years in the depreciation period for the appropriate group of fixed assets or for intangible assets. The following are the minimum depreciation periods.

Group	Assets	Minimum depreciation period (years)
1	Buildings and constructions of hotels, boarding houses, rest homes, sanitariums and educational institutions	10
2	Other buildings, constructions and transmission devices	20
3	Robot equipment and assembly lines	3
4	Calculating devices and computers	1
5	Other fixed assets, including growing cattle, perennial plants, and investments intended for improving the land	5

For purposes of the determination of taxable income, taxpayers may choose a depreciation period for fixed assets other than the periods mentioned in the above table, but the chosen period may not be less than one of the above-mentioned periods for the appropriate group.

The minimum depreciation period for the buildings, constructions and transmission devices located in a disaster area is one year.

The minimum depreciation period for fixed assets with a value of less than AMD50,000 is one year.

Intangible assets acquired before 1 January 2014 are amortized over their useful economic lives. If it is impossible to determine the useful life of an intangible asset, the minimum amortization period for the asset is set at 10 years, but it may not exceed the period of the taxpayer's activity.

Under the law, land cannot be depreciated.

Fixed and intangible assets acquired on or after 1 January 2014. The annual amount of depreciation allowances of fixed assets acquired after 1 January 2014 is calculated by multiplying the net book (residual) value (as at the last day of reporting period) of each group of fixed assets by the annual depreciation rate for the appropriate group of fixed assets. The following are the annual maximum depreciation rates for each group of fixed assets.

Group	Assets	Maximum annual depreciation rate (%)
1	Buildings and constructions of hotels, boarding houses, rest homes, sanitariums and educational institutions	15
2	Other buildings, constructions and transmission devices	7.5
3	Robot equipment and assembly lines	50
4	Calculating devices and computers	100
5	Other fixed assets, including growing cattle, perennial plants, and investments intended for improving the land	30

For purposes of the determination of taxable income, taxpayers may choose an annual depreciation rate for fixed assets other than the rates mentioned in the above table, but the chosen rates may not exceed one of the above-mentioned rates for the appropriate group.

The maximum annual depreciation rate for buildings, constructions and transmission devices located in a disaster area is 100%.

The maximum annual depreciation rate for a group of fixed assets with a book (residual) value of less than AMD50,000 (as of the last day of reporting period) is 100%.

Intangible assets are amortized over their useful economic lives. If it is impossible to determine the useful life of a group of intangible asset, the maximum annual amortization rate is set 20%, but it may not be less than the rate calculated based on the period of the taxpayer's activity.

Relief for losses. Enterprises may carry forward a loss incurred in a tax year to the following five years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Armenian law does not contain any measures allowing members of a group to offset profits and losses.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT); imposed on the delivery of goods and rendering of services, free or partially free consumption and the importation of goods through the "Importing for Free Turnover" customs regime, with the exception of cases specified by law; reverse-charge VAT is imposed on entrepreneurial activities subject to VAT that are performed in Armenia by foreign entities (including the import of goods to be used by such entities)	0/20
Excise tax; imposed on certain goods (tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, petrol, diesel fuel and motor oils imported or produced in Armenia, as well as passenger vehicles that have more than AMD25 million customs value or that are two years old and have a 4.5-liter engine capacity); the tax is calculated as a specified amount per unit or as a certain percentage of the price of goods subject to excise tax	Various
Property tax; generally imposed at local (municipal) level	
Buildings and constructions; tax base is cadastral value	0.1 to 1
Vehicles; tax base is traction-motor power	Various

Land tax is also generally imposed at the local level in Armenia. Hotel tax, which will be imposed at the local level, will become effective after parliament enacts the relevant law.

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Armenian currency is the dram (AMD). The dram is a nonconvertible currency outside Armenia. Enterprises may buy or sell foreign currencies through specialized entities in Armenia (banks, branches of foreign banks operating in Armenia, credit organizations, payment and settlement organizations, foreign-currency dealers and brokers licensed by the Central Bank of Armenia, foreign-currency exchange offices and foreign-currency auction organizers).

Armenia does not impose restrictive currency-control regulations. Individuals and enterprises may open bank accounts abroad without any restriction if they declare such accounts with the tax authorities. In general, all transactions performed in Armenia between resident legal entities or individuals must be performed in Armenian drams. Transactions between resident legal entities or private entrepreneurs and nonresident legal entities or private entrepreneurs may be conducted in other currencies.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Armenia has entered into tax treaties with 41 countries. The following table lists the withholding tax rates under these treaties. In general, if the withholding tax rate provided in a treaty exceeds the rate provided by the Law of Armenia on "Corporate income tax," the domestic rate applies.

	Dividends %	Interest (1) %	Royalties %
Austria	5/15 (a)	0/10 (v)	5
Belarus	10/15 (b)	10	10
Belgium	5/15 (a)	0/10 (v)	8
Bulgaria	5/10 (c)	10	10
Canada	5/15 (d)	10	10
Czech Republic	10	5/10 (e)	5/10 (f)
China	5/10 (g)	10	10
Croatia	0/10 (h)	10	5
Cyprus	0/5 (x)	5	5
Estonia	5/15 (i)	10	10
Finland	5/15 (i)	5	5/10 (j)
France	5/15 (k)	0/10 (v)	5/10 (l)
Georgia	5/10 (g)	10	5
Germany	15	5	0
Greece	10	10	5
Hungary	5/10 (g)	10	5
India	10	10	10
Iran	10/15 (m)	10	5
Ireland	0/5/15 (bb)	5/10 (cc)	5
Italy	5/10 (n)	0/10 (w)	7
Kazakhstan	10	10	10
Kuwait	5	5	10
Latvia	5/15 (i)	10	10
Lebanon	5/10 (g)	8	5
Lithuania	5/15 (i)	10	10
Luxembourg	5/15 (a)	10	5
Moldova	5/15 (o)	10	10
Netherlands	5/10 (p)	0/5 (v)	5
Poland	10	5	10
Qatar	5/10 (q)	5	5

	Dividends %	Interest (1) %	Royalties %
Romania	5/10 (r)	10	10
Russian Federation	5/10 (s)	0	0
Slovenia	5/10 (g)	10	5
Spain	0/10 (y)	5	5/10 (z)
Switzerland	5/15 (t)	0/10 (v)	5
Syria	10	10	12
Thailand	10	10	10
Turkmenistan	5/15 (u)	10	10
Ukraine	5/15 (u)	10	0
United Arab Emirates	3	0	5
United Kingdom	0/5/10/15 (aa)	5	5
Non-treaty countries	10	10	10

- (1) In several treaties, a 0% rate applies to interest paid to governmental entities, political or administrative-territorial subdivisions, local authorities, central banks or financial institutions owned or controlled by the government. This provision is not reflected in the rates shown in the table.
- (a) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly holds at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (b) The 10% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly holds at least 30% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (c) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company that has invested in the payer more than USD40,000 (or the equivalent amount in Armenian currency). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (d) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and if the capital invested by the beneficial owner exceeds USD100,000 (or the equivalent amount in Armenian currency) on the date of declaration of the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (e) The 5% rate applies to interest on loans or credits granted by banks.
- (f) The 5% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or the right of use, literary, artistic or scientific works, including television or radio content (films and compact discs). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (g) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly holds at least 25% of the capital (assets) of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (h) The 0% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company that directly or indirectly holds at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for a minimum period of two years before the payment of the dividends and if the dividends are not subject to tax in Croatia. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly holds at least 25% of the assets of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (j) The 5% rate applies to the royalties for the use of, or the right of use, computer software, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans or secret formulas or processes, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (know-how). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (k) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company that directly or indirectly holds at least 10% of the assets of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (l) The 5% rate applies to the royalties for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (m) The 10% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that owns at least 25% of the assets of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (n) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company that directly holds at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for a minimum period of 12 months before the date of declaration of the dividends and if the capital invested by the beneficial owner exceeds USD100,000 or the equivalent amount in Armenian currency. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

- (o) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (p) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly holds at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to dividends in all other cases.
- (q) The 5% rate applies if the capital invested by the actual owner of the dividends exceeds USD100,000. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (r) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company that directly holds at least 25% of the assets of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (s) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company that directly holds at least 25% of the share capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (t) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner is a company (other than a partnership) that directly holds at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and if the capital invested by the beneficial owner exceeds CHF200,000 (or the equivalent amount in Armenian currency) on the date of receipt of the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (u) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (v) The 0% rate applies to interest connected to sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or business assets, and to interest on loans granted by banking enterprises.
- (w) The 0% rate applies to the interest on loans granted by banking enterprises.
- (x) The 0% rate applies if the capital invested by the actual owner of the dividends exceeds EUR150,000. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (y) The 0% rate applies if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
- The beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of the other contracting state.
 - The beneficial owner of the dividends has held, directly or indirectly, at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for at least two years before the date of such payment.
 - Such dividends are not liable to profit tax in the other contracting state.
- (z) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (aa) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a pension scheme. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends satisfies all of the following conditions:
- It is a company that is a resident of the other contracting state.
 - It holds, directly or indirectly, at least 25% of the share capital of the company paying the dividends at the date of payment of the dividends.
 - It has invested at least GBP1 million (or the equivalent amount in any other currency) in the share capital of the company paying the dividends at the date of payment of the dividends.
- The 15% rate applies if dividends are paid out of income (including gains) derived directly or indirectly from immovable property within the meaning of Article 6 by an investment vehicle that distributes most of this income annually and if such vehicle's income from this immovable property is exempted from tax. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (bb) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that satisfies the following conditions:
- It holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
 - It owned the holding for a period of at least two years before it made the claim for the 0% rate.
 - In the contracting state in which the company is resident, the company is relieved from tax on dividends by an exemption or would, but for this measure in the tax treaty, be entirely relieved by a credit for tax paid with respect to dividends paid by the company paying the dividends.
- The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (cc) The 5% rate applies if interest is paid with respect to loans granted by banking enterprises. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	28
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	28
Branch Tax Rate (%)	28
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0/5/7.5/10 (a)
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0
Foreign-Exchange Commission	1.3 (b)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to resident holding companies. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to nonresident publicly traded companies and to dividends paid on qualifying shareholdings under applicable tax treaties. The 10% rate applies in all other circumstances. However, under the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the general withholding tax rate of 10% on dividend distributions from entities resident in Aruba may be reduced to 7.5% or 5%.
- (b) A foreign-exchange commission is imposed on all payments by residents to nonresidents. The commission is withheld by banks on behalf of the Central Bank of Aruba.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporate income tax is levied on resident and nonresident entities. A domestic entity is an entity that is established in Aruba or incorporated under Aruban law.

Tax is levied on total profits earned from all sources during the company's accounting period. "Profit" means the total of net gains,

under any name or in any form. Branches of foreign entities are taxed on Aruban-source income, such as profits earned through a permanent establishment.

Permanent establishment. A permanent establishment is deemed to exist in Aruba in the case of the following:

- A permanent representative in Aruba.
- A foreign enterprise that builds, installs, maintains, cleans or repairs capital assets on Aruba for more than 30 days. These 30 days include, among others, days spent on the technical preparation and cleaning up of the site.

Rates of corporate income tax. Corporate income tax is imposed at a flat rate of 28%.

Companies operating in the free zone are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 2% on profits derived from their activities and to a free zone facility charge of 0.75% on their annual gross turnover. The free zone is a defined territory in which no import duties are levied if the goods are not imported for use in the domestic market. In addition, free-zone companies are not subject to turnover tax and are exempt from the foreign-exchange commission.

Special tax regimes for certain companies. Special tax regimes available for certain companies in Aruba are described below.

Imputation Payment Companies. Imputation Payment Companies (IPCs) are subject to the regular corporate tax rate of 28%. However, on the distribution of profits, the Aruban government makes an imputation payment to the shareholders of the IPC. The effective corporate tax rate for an IPC can be as low as 2%. An IPC may engage in the following qualifying activities only:

- Hotel operations
- Aviation operations
- Shipping operations
- Sustainable energy business
- Developing, acquiring, holding, maintaining and licensing intellectual and industrial rights, similar rights and usage rights
- Insuring special entrepreneurial risks (activities of captive insurance companies)
- Financing that is different from the financing offered by credit institutions
- Making portfolio investments (other than in real estate)
- Holding of shares and participation rights

Aruba Exempt Companies. An Aruba Exempt Company is exempt from corporate income tax and withholding tax on dividends paid if it performs one of the following activities:

- Financing (if the company does not qualify as a credit institution)
- Investing other than in real estate
- Holding of shares and participation rights
- Licensing of intellectual and industrial rights, similar rights and usage rights

Fiscal transparency. Aruban limited liability companies can opt for fiscal transparency for Aruban corporate income tax and dividend withholding tax purposes within one month after incorporation. If fiscal transparency is granted, the limited liability company

is treated for tax purposes as a partnership; that is, only the partners can be taxed in Aruba on Aruban-source income. It is also possible to obtain an advance ruling from the local tax authorities on the treatment of the local presence.

Branch profits tax. Branches of foreign companies are taxed at the same rate as resident companies. No additional withholding taxes are imposed on remittances of profits.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed as ordinary income. However, certain capital gains are exempt from corporate income tax under the participation exemption (see *Participation exemption*).

Administration. The corporate income tax return for the preceding accounting period must be filed within 60 days after issuance of the tax return forms. The tax return form is normally issued within five months after the year-end. The corporate income tax due is payable two months after the receipt of the assessment. In principle, a filing extension can be obtained.

Dividends. A 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends distributed to nonresidents. The rate is reduced to 5% for dividends distributed to publicly traded companies. A 0% rate applies to dividends distributed to resident companies that qualify for the benefits of the participation exemption.

The Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands provides for special dividend withholding tax rates (see Section E).

Participation exemption. Aruban resident companies are exempt from corporate income tax on dividends and capital gains derived from qualifying participations. A qualifying foreign participation must satisfy both of the following conditions:

- The shares must not be held as inventory or as a portfolio investment.
- The participation must be subject to a tax on profits.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax relief is available through the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Foreign tax relief is also available under the state decree for the avoidance of double taxation.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Commercial profits must be calculated in accordance with “sound business practice” and generally accepted accounting standards.

Inventories. Inventories are generally valued using the historical-cost, first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted-average methods.

Depreciation. Depreciation may be calculated by the straight-line, declining-balance or flexible methods.

D. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Central Bank of Aruba regulates the foreign-exchange market and carries out the necessary transactions as executor of exchange policy. Remittances abroad require an exchange license issued by the Central Bank of Aruba.

Debt-to-equity rules. Aruba does not impose a debt-to-equity ratio.

Controlled foreign companies. Aruba does not have specific controlled foreign company legislation. However, numerous measures limit intercompany transactions that are not at arm's length and intercompany transactions with low-taxed entities.

Transfer pricing. If a company or individual participates, directly or indirectly, in the management, supervision or the capital of two or more corporate entities, the conditions that apply to the supply of goods and the rendering of services between these entities must be at arm's length. These conditions are similar to the conditions that would have applied in transactions with unrelated parties. Information to substantiate arm's-length transactions must include, among other items, the following:

- The agreement between the entities
- Transfer-pricing method that was chosen and why it was chosen
- How the consideration was determined

E. Tax treaties

Provisions for double tax relief are contained in the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands. These provisions avoid double taxation between the countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Aruba, Curaçao, the Netherlands [including Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba; these islands are known as the BES-Islands] and Sint Maarten) regarding taxes on income, capital and other items.

Under the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the general withholding tax rate of 10% on dividend distributions from an entity resident of Aruba may be reduced to the following rates:

- 7.5% if the recipient of the dividends is a company that has capital divided in shares and that has a share interest in the nominal paid-up capital of the Aruba entity of at least 25%
- 5% if the recipient of the dividends is subject to tax on profit at a rate of at least 5.5%

Effective from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles (which consisted of five island territories in the Caribbean Sea) was dissolved as a country. As a result, the island territories of Curaçao and St. Maarten became autonomous countries within the Dutch Kingdom. The island territories of Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba (BES-Islands) have become a part of the Netherlands as extraordinary overseas municipalities.

The Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands remains in place until bilateral tax treaties have been concluded between the countries in the Dutch Kingdom.

Aruba has entered into tax information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman Islands, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Greenland, Iceland, Mexico, Norway, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Aruba is recognized by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as a jurisdiction that has substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard and, as such, is white listed. Aruba also signed the convention on mutual administrative assistance in tax matters.

F. Possible tax changes

In January 2013, the Aruban government announced a preferential policy that allows for several tax amendments, including, among others, the introduction of a reduced tax rate for companies located in a special zone, amendments to the current free-zone legislation, amendments to the IPC regime, and other facilities for hotels and timeshare resorts. However, the preferential policy has not yet been included in legislation.

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Australia is reforming its tax system through various tax reviews and government reform initiatives. As a result, various tax settings are changing over time. Because of these developments, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	
Franked	0 (b)
Unfranked	30 (c)
Conduit Foreign Income	0 (d)
Interest	
General	10 (e)
Interest Paid by Australian Branch of Foreign Bank to Parent	5 (f)
Interest (Debentures, State and Federal Bonds and Offshore Banking Units)	0 (g)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	30 (h)
Construction and Related Activities	5 (i)
Fund Payments from Managed Investment Trusts	15 (j)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	1 (k)
Carryforward	Indefinite (l)

- (a) The coalition government elected in September 2013 is proposing to reduce the corporate rate to 28.5%, effective from 1 July 2015. A new 1.5% Paid Parental Leave Scheme Levy will be imposed on companies with taxable incomes in excess of AUD5 million (levied on the excess income amount), effective from 1 July 2015. For corporations, capital gains are taxed at the corporate income tax rate, with no reduced tax rates.
- (b) Franking of dividends is explained in Section B.
- (c) This is a final tax that is imposed on payments to nonresidents only. A reduced rate (in recent treaties, reduced rates typically are 0%, 5% or 15%, depending on the level of ownership) applies to residents in treaty countries.
- (d) An exemption from dividend withholding tax applies to the part of the unfranked dividends that is declared in the distribution statement to be conduit foreign income.
- (e) In general, this is a final withholding tax that is imposed on payments to nonresidents only. However, withholding tax is imposed in certain circumstances on interest paid to residents carrying on business overseas through a permanent establishment (branch). Modern Australian tax treaties exempt government and unrelated financial institutions from withholding tax.
- (f) Interest paid by an Australian branch of a foreign bank to its parent is subject to a rate of 5% on the notional interest rate based on the London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR).
- (g) Unilateral exemptions from interest withholding tax are provided for certain publicly offered debentures, for state and federal government bonds and for offshore borrowing by offshore banking units.
- (h) In general, this is a final withholding tax that is imposed on gross royalties paid to nonresidents. A reduced rate (5% in recent treaties) applies to residents of treaty countries.
- (i) The filing of an Australian tax return to obtain a refund may be required if this withholding results in an overpayment of tax. A variation of the rate to mitigate the adverse cash flow impact is available to certain taxpayers that have previously filed tax returns in Australia.
- (j) The 7.5% rate applied for fund payments made with respect to the 2012 income year. Effective from 1 July 2012, Managed Investment Trusts that hold only newly constructed energy-efficient commercial buildings may be eligible for a 10% withholding tax rate.

- (k) Effective from 1 July 2012, companies may carry back up to AUD1 million of losses to obtain a refund of tax paid in the preceding year. Effective from 1 July 2013, companies may carry back up to AUD1 million of losses against tax paid up to two years earlier (see *Relief for losses* in Section C). The new federal government has proposed the repeal of the loss carryback, effective from the beginning of the 2013-14 income year.
- (l) Tax losses incurred in the 1989-90 and subsequent tax years may be carried forward indefinitely.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. An Australian resident corporation is subject to income tax on its non-exempt worldwide income. A non-resident corporation is subject to Australian tax only on Australian-source income.

Corporations incorporated in Australia are residents of Australia for income tax purposes, as are corporations carrying on business in Australia with either their central management and control in Australia or their voting power controlled by Australian residents.

Rates of corporate tax. For the 2013–14 income year, resident corporations are subject to tax at a rate of 30%. Income of non-resident corporations from Australian sources is similarly taxable at 30% if it is not subject to withholding tax or treaty protection. However, a nonresident corporation not operating in Australia through a permanent establishment is generally subject to tax only on Australian-source passive income, such as rent, interest, royalties and dividends.

The company tax rate will be reduced to 28.5% for all companies, effective from 1 July 2015. A 1.5% Paid Parental Leave Scheme Levy will be imposed on companies with taxable income in excess of AUD5 million (levied on the excess income amount), effective from 1 July 2015.

Resource taxation. Legislation to reform the taxation of resources in Australia applies from 1 July 2012.

The existing Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT) is expanded, effective from 1 July 2012. Previously, the PRRT applied only to offshore projects (that is, companies undertaking petroleum activities in Commonwealth waters, excluding projects located in the North West Shelf and certain areas within the Australian/East Timor Joint Petroleum Development Area [JPDA]).

The expanded PRRT applies to all projects, including onshore petroleum projects and projects in the North West Shelf, but projects in the JPDA continue to be excluded. Transitional measures apply to existing projects. The PRRT is imposed at a rate of 40% on project profits from the extraction of non-renewable petroleum resources.

A Mining Resources Rent Tax (MRRT) applies to iron ore and coal production, effective from 1 July 2012. The MRRT applies at a rate of 30% less a 25% extraction allowance (resulting in an effective tax rate of 22.5%) on mining profits after allowance for certain operating and capital expenditure. MRRT is deductible for corporate income tax purposes, and a credit against MRRT is allowed for state royalties.

The new federal government has introduced law to repeal the MRRT, effective from 1 July 2014, but the Senate had not yet passed the repeal as of December 2013 (the government is expected to gain a Senate majority in July 2014).

The federal government has proposed a new Exploration Development Initiative. Investors will be able to deduct mining exploration expenses against their taxable income, effective from 1 July 2014, but deductions will be limited so that the loss of tax revenue is capped at AUD100 million over three years (precise details unknown).

An immediate tax deduction for exploration expenditure is extended to the exploration of geothermal energy sources, effective from 1 July 2012. However, the new federal government proposes to repeal the immediate deduction for geothermal exploration, effective from 1 July 2014.

Carbon-pricing mechanism. Australia's carbon-pricing mechanism began on 1 July 2012 with a fixed-price period for three years that would transition to an emissions-trading scheme, effective from 1 July 2015. The new federal government has introduced a law to repeal the carbon-pricing mechanism, effective from 1 July 2014, but the Senate had not yet passed the law as of December 2013. The government has announced a proposed "Direct Action Plan" to reduce emissions.

Capital gains

Income and capital gains. Australia's tax law distinguishes income (revenue) gains and losses from capital gains and losses, using principles from case law (no statutory definitions exist). Broadly, capital gains and losses are not assessable or deductible under the ordinary income tax rules. However, the capital gains tax (CGT) provisions in the tax law may apply.

Capital gains tax. The CGT provisions apply to gains and losses from designated CGT events. The list of designated CGT events includes disposals of assets, grants of options and leases, and events arising from the tax-consolidation rules (see Section C).

Capital gains are calculated by identifying the capital proceeds (money received or receivable or the market value of property received or receivable) with respect to the CGT event and deducting the cost base. CGT gains are reduced by amounts that are otherwise assessable.

Special rules apply to assets acquired by companies before 20 September 1985.

CGT deferrals or rollovers. CGT rollover relief may be elected for various transfers, restructures and takeovers, including scrip takeovers. The effect of the relief is the deferral of taxation until a subsequent disposal or CGT event, if further rollover relief is not available. Transfers within a tax-consolidated group are ignored for tax purposes (see Section C).

Capital losses are deductible only from taxable capital gains; they are not deductible from ordinary income. However, ordinary or trading losses are deductible from net taxable capital gains.

Foreign residents and CGT. Foreign residents are subject to CGT if an asset is “taxable Australian property,” which includes broadly the following:

- Taxable Australian real property: real property located in Australia including a leasehold interest in land, or mining and quarrying or prospecting rights, if the minerals, petroleum or quarry materials are located in Australia
- Indirect Australian real property interest: broadly, a non-portfolio interest in an Australian or foreign entity if more than 50% of the market value of the entity’s assets relates to assets that are taxable Australian real property (stricter asset valuation rules apply from 14 May 2013 to protect the integrity of the principal asset test)
- The business assets of an Australian permanent establishment

The government will introduce a non-final withholding regime to support the operation of the foreign resident CGT regime, effective from 1 July 2016.

CGT participation exemption for disposals of shares in foreign companies. The capital gain or capital loss derived by a company from the disposal of shares in a foreign company may be partly or wholly disregarded to the extent that the foreign company has an underlying active business, if the company has held a direct voting interest in the foreign company of at least 10% for a period of at least 12 months in the 2 years before the disposal. This participation exemption can also reduce the attributable income arising from the disposal of shares owned by a controlled foreign company in another foreign company (see Section E).

Administration. The Australian tax year ends on 30 June. For corporate taxpayers with accounting periods ending on other dates, the tax authorities may agree to use a substituted accounting period.

In general, companies with an income year-end of 30 June must file an annual income tax return by the following 15 January. Companies granted permission to adopt a substituted accounting period must file their returns by the 15th day of the 7th month after the end of their income year.

Under a pay-as-you-go (PAYG) installment system, in general, companies must make quarterly payments of income tax within 21 days after the end of each quarter of the tax year. The amount of each installment is based on the income earned in the quarter. The installment obligations for larger companies will eventually transition to monthly payments; companies with over AUD1 billion of turnover are the first to move to monthly installments, effective from January 2014.

Dividends. Franked distributions received by resident companies from other Australian resident companies are effectively received free from tax under the gross-up and tax offset rules.

Dividends paid by Australian resident companies are franked with an imputation credit to the extent that Australian corporate income tax has been paid by the company on the income being distributed. The proposed Paid Parental Leave Scheme Levy of 1.5% will not create franking credits. Tax rules discourage

companies from streaming imputation credits to those shareholders that can make the most use of the credits, at the expense of other shareholders.

A company may select its preferred level of franking with reference to its existing and expected franking account surplus and the rate at which it franked earlier distributions. However, under the “benchmark rule,” all distributions made by a private company within a franking period must generally be franked to the same extent.

The consequences of receiving a franked dividend vary depending on the nature of the recipient shareholder.

A New Zealand company may choose to maintain an Australian franking account and attach Australian franking credits to dividends paid to Australian resident shareholders, if Australian company tax has been paid on that income.

Resident corporate shareholders. A resident company receiving franked distributions grosses up the dividend amount received by the amount of its franking credit (the credit equals the tax paid by the paying entity). The grossed-up amount is included in the assessable income of the recipient company. The recipient company is entitled to a tax offset (rebate) equal to the amount of the franking credit on the distribution that may be used against its own tax payable. In addition, the recipient company is allowed a franking credit in its own franking account, which may in turn be distributed to the company’s shareholders.

A resident company is subject to tax on unfranked dividends received, but special rules apply for certain income passed to non-resident shareholders (see *Nonresident shareholders: corporate and non-corporate*).

If a company’s entitlement to a tax offset exceeds its tax payable, it can convert the excess franking offset into an equivalent amount of tax loss. The tax loss may then be carried forward indefinitely for deduction in subsequent years.

Resident individual shareholders. The shareholder includes the dividend received plus the full imputation credit in assessable income. The imputation credit can be offset against personal tax assessed in the same year. Excess credits relating to dividends received are refunded to the shareholder.

Nonresident shareholders: corporate and non-corporate. Items relevant to dividends and foreign shareholders include the following:

- To the extent that franked dividends are paid to nonresidents, they are free from dividend withholding tax.
- Refunds of imputation credits are not available for nonresidents.
- Special rules apply to unfranked dividends received and flowed on by an Australian company to its nonresident parent company. If the Australian company receives unfranked non-portfolio dividends (from holdings of at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividends) and in turn pays a flow-on dividend to its nonresident parent company, the Australian company may be eligible for a deduction equivalent to the unfranked non-portfolio dividend. Various conditions must be satisfied.

- Special rules apply to “conduit foreign income” that flows through Australian companies to foreign investors. Broadly, conduit foreign income is foreign-source income earned by an Australian company that is not taxed in Australia. A distribution that an Australian corporate tax entity makes to a foreign resident is not subject to dividend withholding tax and is not assessable income, to the extent that the entity declares it to be conduit foreign income.

Foreign tax relief. Australian residents are subject to Australian tax on their worldwide income, but they may receive a foreign income tax offset for foreign taxes paid on foreign-source income included in assessable income. Foreign income tax offsets must be used in the year in which the related foreign-source income is included in assessable income. Otherwise, they are lost without having provided any relief from double taxation. For controlled foreign companies (CFCs; see Section E), a modified system applies.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is defined as assessable income less deductions. Assessable income includes ordinary income and statutory income (specifically listed in the tax law as being assessable income). Non-cash business benefits may be included as income in certain circumstances.

Australia’s tax law distinguishes income (revenue) gains and losses from capital gains and losses, using principles from case law. Broadly, capital gains and losses are not assessable or deductible under the ordinary income tax rules; however, the capital gains provisions in the tax law may apply, and, for corporations and foreign residents, capital gains tax is paid at the income tax rate (see Section B).

The following types of income are not included in assessable income:

- Profits from foreign branches of Australian companies (other than, broadly, income that would be attributable under the CFC rules, see Section E).
- Amounts paid out of income previously taxed under the CFC rules (see Section E).
- Non-portfolio dividends received on shares held in foreign companies by corporate shareholders holding at least 10% of the voting power in the payer (special rules allow debt deductions in deriving such income). However, the non-portfolio dividend exemption is proposed to be restricted to returns on equity interests classified under Australian rules, effective from 1 July 2014. In addition, the special deduction for companies borrowing funds to invest in overseas subsidiaries producing exempt dividends will be subject to a proposed integrity rule (limited information is currently available).

Expenses. Expenses are deductible to the extent they are incurred in gaining or producing assessable income or are necessarily incurred in carrying on a business for the purpose of gaining or producing assessable income. However, expenses of a capital nature and those incurred in the production of exempt income are not deductible. Apportionment of expense items having dual purposes is possible.

Fringe benefits tax (see Section D) is deductible. Entertainment expenses are not deductible unless they represent fringe benefits provided to employees. Penalties and fines are not deductible.

Under commercial debt forgiveness rules, the net amount of debts forgiven during an income year (normally the same as an accounting period) reduces the debtor's accumulated revenue tax losses, capital losses, certain undeducted expenditure and cost bases of assets.

Research and development. Effective from 1 July 2011, a tax credit system applies for research and development (R&D), replacing the previous concession. The incentives apply to companies incorporated in Australia for R&D conducted in Australia. The location of ownership of the resulting intellectual property is not a barrier to a tax concession.

Core and supporting R&D activities must be registered under the new R&D tax credit system. Supporting R&D activities must be directly related to core R&D activities. Activities that result in the production of goods or services are eligible only if they are undertaken for the dominant (or sole) purpose of supporting the core R&D activity (the "dominant purpose" test).

Eligible expenditure in excess of AUD20,000 is not deductible but gives rise to the following:

- Nonrefundable tax credits of 40% for large companies
- For companies with group turnover of less than AUD20 million, refundable tax credits of 45%
- For local companies conducting "foreign-owned" R&D, a 40% nonrefundable tax credit regardless of the turnover

The R&D incentive and other innovation incentives will be reviewed under the Federal Government's Boost the Competitiveness of Australian Manufacturing policy. However, the new federal government will proceed with a proposal to deny access to the R&D tax incentive for companies with aggregated assessable income of AUD20 billion or more for income years beginning on or after 1 July 2013.

Debt and equity classification. Specific debt-and-equity rules focus on economic substance rather than on legal form. If the debt test is satisfied, a financing arrangement is generally treated as debt, regardless of whether the arrangement could also satisfy the test for equity. The test is complex and extends well beyond an examination of whether a borrower has a non-contingent obligation to repay an amount of principal.

The debt or equity classification affects the taxation of dividends (including the imputation requirements), payments from nonresident entities, thin-capitalization regime, dividend and interest withholding taxes and related measures.

Financial arrangements. Extensive rules deal with the taxation of "financial arrangements" (as defined) for specified taxpayers.

The default methods are accruals and realization methods. These are supplemented by various methods available at a taxpayer's election, using accounting approaches with respect to certain financial arrangements. The elective accounting methods include hedge

treatment, fair-value reporting, retranslation for foreign-currency arrangements and, in certain cases, use of the values in financial reports for the financial arrangements.

Individuals are not mandatorily covered by these rules. Super-annuation entities must apply the rules if the value of their assets exceeds AUD100 million. Approved deposit-taking institutions or securitization vehicles must apply the rules if their aggregate turnover exceeds AUD20 million. All other entities must apply the rules if either their aggregate turnover exceeds AUD100 million or if the value of their assets exceeds AUD300 million. Taxpayers not covered by the rules can nevertheless elect to apply the rules.

The rules apply to financial arrangements first held in income years beginning on or after 1 July 2010.

Foreign-exchange gains and losses. Specific rules govern the tax treatment of foreign-currency gains and losses. Broadly, they provide the following:

- Foreign-currency gains and losses are brought to account when realized, regardless of whether an actual conversion into Australian currency occurs.
- Foreign-currency gains and losses generally have a revenue character.
- Specific translation rules apply to payments, receipts, rights and obligations denominated or expressed in a foreign currency.
- Functional-currency rules allow an entity that operates predominantly in a particular foreign currency to determine its income and expenses in that currency, with the net results being translated into Australian currency for the purposes of calculating its Australian income tax liability.

Inventories. In determining trading income, inventories may be valued at cost, market-selling value (the current selling value of an article of trading stock in the particular taxpayer's trading market) or replacement price, at the taxpayer's option. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method may not be used. If the cost method is elected, inventories must be valued using the full-absorption cost method.

Provisions for future expenditure. Provisions for amounts not incurred during the year, such as leave entitlements of employees, are generally not deductible until payments are made. Similarly, provisions for doubtful trading debts are not deductible until the debt, having been previously brought to account as assessable income, becomes bad and is written off during an income year. Under proposed amendments, which would apply from 8 May 2012, a deduction is denied for a written-off bad debt owed by a debtor that is a related party of the creditor.

Capital allowances (depreciation)

Uniform capital allowance regime. Capital allowance rules allow deductions to taxpayers for the decline in value of "depreciating assets" held by them during the year.

A "depreciating asset" is defined as an asset with a limited effective life that may be expected to decline in value over the time it is used. Land, trading stock and intangible assets not specifically included in the regime are not considered to be depreciating assets.

The depreciation rate for a depreciating asset depends on the effective life of the asset. Taxpayers may choose to use either a reasonable estimate of the effective life or the effective life determined by the tax authorities. This choice is not available for certain intangible assets. The law prescribes the effective lives of these assets (for example, 15 years for registered designs or 20 years for standard patents). Statutory life caps result in accelerated rates. They are provided for certain assets used in the oil and gas, petroleum, agricultural and transport industries and by irrigation water providers as well as for Australian-registered ships.

Taxpayers may choose the prime cost method (straight-line method) or the double diminishing value method (200% of the straight-line rate) for calculating the tax-deductible depreciation for all depreciating assets except intangible assets. For certain intangible assets, the prime cost method must be used.

The cost of a depreciating asset is generally the amount paid by the taxpayer plus further costs incurred while the taxpayer holds the asset. The depreciable cost of a motor car is subject to a maximum limit of AUD57,466 for the 2013–14 income year. A taxpayer may choose to recalculate the effective life of a depreciating asset if the effective life that was originally selected is no longer accurate as a result of market, technological or other factors.

Pooling of assets may be chosen for pool assets costing more than AUD300 but less than AUD1,000 as well as assets that have been depreciated to less than AUD1,000. The pool balance is depreciable at a rate of 37.5% (18.75% for additions during the year), applying the declining-balance method. If the choice is not exercised, the relevant assets are depreciated on the basis of their respective effective lives.

Software development expenditure may be allocated to a software development pool. Beginning in the year following the year of the expenditure, the expenditure is deductible at a rate of 40% for two years followed by a 20% rate in the final year.

Construction of buildings. Capital expenditure on the construction of buildings and structural improvements may be eligible for an annual deduction of either 2.5% or 4% of the construction expenditure, depending on the type of structure and the date on which construction began.

Disposals of depreciable assets. Depreciation on assets other than buildings is recaptured if the proceeds received on the disposal of an asset exceed its adjustable value. Any amounts recaptured are included in taxable income. If the proceeds received on the disposal of an asset are less than its adjustable value, a deductible balancing adjustment is allowed.

Five-year deduction for certain expenses. Certain types of business expenditure of a capital nature may be deducted under the capital allowance regime to the extent that the expenditure is not taken into account elsewhere in the income tax law and is not expressly nondeductible for tax purposes. The deduction is available on a straight-line basis over five years. Expenditure qualifying for the deduction includes expenditure to establish or alter a business structure, expenditure to raise equity and expenditure in an unsuccessful takeover attempt or takeover defense.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely against assessable income derived during succeeding years. A loss is generated after adding back net exempt income.

To claim a deduction for past losses, companies must satisfy either a continuity of ownership test (more than one-half of voting, dividend and capital rights) or a same business test. A modified continuity of ownership test applies to widely held companies. The modified rules simplify the application of the continuity test by making it unnecessary to trace the ultimate owners of shares held by certain intermediaries and small shareholdings. As a result of the introduction of the tax consolidation regime (see *Tax consolidation*), losses are generally not transferable to other group members.

Designated infrastructure projects loss concessions. Companies that only carry on activities for certain designated infrastructure projects are not required to test the recoupment of losses incurred in the 2012–13 and following income years under the continuity of ownership or same business tests. The losses are also increased by the long-term government bond rate. Projects must be designated by Infrastructure Australia by 30 June 2017. A cap of AUD25 billion on the value of projects applies.

Corporate loss carrybacks. Effective from 1 July 2012, all companies (and entities that are taxed like companies) will be able to carry back up to AUD1 million worth of losses to obtain a refund of tax paid in the previous year and recorded in their franking account. Effective from 1 July 2013, the one-year carryback will become a two-year carryback. An anti-avoidance rule will deny carrybacks in limited circumstances. The new federal government has introduced a law to repeal the loss carryback rules, effective from the start of the 2013–14 income year, but as of the end of 2013, the Senate had not yet passed the rule.

Tax consolidation. Tax consolidation is available for groups of wholly owned companies and eligible trusts and partnerships that elect to consolidate. Australian resident holding (head) companies and their wholly owned Australian resident subsidiary members of the group are taxed on a consolidated basis. Consolidation is desirable because no grouping concessions (such as the ability to transfer losses to other group members) are otherwise provided. The head company becomes the taxpayer, and each subsidiary member of the group is treated as if it were a division of the head company. Transactions between members of a consolidated group are disregarded for most Australian income tax purposes. The head company assumes the income tax liability and the associated income tax compliance obligations of the group.

Tax consolidation is also available for Australian entities that are wholly owned by a single foreign holding company. The resulting group is referred to as a multiple entry consolidated (MEC) group, which includes the Tier-1 companies (Australian resident companies directly owned by a foreign member of the group) and their wholly owned Australian resident subsidiaries. A Tier-1 company is selected as the head company. The types of entities that may be subsidiary members of an MEC group are generally the same as those for a consolidated group.

The consolidation rules are very significant for merger and acquisition and restructuring transactions. If a tax consolidated group acquires a “joining entity,” the tax cost base of the underlying assets of the joining entity is reset, under complex rules, which can affect the tax treatment of those assets (including the calculation of any tax deductions with respect to such assets). If an entity leaves a consolidated group, the group’s cost base of shares in the leaving entity is reset under specific exit rules. MEC groups are subject to cost base pooling rules on entry and exit to determine the cost base of shares in Tier-1 companies.

The tax-consolidation rules are subject to complex ongoing changes. The tax deductions with respect to rights to future income and residual cost-setting rules, when an entity joins a consolidated group, were altered in 2010, applying retrospectively to 2002. The 2010 changes were heavily modified in 2012, affecting arrangements that began on or after 31 March 2011 (but transitional rules preserve aspects of the 2010 changes for some groups). Going forward, no tax costs (and consequently no deductions) arise for rights to future income, and residual costs are treated for tax purposes as if an acquisition of a business occurred.

On 14 May 2013, the government released two reports of the Board of Taxation, which recommend more than 20 changes to the tax-consolidation rules. It also announced a review of the rules applying to multiple-entry consolidated groups (foreign 100%-owned groups) and announced several immediate changes to the consolidation rules, which may affect acquisitions and divestments from 14 May 2013.

In addition, assets that are subject to the taxation of financial arrangements rules (see *Financial arrangements*) are subject to separate tax consolidation interaction rules. These complex rules affect transactions and reorganizations.

Demergers. Tax relief is available if eligible company or fixed-trust groups divide into two separately owned entities. The demerging company (or fixed trust) must dispose of at least 80% of its ownership interests in the demerged entity, and the underlying ownership interests must not change as a result of the demerger. The rules provide investors optional capital gains tax rollover relief, as well as dividend exemptions, which are available at the option of the demerging entity. The demerger group is also provided with limited capital gains tax relief.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Goods and services tax	10
Fringe benefits tax on non-cash employee benefits	
Until 31 March 2014	46.5
From 1 April 2014	47
Payroll taxes paid by employers (vary by state)	4.75 to 6.85

Customs duty is levied on imports of various products into Australia. Other significant taxes include stamp duty and land tax.

E. Miscellaneous matters

General anti-avoidance regime. The general income tax anti-avoidance regime (Part IVA) plays an important role in complementing specific anti-avoidance rules. However, it also creates significant uncertainty for taxpayers. The Australian courts have dealt with several cases in which taxpayers entered into complex commercial transactions that resulted in tax benefits. They applied Part IVA in some cases but not in others.

Part IVA applies if, taking into account eight specified matters, it is determined that the dominant purpose of the parties entering into a scheme was to enable the taxpayer to obtain a tax benefit. If the Commissioner of Taxation makes a Part IVA determination, the tax benefit is denied and significant penalties may be imposed.

Part IVA was amended to limit the scope for taxpayers to argue that no tax benefit exists and that Part IVA is therefore inoperative. The amendments apply with respect to schemes entered into on or after 16 November 2012.

Value shifting. A general value-shifting regime applies to counter certain transactions involving non-arm's-length dealings between associated entities that depress the value of assets for certain income tax and CGT purposes.

Transfer pricing. Australia's tax law includes measures to ensure that Australian taxable income associated with cross-border transactions is based on arm's-length prices. Several methods for determining the arm's-length price are available. The Australian Taxation Office provides guidance in a binding tax ruling on the appropriate methods, and taxpayers can enter into Advance Pricing Arrangements.

For transactions in income years that began before 1 July 2013, rules in the law that preceded the introduction of Australia's self-assessment regime continue to be relevant. These rules require the Australian Taxation Office to determine whether the operating provisions apply and, if so, to adjust the amount of consideration for a cross-border supply or acquisition or reallocate income and expenses between a permanent establishment and other parts of the company.

New rules apply for transactions with parties entitled to benefit from foreign tax treaties, applicable to income years beginning on or after 1 July 2004. These rules confirm the Australian Tax Office's longstanding view that Australia's tax treaties provide a separate and unconstrained transfer pricing taxing power. The amendments also allow the use of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) transfer-pricing guidance material.

For all other transactions, a new law applies to income years beginning on or after 1 July 2013, to bring the transfer-pricing rules into the self-assessment regime. It requires broader and timely documentation. The new law increases the risk of transfer-pricing adjustments, particularly for companies that are involved in significant intragroup financing arrangements or business restructurings or that have losses or low levels of profits. Significant aspects include the following:

- The onus is on the Public Officer who signs the income tax return to confirm that the actual conditions are in line with arm's-length conditions. If the actual and arm's-length conditions do not align and if a transfer-pricing benefit is received, the taxpayer must adjust taxable income, tax losses or other tax attributes. Penalties apply if a Public Officer makes a false or misleading statement in this regard.
- Taxpayers are treated as not having a reasonably arguable position with respect to any international related-party transaction that is not appropriately documented. A transfer-pricing adjustment with respect to such undocumented transactions attracts a penalty of at least 25%.
- The law incorporates 2010 OECD guidelines.
- Adjustments can only be within seven years of the date on which the Commissioner of Taxation gives the notice of assessment.

For business income tax returns, the International Dealings Schedule (IDS) requires detailed disclosures designed to flag potential risk areas.

The Board of Taxation is reviewing the rules for profit attribution to permanent establishments.

Debt-to-equity (thin-capitalization) rules. Thin-capitalization measures apply to the total debt of Australian operations of multinational groups (including foreign and domestic related-party and third-party debt). In addition, the transfer-pricing measures may affect the deductions available for related-party debt.

Thin-capitalization. The thin-capitalization measures apply to the following:

- Foreign-controlled Australian entities and foreign entities that either invest directly into Australia or operate a business through an Australian branch (inward investing entities)
- Australian entities that control foreign entities or operate a business through an overseas branch (outward investing entities)

Exceptions to the thin-capitalization rules apply in either of the following circumstances:

- The total debt deductions of the taxpayer are AUD250,000 or less for the year of income (this threshold increases to AUD2 million, effective from 1 July 2014).
- Australian assets account for 90% or more of total assets of outward investing entities (that are not also inward investing entities).

Debt deductions are partially denied if the company's adjusted average debt exceeds the maximum allowable debt.

In most cases, the maximum allowable debt is calculated by reference to the safe harbor debt amount. The safe harbor debt amount currently approximates a debt-to-equity ratio of 3:1 (or a debt-to-total-assets ratio of 75%). However the debt-to-equity ratio will be reduced to 1.5:1 (or 60% debt-to-total-assets ratio), effective from 1 July 2014. Separate methodologies apply to financial institutions or consolidated groups with at least one member classified as a financial entity (these ratios will also be reduced, effective from 1 July 2014).

Taxpayers can also determine the maximum allowable debt by reference to an arm's-length debt amount that is based on what amount an independent party would have borrowed from an independent lender. This determination requires the consideration of several factors. The operation of the arm's-length debt test is under review, with a report expected by December 2014.

In addition, outward investors that are not also inward investors can determine the maximum allowable debt of an Australian entity by reference to the group's worldwide gearing debt amount.

Transfer pricing. The transfer-pricing provisions apply to the pricing of related-party debt, even if an arrangement complies with the thin-capitalization rules. The Commissioner of Taxation can substitute a hypothetical arm's-length capital structure to set an arm's-length interest rate if the amount of debt is considered not to be arm's-length, even if the taxpayer is within the thin-capitalization safe harbor debt levels. The arm's-length interest rate is then applied to the actual amount of debt. Recent law changes provide stronger footing for the Commissioner of Taxation's ability to hypothesize.

Controlled foreign companies. Consultation to reform the controlled foreign company (CFC) rules following the release of exposure draft legislation in February 2011 was delayed in the 2013–14 Federal Budget in view of the commencement of the OECD multilateral base erosion and profit-shifting initiatives. OECD recommendations regarding the design of domestic rules are expected by September 2015. Changes to the non-portfolio dividend exemption were part of the CFC reform package, but these changes have been decoupled and are proposed to apply from 1 July 2014 as discussed in *General* in Section C.

A foreign company is a CFC if five or fewer Australian residents hold at least 50% of the company or have de facto control of it, or if a single Australian entity holds a 40% interest in the company, unless it is established that actual control does not exist.

The tainted income of a CFC is attributed to its Australian resident owners, which are required to include such income in their assessable income. In general, the tainted income of a CFC is its passive income and income from certain related-party transactions.

Income is generally not attributable if the CFC passes an active-income test. To pass this test, the CFC's tainted income may not exceed 5% of the CFC's gross turnover.

Whether an amount earned by a CFC is attributable to Australian residents depends on the country in which the CFC is resident. The CFC rules identify "listed countries," which have tax systems that are considered to be closely comparable to the Australian system. The following are the "listed countries":

- Canada
- France
- Germany
- Japan
- New Zealand
- United Kingdom
- United States

All other countries are "unlisted countries."

Certain amounts are unconditionally attributed regardless of whether the CFC is resident in a listed or unlisted country. If a CFC resident in a listed country fails the active-income test, its attributable income includes “adjusted tainted income,” which is eligible designated concession income prescribed by the regulations on a country-by-country basis. This income includes items such as income subject to tonnage taxation or concessionally taxed capital gains. If a CFC resident in an unlisted country fails the active-income test, its attributable income includes all of its adjusted tainted income, such as passive income (including tainted interest, rental or royalty income) and tainted sales or services income.

Non-portfolio dividends received from a foreign company are not included in the assessable income of an Australian company. Consequently, income derived by a CFC is exempt from Australian income tax if remitted as dividends to an Australian company. Under existing law, Australian taxpayers may claim debt deductions incurred in earning exempt non-portfolio dividend income, but a new integrity rule is to be introduced (see *General* in Section C; general, limited information is currently available).

Foreign Accumulation Fund rule. Foreign investment fund (FIF) rules dealing with attribution of income related to certain non-controlling interests are repealed, effective for the 2010–11 and future income years. The Foreign Accumulation Fund (FAF) rule will replace the FIF rules. The FAF rule is intended to create a narrowly defined anti-avoidance rule targeting “interest-like returns in certain foreign entities.” The FAF rule remains unfinished, with no new draft legislation being released since the exposure draft in February 2011. Under an announcement in June 2011, the new law will only apply to income years beginning on or after Royal Assent of the legislation.

Withholding taxes. Interest, dividends and royalties paid to non-residents are subject to Australian withholding tax (also, see Section F for treaty withholding tax rates).

The 10% withholding tax rate on interest is generally the same as the rate prescribed by Australia’s treaties (see Section F). However, modern treaties provide for a 0% rate for government and unrelated financial institutions. The interest paid by an Australian branch of a foreign bank to its parent is subject to a rate of 5% of the notional interest paid by the branch on internal funds of the foreign bank entity; the notional interest is limited by reference to the LIBOR. Unilateral exemptions from interest withholding tax are provided for certain publicly offered debentures, state and federal government bonds and offshore borrowing by offshore banking units.

For dividends, the withholding tax rate of 30% applies only to the unfranked portion of the dividend. A reduced rate applies if dividends are paid to residents of treaty countries. An exemption from dividend withholding tax applies to the part of the unfranked dividends that is declared in the distribution statement to be conduit foreign income.

A final withholding tax at a rate of 30% is imposed on gross royalties paid to nonresidents. The withholding tax rate is typically reduced under a double tax treaty.

A concessional withholding tax regime applies to distributions by eligible managed investment trusts (see *Managed investment trusts and asset management*) to nonresidents, other than distributions of dividends, interest and royalties. The withholding tax rate is 30%, but a reduced rate applies if the nonresident's address or place of payment is in a country that is listed in the regulations as an "information exchange country" (see *Countries listed as "information exchange countries"*).

The reduced rate is 15% for funds distributions relating to income years beginning on or after 1 July 2012. A 7.5% rate applied for fund payments made with respect to the 2011–12 income year. Effective from 1 July 2012, MITs that hold only newly constructed energy efficient commercial buildings may be eligible for a 10% withholding tax rate.

Countries listed as "information exchange countries." To attract the concessional withholding tax rates for eligible managed investment trusts and to benefit from the new IMR, a country must be listed in the relevant regulation as an "information exchange country." As of 1 July 2013, the regulation lists 60 countries, including all the countries that have entered into double tax treaties with Australia except Austria, the Philippines and Switzerland. The information exchange articles in existing tax treaties with Austria and the Philippines need to be updated before those treaty partners can be included in the list. The new treaty signed on 30 July 2013 with Switzerland includes modern information exchange and mutual assistance provisions, but Switzerland is not yet listed as an information exchange country in the relevant regulation. Recent additions to the list include the Bahamas, Belize, the Cayman Islands, Monaco, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino and Singapore (effective 1 July 2011); Anguilla, Aruba, Belgium, Malaysia and the Turks and Caicos Islands (effective 1 January 2012); and the Cook Islands, Korea (South), Macau and Mauritius (effective 1 July 2012).

Foreign-exchange controls. The Financial Transaction Reports Act 1988 requires each currency transaction involving the physical transfer of notes and coins in excess of AUD10,000 (or foreign-currency equivalent) between Australian residents and overseas residents, as well as all international telegraphic and electronic fund transfers, to be reported to the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. This information is then available to the Commissioner of Taxation, Federal Police, Australian Customs Service and other prescribed law enforcement agencies.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Under Australian domestic law, no withholding tax is imposed on franked dividends. Consequently, for dividends paid by Australian resident companies, the rates in the dividend column in the table below apply to unfranked dividends only. Franking of dividends is explained in Section B.

Australia does not impose withholding tax on interest paid to nonresidents on certain publicly offered company debentures as well as on interest paid on state and federal government bonds.

The following table provides treaty withholding tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Argentina	10/15 (b)	12	10/15 (c)
Austria (u)(w)	15	10	10
Belgium	15	10	10
Canada	5/15 (k)	10	10
Chile (z)	5/15 (aa)	5/10 (bb)	5/10 (cc)
China	15	10	10
Czech Republic	5/15 (l)	10	10
Denmark	15	10	10
Fiji	20	10	15
Finland (w)	0/5/15 (a)	0/10 (g)	5
France (w)	0/5/15 (q)	0/10 (g)	5
Germany	15	10	10
Hungary	15	10	10
India (dd)	15	15	10/15 (c)
Indonesia	15	10	10/15 (c)
Ireland	15	10	10
Italy (w)	15	10	10
Japan	0/5/10/15 (o)	0/10 (g)	5
Kiribati	20	10	15
Korea (South) (w)	15	15	15
Malaysia (w)	0/15	15	15
Malta	15	15	10
Mexico	0/15 (i)	10/15 (h)	10
Netherlands (w)	15	10	10
New Zealand	0/5/15 (x)	0/10 (y)	5
Norway (w)	0/5/15 (a)	0/10 (g)	5
Papua New Guinea	15	10	10
Philippines (u)	15/25 (d)	15	25
Poland	15	10	10
Romania	5/15 (e)	10	10
Russian Federation	5/15 (j)	10	10
Singapore	15	10	10
Slovak Republic	15	10	10
South Africa	5/15 (r)	0/10 (g)	5
Spain	15	10	10
Sri Lanka	15	10	10
Sweden	15	10	10
Switzerland (u)(w)(ee)	15 (ff)	10 (gg)	10 (hh)
Taiwan	10/15 (m)	10	12.5
Thailand	15/20 (f)	10/25 (n)	15
Turkey (p)	5/15 (s)	0/10 (v)	10
United Kingdom (t)	0/5/15 (a)	0/10 (g)	5
United States	0/5/15 (a)	0/10 (g)	5
Vietnam	15	10	10
Non-treaty countries	30	10	30

- (a) The dividend withholding tax rate is 0% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 80% of the voting power in the payer. The dividend withholding tax rate is 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 10% of the voting power in the payer. In all other cases, the dividend withholding tax rate is generally 15%.
- (b) The 10% rate applies to franked dividends paid to a person holding directly at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.
- (c) The 10% rate applies to specified types of royalties.
- (d) The 15% rate applies if a tax rebate or credit is granted to the beneficial owner of the dividends.
- (e) The 5% rate applies to franked dividends if the recipient is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer.

- (f) The 15% and 20% rates apply to dividends paid to a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies if the condition described in the preceding sentence is satisfied and if the payer is engaged in an industrial undertaking.
- (g) The 0% rate applies to government institutions and unrelated financial institutions. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (h) The 10% rate applies if any of the following conditions are satisfied:
- The recipient is a bank or insurance company.
 - The interest is derived from bonds and securities traded on a recognized securities market.
 - The payer is a bank or the purchaser of machinery and equipment with respect to a sale on credit.
- (i) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company holding directly at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.
- (j) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company that holds at least 10% of the capital of the payer and that has invested at least AUD700,000 (or the equivalent in Russian rubles) in the payer.
- (k) The 5% rate applies to franked dividends if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.
- (l) The 5% rate applies to franked dividends.
- (m) The 10% rate applies to franked dividends.
- (n) The 10% rate applies to interest derived by financial institutions or insurance companies.
- (o) The rate is 0% or 5% if the recipient holds at least 80% or 10%, respectively, of the voting power in the payer. However, a 15% withholding tax rate applies to distributions from Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and dividends paid by Japanese companies that are entitled to a deduction for dividends paid to their beneficiaries in computing taxable income in Japan.
- (p) The withholding tax rates listed in the table apply to income derived by non-residents on or after 1 January 2014.
- (q) Effective from 1 January 2014, the dividend withholding tax rate is 5% if the dividends are paid to a company that holds at least 10% of the voting power of the payer (0% if the dividends are paid out of taxed profits). The dividend withholding tax rate is 15% in all other cases.
- (r) Effective from 1 January 2014, the 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the voting power of the company paying the dividend. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (s) Effective from 1 January 2014, the 5% rate applies to dividends paid by a company that is resident in Australia to a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividends. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid by a company that is resident in Turkey if the dividends are paid out of profits that have been subjected to the full rate of corporation tax in Turkey and if the dividends are paid to a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (t) Australia is renegotiating its double tax treaty with the United Kingdom. An exemption from withholding tax for interest payments to related financial institutions is one area for potential change. However, further details are not yet available.
- (u) These countries are not currently listed as “information exchange countries” (see Section E).
- (v) Interest derived from the investment of official reserve assets by the government of a contracting state, its central bank or a bank performing central banking functions in that state is exempt from tax in the other contracting state. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (w) Australia has most-favored-nation clauses in its treaties with Austria, Finland, France, Italy, Korea (South), Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. Under the most-favored-nation clause, Australia and the other treaty country must try to renegotiate their tax treaties if the withholding tax rates in another of Australia’s tax treaties are lower.
- (x) The 0% rate applies if the recipient holds at least 80% of the payer or if the dividends are paid with respect to portfolio investments by government bodies including government investment funds. The 5% rate applies if the recipient holds at least 10% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (y) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to government institutions and unrelated financial institutions. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (z) The withholding tax rates listed in the table apply to income derived on or after 1 April 2013.

- (aa) The 5% rate applies if the recipient beneficially owns at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (bb) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a financial institution that is unrelated to and dealing wholly independently with the payer. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (cc) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (dd) An amending protocol to the treaty signed on 16 December 2011 entered into force on 2 April 2013. It updates various aspects of the agreement including cross-border services, source-country taxation and assistance in collection of taxes. However, it does not contain any changes to withholding tax rates.
- (ee) On 30 July 2013, Australia and Switzerland signed a revised tax treaty that has not yet entered into force. The treaty with Switzerland gives a good indication of the direction of Australia's treaty policy to limit abuse.
- (ff) Under the revised treaty, a 0% rate will apply to dividends paid to the following:
- Publicly listed companies or subsidiaries thereof, and unlisted companies in certain circumstances, that hold 80% or more of the paying company
 - Complying Australian superannuation funds and tax-exempt Swiss pension schemes that did not hold more than 10% of the direct voting power or capital in the company, respectively, during the preceding 12-month period
- A 5% rate will apply to dividends paid to companies that hold 10% or more of the paying company. A 15% rate will apply in all other cases.
- (gg) Under the revised treaty, a 0% rate will apply to interest paid to the following:
- Bodies exercising governmental functions and banks performing central banking functions
 - Banks that are unrelated to, and dealing independently with, the payer
 - Complying Australian superannuation funds and tax-exempt Swiss pension schemes
- A 10% rate will apply in all other cases.
- (hh) Under the revised treaty, royalties will be taxed in the source (of the royalty) country at a rate of up to 5%. A revised definition of "royalties," which will exclude the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment from the definition, will lower costs for companies that lease such equipment.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	25 (b)
Interest (from Bank Deposits and Securities only)	0/25 (c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (e)

- (a) Applies to distributed and undistributed profits.
 (b) In general, applicable to dividends paid to residents and nonresidents. Certain dividends paid to Austrian and European Union (EU) companies are exempt from tax (see Section B).
 (c) For details, see Section B.
 (d) Applicable to nonresidents.
 (e) The offset of loss carryforwards against taxable income is limited to 75% of taxable income (see Section C).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. In general, all companies resident in Austria and foreign companies with a branch or permanent establishment in Austria are subject to corporate income tax. (For the scope of income subject to tax, see *Foreign tax relief*.) A company is resident in Austria if it has its legal seat or its effective place of management in Austria. Nonresident companies are subject to tax on their Austrian-source income only.

Rates of corporate income tax. The corporate tax rate is generally 25%.

All companies, including those incurring tax losses, are subject to the minimum tax. In general, the minimum tax is EUR500 for an Austrian private limited company (*Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung*, or GmbH), EUR3,500 for a stock corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*, or AG) and EUR6,000 for a European stock corporation (*Societas Europea*, or SE). For banks and insurance companies, the minimum tax is EUR5,452. Minimum tax may be credited against corporate tax payable in future years.

Participation exemptions. The Austrian tax law provides for national and international participation exemptions.

National. Dividends (including hidden profit distributions) received by an Austrian company from another Austrian company are exempt from corporate income tax (no minimum holding is required). Capital gains derived from the sale of shares in Austrian companies are treated as ordinary income and are subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate. In general, capital losses on and depreciation of the participation may be deducted from taxable income, spread over a period of seven years.

International participation. An Austrian company is entitled to the international participation exemption if it holds at least 10% of the share capital of a foreign corporation that is comparable to an Austrian corporation for more than one year. The one-year holding period begins with the acquisition of the participation. The international participation exemption applies to dividends and capital gains.

A decrease in the value of an international participation is not tax-deductible, but an Austrian company can irrevocably opt for such tax deductibility. If this irrevocable option is exercised, capital gains are subject to tax, and decreases in value and capital losses are tax-deductible. In general, capital losses and depreciation of the participation may then be deducted from the taxable income, spread over a period of seven years. In the event of insolvency or liquidation, final losses may be deducted even if the option for tax effectiveness was not exercised. The option does not affect the tax treatment of dividends.

According to an anti-abuse rule, the international participation exemption does not apply if both of the following conditions are met:

- The subsidiary earns primarily specified types of passive income, which are interest, income from leasing property other than land and buildings and capital gains (active business test).
- The subsidiary is not subject to income tax at an effective rate of more than 15% in its home country (low taxation test).

To determine whether a company is a passive company, the Austrian corporate income tax guidelines refer to the company's focus. The focus is determined from an economic perspective, based on the use of capital, employees and the character of the revenues. A company is considered to be a passive company if it derives more than 50% of its revenues from passive operations.

If the passive income and low taxation tests described above are not met, dividends and capital gains are taxed at the general Austrian corporate tax rate of 25%. For dividends, income taxes paid by the foreign subsidiary (underlying tax), as well as withholding taxes imposed, are credited against the income tax payable by the Austrian parent company (this represents a changeover from the exemption method to the credit method). Abuse may also be assumed if one of the criteria is "strongly given" and the second element is "almost given." "Strongly given" means that the statutory threshold is exceeded by more than 25%. "Almost given" means that the company fails to meet the statutory threshold by less than 25% of such threshold. If the creditable foreign tax exceeds the amount of tax to be paid in Austria, the excess amount of foreign tax can be carried forward and credited in future tax periods.

International portfolio participation. Dividends from participations that do not meet the criteria for international participations are subject to the general corporate income tax rate of 25%. However, shareholdings in EU corporations, certain European Economic Area (EEA) corporations (currently only Norway) and corporations that are resident in third countries and that have agreed to exchange tax information qualify as international portfolio participations. Dividends from such international portfolio participations are exempt from tax. Capital gains (and losses) are tax-effective (the treatment corresponds to the treatment of national participations).

If a foreign entity is subject to a tax rate lower than 15%, the exemption for dividends from portfolio participations does not apply. Instead, dividends are taxed at the general Austrian corporate income tax rate of 25%. Income taxes paid by the foreign subsidiary, as well as withholding taxes imposed, are credited against the income tax payable by the Austrian parent company (this represents a switch from the exemption method to the credit method). If the creditable foreign tax exceeds the amount of tax to be paid in Austria, the excess amount of foreign tax can be carried forward and be credited in future tax periods.

Dividends from international participations (including portfolio participations) are not exempt from tax in Austria if such payments are deductible for tax purposes in the country of the distributing company.

Expenses. Business expenses are generally deductible. However, an exception applies to expenses that are related to tax-free income. Although dividends from national and international participations and portfolio participations are tax-free under the Austrian participation exemption, interest incurred on the acquisition of such participations is deductible for tax purposes. However, interest incurred on the acquisition of participations from affiliates is not deductible if it is related to tax-free dividend or capital gains income.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived from sales of shares in Austrian companies are treated as ordinary income and are subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate. Capital gains derived from sales of shares in non-Austrian companies may be exempt from tax under the international participation exemption; otherwise, they are treated as ordinary income and subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate.

Withholding taxes on dividends and interest

Dividends. In general, dividends paid by Austrian companies are subject to a withholding tax of 25% if they do not represent a repayment of capital. However, this withholding tax does not apply to dividends (other than hidden profit distributions) paid to either of the following:

- An Austrian parent company (fulfilling certain criteria) holding directly or indirectly an interest of at least 10% in the distributing company.
- A parent company resident in another EU country holding directly or indirectly an interest of at least 10% in the distributing company for at least one year.

In addition, the withholding tax rate may be reduced for dividends paid to foreign shareholders in accordance with tax treaties. Depending on the situation, this reduction may be in the form of an upfront reduction at source or a refund of withholding tax.

For dividends paid to parent companies resident in the EU or EEA (if the EEA country grants full administrative assistance; currently only Norway meets this condition) that are subject to tax in Austria, Austrian withholding tax is refunded if the shareholder can prove that the withholding tax cannot be credited in the state of residence of the shareholder under tax treaty law.

Interest. Interest paid on loans (for example, intercompany loans) is not subject to withholding tax in Austria. A 25% withholding tax is imposed on interest income from bank deposits and securities held in Austrian banks. Interest paid to nonresident companies and individuals on bank accounts, savings accounts and similar accounts is exempt if the recipient confirms in writing that he or she is a nonresident. Interest on bonds received by nonresident companies is exempt from tax if the securities are deposited with an Austrian bank and if the owner of the bond confirms in writing that it is a nonresident. EU withholding tax may apply if certain requirements are met.

Interest income earned by a company engaged in business in Austria through a permanent establishment is considered business income and must be included in the taxable income of the permanent establishment. For such companies, the 25% withholding tax is credited against corporate income tax due. If the withholding tax exceeds the tax due, it is refunded. The withholding tax is not imposed if a declaration of exemption stating that the interest is taxed as business income is filed with the Austrian bank.

Administration. In principle, the Austrian tax year corresponds to the calendar year. However, other fiscal years are possible. The tax base is the income earned in the fiscal year ending in the respective calendar year. Annual tax returns must be filed by 30 April (30 June, if submitted electronically) of the following

calendar year. Extensions may be granted. A general extension to 31 March (or 30 April) of the second following year is usually granted if a taxpayer is represented by a certified tax advisor (tax returns may be requested earlier by the bank).

Companies are required to make prepayments of corporate income tax. The amount is generally based on the (indexed) amount of tax payable for the preceding year, and payment must be made in equal quarterly installments on 15 February, 15 May, 15 August and 15 November.

Interest is levied on the amount by which the final tax for the year exceeds the total of the advance payments if this amount is paid after 30 September of the year following the tax year. To avoid interest, companies may pay the amount due as an additional advance payment by 30 September of the year following the tax year.

Foreign tax relief. In general, resident companies are taxed in Austria on their worldwide income, regardless of where that income is sourced. However, the following exceptions exist:

- The Finance Ministry may, at its discretion, allow certain types of income that have their source in countries with which Austria has not entered into a double tax treaty to be excluded from the Austrian tax computation, or it may allow foreign taxes paid to be credited against Austrian corporate income tax. Under a decree of the Ministry of Finance, an exemption is granted in case of active income and taxation of at least 15%. Otherwise, only a credit of foreign taxes is allowed.
- Income earned in countries with which Austria has a double tax treaty is taxable or exempt, depending on the treaty.
- Dividends and capital gains derived from participations of 10% or more in foreign subsidiaries are exempt from corporate income tax under the international participation exemption (see *Participation exemptions*).
- Dividends from foreign portfolio shareholdings in companies resident in countries that have agreed to exchange tax information are exempt from tax unless the subsidiary is low-taxed (see *Participation exemptions*).

C. Determination of trading income

General. In general, taxable income is based on the profit or loss shown in the financial statements prepared in accordance with Austrian generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statement profit or loss must be adjusted in accordance with special rules set forth in the tax acts. Taxable income is calculated as follows.

Profit per financial statements	X
+ Nondeductible taxes (such as corporate income tax)	X
+ Nondeductible expenses (such as donations, lump-sum accruals and certain interest)	X
– Special allowances and non-taxable income (intercompany dividends and loss carryforwards*)	<u>(X)</u>
= Taxable income	<u><u>X</u></u>

* The offset of loss carryforwards against taxable income is limited to 75% of taxable income in most cases.

Inventories. In determining trading income, inventories must be valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost may, at the taxpayer's option, be determined using any of the following methods:

- Historical cost
- Average cost
- First-in, first-out (FIFO)
- Under certain circumstances, last-in, first-out (LIFO)

The highest-in, first-out (HIFO) method is not allowed.

Provisions. Accruals for severance payments and pension costs are allowable to a limited extent. Accruals for corporate income tax and lump-sum accruals are not deductible for tax purposes. Provisions with a term of 12 months or more are tax-deductible at a rate of 80%, except for accruals for severance payments and pension costs, which are tax-deductible to the extent of 100% of their tax value.

Depreciation. In general, depreciable assets are depreciated over the average useful life. For certain assets, such as buildings and passenger cars, the tax law provides depreciation rates. The following are some of the applicable rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	2 to 3
Office equipment	10 to 25
Motor vehicles	12.5
Plant and machinery	10 to 20

Research and development. Companies may claim a research and development (R&D) bonus (cash payment) equal to 10% of certain expenses for research and experimental development (according to the Frascati manual, these expenses consist of material costs, labor costs, energy costs and attributed interest). The R&D must be conducted by an Austrian company in Austria or by an Austrian permanent establishment of a foreign company.

Training. Similar to R&D expenses, a bonus of 6% can be claimed for training expenses. Instead of the bonus, the company can deduct an additional, fictitious expense of 20% of the training expenses in its tax return.

Relief for losses. Losses incurred by resident companies may be carried forward without time limit. The offset of loss carryforwards against taxable income is limited to 75% of the taxable income. The remaining balance of the loss carryforward may be offset against income in future years, subject to the same 75% limitation.

The loss carryforward is attributable to the corporation, not to the shareholders. Consequently, a change in shareholders does not affect the loss carryforward, provided no corresponding substantial change in the business and management of the company occurs. Losses may not be carried back. Foreign companies with permanent establishments in Austria may claim tax losses only under certain circumstances.

Groups of companies. The group taxation regime allows parent and subsidiaries to consolidate their taxable income. The head of the tax group must be an Austrian corporate entity (or branch of an EU/EEA corporate entity) that has held more than 50% of the

capital and voting rights in the subsidiary since the beginning of the subsidiary's fiscal year. The shareholding can be direct, or it can be held indirectly through a partnership or a group member. Only corporations (not partnerships) qualify as group members. If the holding requirement is satisfied, 100% of the taxable income (profit or loss) of domestic group members is allocated to the taxable income of the group parent, regardless of the percentage of the shareholding in the subsidiary. No actual profit or loss transfer takes place (only an agreement on the split of the tax burden is required). The tax group must exist for at least three full financial years. Otherwise, retroactive taxation on a stand-alone basis applies.

Group taxation also allows a cross-border tax consolidation if the foreign subsidiary is directly held by an Austrian parent (first tier) and if the type of entity is comparable to an Austrian corporation from a legal perspective. Foreign losses must be recalculated under Austrian tax law. In addition, effective for the tax assessment for 2012 and future years, the deductibility of foreign losses is limited to the lower of the amount according to Austrian tax law and actual losses calculated under foreign tax law. Losses from foreign group members can be deducted from the Austrian tax base in proportion to the shareholding only. Profits of a foreign group member are generally not included in the Austrian group parent's income.

To avoid double utilization of losses of a foreign group member, foreign losses that have been deducted from income of the Austrian group shareholder are added to the Austrian profit if the losses can be offset in the foreign jurisdiction at a subsequent time. Consequently, if the foreign country takes into account the losses in subsequent years (as part of a loss carryforward), the tax base in Austria is increased by that amount in order to avoid a double dip of losses. Foreign losses must also be added to the Austrian income tax base if the foreign subsidiary leaves the group. A recapture is also required if a significant reduction occurs in the size of the foreign subsidiary's business. This measure is designed to prevent dormant foreign entities from remaining in the group to avoid the recapture of foreign losses. Relief for capital losses is provided only in the event of a liquidation or insolvency.

If an Austrian participation is acquired and if the acquired company becomes part of the group, goodwill depreciation (from a share deal) over a period of 15 years is possible. The goodwill is computed as the spread between the equity of the acquired company (pro rata to the acquired shares) and the acquisition price for the shares. This spread is reduced by hidden reserves attributable to non-depreciable long-term assets (primarily real estate). The basis for the goodwill depreciation is capped at 50% of the acquisition cost.

Depreciation to the fair market value of a participation within the group is tax-neutral.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	
Standard	20
Reduced	10
Payroll taxes, paid by employer	
Family allowance fund; varies by state	4.86 to 4.94
Community tax	3
Real estate sales tax (including 1.1% registration fee)	4.6
Capital duty, on contributions to capital of companies	1
Stamp duties, on certain legal transactions, such as leases and hire contracts	0.8 to 2
Stability tax for banks	
Adjusted balance sheet total (An additional stability surcharge of 25% applies from 2012 through 2017.)	0.055 to 0.085
Derivatives	0.013

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. No restrictions are imposed on the transfer of nominal share capital, interest and the remittance of dividends and branch profits. Royalties, technical service fees and similar payments may be remitted freely, but routine documentation may be required.

Debt-to-equity rules. Austrian tax law does not provide special debt-to-equity rules. Although, in general, shareholders are free to determine whether to finance their company with equity or loans, the tax authorities may reclassify loans granted by shareholders, loans granted by group companies, and loans granted by third parties guaranteed by group companies as equity, if funds are transferred under legal or economic circumstances that typify equity contributions, such as the following:

- The equity of the company is insufficient to satisfy the solvency requirements of the company, and the loan replaces equity from an economic point of view.
- The company's debt-to-equity ratio is significantly below the industry average.
- The company is unable to obtain any loans from third parties, such as banks.
- The loan conveys rights similar to shareholder rights, such as profit participations.

If a loan is reclassified (for example, during a tax audit), interest is not deductible for tax purposes, withholding tax on hidden profit distributions may become due, and capital duty of 1% on the loan amount is imposed.

Transfer pricing. Austria has accepted the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) transfer-pricing guidelines and published a summary of the interpretation of the OECD guidelines by the Austrian tax administration in 2010. Under these guidelines, all transactions with related parties must be conducted at arm's length. If a transaction is considered not to be at arm's length, the transaction price is adjusted for corporate income tax purposes. This adjustment may be deemed to be a hidden profit distribution subject to withholding tax or a capital contribution subject to capital duty.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following summary is intended purely for orientation purposes; it does not reflect the various special provisions of individual treaties or the withholding tax regulations in domestic tax law.

	Dividends		Interest (a)		Royalties	
	A %	B %	C %	D %	E %	F %
Albania	15	5	5	5	5	5
Algeria	15	5	10	10	10	10
Armenia	15	5	10	10	5	5
Australia	15	15	10	10	10	10
Azerbaijan	15	5/10 (h)	10	10	10 (i)	5/10 (i)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	15	5	0	0	0	0
Belarus	15	5	5	5	5	5
Belgium	15	15	15	15	0	10
Belize	15	5	0	0	0	0
Bosnia- Herzegovina	10	5	5	5	5	5
Brazil	15	15	15	15	15 (f)	15 (f)
Bulgaria	5	0	5	5	5	5
Canada	15	5	10	10	10 (k)	10 (k)
China	10	7	10	10	10	10
Croatia	15	0	5	5	0	0
Cuba	15	5	10	10	5	5
Cyprus						
From Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0
From Austria	10	10	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	10	0	0	0	5 (j)	5 (j)
Denmark	15	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt						
From Egypt	15	15	15	— (b)	0	0
From Austria	10	10	0	0	0	0
Estonia	15	5	10	10	5/10 (q)	5/10 (q)
Finland	10	0	0	0	5	5
France	15	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	10	0/5	0	0	0	0
Germany	15	5	0	0	0	0
Greece	15	5	8	8	7	7
Hong Kong SAR	10	0	0	0	3	3
Hungary	10	10	0	0	0	0
India	10	10	10	10	10	10
Indonesia	15	10	10	10	10	10
Iran	10	5	5	5	5	5
Ireland						
From Ireland	15	0	0	0	0	0
From Austria	10	10	0	0	0	10
Israel	25	25	15	15	10	10
Italy	15	15	10	10	0	10
Japan	20	10	10	10	10	10
Kazakhstan	15	5	10	10	10	10
Korea (South)	15	5	10	10	10 (n)	10 (n)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	10	10
Kyrgyzstan	15	5	10	10	10	10
Latvia	10	5	10	10	5/10 (q)	5/10 (q)
Liechtenstein	15	15	10	10	10 (l)	10 (l)
Lithuania	15	5	10	10	5/10 (q)	5/10 (q)

	Dividends		Interest (a)		Royalties	
	A %	B %	C %	D %	E %	F %
Luxembourg	15	5	0	0	0	10
Macedonia	15	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia						
From Malaysia	special arrangements		15	15	10 (j)	10 (j)
From Austria	10	5	15	15	10	10
Malta						
From Malta	special arrangements		5	5	10	10
From Austria	15	15	5	5	10	10
Mexico	10	5	10	10	10	10
Moldova	15	5	5	5	5	5
Mongolia	10	5	10	10	5/10	5/10
Morocco	10	5	10	10	10	10
Nepal	15	5/10 (r)	15 (s)	15 (s)	15	15
Netherlands	15	5	0	0	0	10
New Zealand	15	15	10	10	10	10
Norway	15	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	15	10	15	15	10	10
Philippines	25	10	10/15	10/15	10/15	10/15
Poland	15	5	5	5	5	5
Portugal	15	15	10	10	5	10
Qatar	0	0	0	0	5	5
Romania	5	0	3	3	3	3
Russian						
Federation	15	5	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5	5	5	5	10	10
San Marino	15	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	15	5	10	10	5/10	5/10
Singapore	10	0 (m)	5	5	5	5
Slovak Republic	10	10	0	0	5	5
Slovenia	15	5	5	5	5	5
South Africa	15	5	0	0	0	0
Spain	15	10	5	5	5	5
Sweden	10	5	0	0	0	10
Switzerland	15	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	5	15	8	8	8	8
Thailand						
From Thailand	(b)	15/20	10/25	10/25	15	15
From Austria	(b)	10	10/25	10/25	15	15
Tunisia	20	10	10	10	15 (p)	15 (p)
Turkey	15	5	15 (v)	15 (v)	10	10
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	10	5	2/5	2/5	5	5
USSR (d)	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab						
Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	15	5	0	0	0	10
United States	15	5	0	0	0 (g)	0
Uzbekistan	15	5	10	10	5	5
Venezuela	15	5	10 (e)	10 (e)	5	5
Vietnam	15	5/10 (t)	10	10	10	7.5 (u)
Non-treaty countries	25	25	25	0 (c)	20	20

A General.

B Dividends received from subsidiary company. Shareholding required varies from 10% to 95%, but generally is 25%.

- C General.
- D Mortgages.
- E General.
- F Royalties from 50% subsidiary.
- (a) Under domestic tax law, a 25% withholding tax is imposed only on interest income from bank deposits and securities. However, interest paid to nonresidents is generally not subject to withholding tax. For details, see Section B.
- (b) No reduced rate applies.
- (c) No withholding tax is imposed, but the income is subject to tax at the regular corporate rate.
- (d) Austria is honoring the USSR treaty with respect to the republics comprising the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), except for those republics that have entered into tax treaties with Austria. Austria has entered into tax treaties with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The withholding tax rates under these treaties are listed in the above table.
- (e) Interest paid by banks is subject to a 4.95% withholding tax.
- (f) Trademark royalties are subject to a 25% withholding tax. The withholding tax rate is 15% for royalties paid for literary, artistic and scientific items.
- (g) The rate is 10% for royalties paid for the use of films or other means of production used for radio or television.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the participation of the recipient of the dividends exceeds USD250,000. The 10% rate applies if the participation of the recipient of the dividends exceeds USD100,000 but does not exceed USD250,000.
- (i) The rate is 5% for royalties paid for technologies not older than three years.
- (j) The rate is 0% for royalties paid for literary, artistic and scientific items.
- (k) Royalties paid for computer software, patents and know-how are exempt if the royalties are taxed in the state of residence of the recipient.
- (l) The rate is 5% for royalties paid to licensors engaged in industrial production.
- (m) This rate applies to dividends received from a 10%-subsidiary.
- (n) The rate is 2% for amounts paid for the use of commercial or scientific equipment.
- (o) The rate is 20% for dividends paid by non-industrial Pakistani corporations.
- (p) The rate is 10% for royalties paid for literary, artistic and scientific items.
- (q) The 5% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of industrial or scientific equipment.
- (r) The 5% rate applies to dividends received from a 25%-subsidiary; the 10% rate applies to dividends received from a 10%-subsidiary.
- (s) The rate is 10% for interest paid to a bank if the interest arises from the transacting of bank business and if the recipient is the beneficiary of the interest.
- (t) The 5% rate applies to participations of at least 70%. The 10% rate applies to participations of at least 25%.
- (u) The rate is 7.5% for technical services.
- (v) The rate is reduced to 10% for interest received from a bank. Interest on loans granted by the Österreichische Kontrollbank to promote exports or similar institutions in Turkey is subject to a withholding tax rate of 5%.

The tax treaty with Argentina was suspended by Argentina, effective from 1 January 2009.

Azerbaijan

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Because of the rapidly evolving economic situation in Azerbaijan, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Profits Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Permanent Representation Tax Rate (%)	20
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (a)
Interest or Financial Lease Payments	10 (b)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	14 (a)
Management Fees	10 (c)
Income from International Transportation and Telecommunication Services	6 (c)
Insurance Payments	4 (c)
Payments of other Azerbaijani-Source Income to Foreign Companies	10 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (c)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) These are final withholding taxes applicable to payments to Azerbaijani and foreign legal entities.
- (b) This is a final withholding tax applicable to payments to Azerbaijani and foreign legal entities, excluding Azerbaijani banks and leasing entities, and foreign banks and leasing entities operating in Azerbaijan through a permanent representation.
- (c) This is a final withholding tax applicable to payments to foreign legal entities.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate profit tax. Enterprises carrying on activities in Azerbaijan, including enterprises with foreign investment, joint ventures and legal entities operating through a permanent representation, are subject to tax.

Azerbaijani resident legal entities are subject to tax on their worldwide income. For tax purposes, Azerbaijani resident legal entities are entities incorporated in Azerbaijan and entities that

have their effective management located in Azerbaijan, including 100%-owned subsidiaries of foreign companies.

Nonresident legal entities are subject to tax on profits earned through a permanent representation only. A permanent representation is defined as the following:

- Persons who are performing the function of a permanent establishment of a nonresident legal entity or natural person and who are authorized to conclude contracts on behalf of such nonresident entity or natural person
- A bureau, office or agency
- A location where activities are carried out relating to the development of natural resources
- The rendering of consultation services
- A fixed base used for entrepreneurial activities for a cumulative amount of 90 days during any 12-month period

The Azerbaijan Law on the Protection of Foreign Investments allows foreign investment in various forms, including investment through 100% foreign-owned subsidiaries, share participations in joint stock companies and in joint ventures with Azerbaijani legal entities and citizens, permanent representations and other types of participations.

Tax rate. All entities operating in Azerbaijan are subject to corporate profit tax at a rate of 20%.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in taxable income and taxed at the regular rate.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. The tax year for newly created enterprises or permanent representations of foreign legal entities runs from the date of formation through 31 December of the year of formation.

All entities operating in Azerbaijan must make advance payments of corporate profit tax by the 15th day following the end of each quarter. Each advance payment must equal at least one-quarter of the profit tax liability for the prior tax year. Alternatively, the amounts of the advance payments may be determined by multiplying the company's revenues for the quarter by the company's effective tax rate for the prior year. The effective tax rate is equal to tax as a percentage of revenues.

If, at the end of the tax year, it is determined that the total of the advance payments exceeds the tax due for the year, the excess may be credited against future tax obligations or refunded. In practice, however, the tax authorities rarely, if ever, issue refunds. Consequently, entities generally credit overpayments against future taxes.

Dividends. Dividends paid are subject to income tax withholding at a rate of 10%. This is considered a final tax and companies do not include the dividends in taxable profits.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign income tax paid by taxpayers in Azerbaijan on income derived from sources outside Azerbaijan may be credited against Azerbaijani tax imposed on the same income, limited to the amount of Azerbaijani tax imposed on such income. In determining the amount of the allowable foreign tax credit, it is unclear if a limitation based on the country of source is imposed or if all foreign-source income is pooled.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable profit is determined by computing the profit or loss from business activities and then adding income from non-trading operations, such as leasing income and capital gains, but excluding dividends received. Income received in foreign currency is converted into manats (AZN) at the daily exchange rate determined by the Central Bank of Azerbaijan.

Statutory norms limit the deductions for certain categories of expenses, such as business travel expenses, repair expenses, interest paid on foreign borrowings and interest paid between related parties. Expenses for meals and entertainment as well as for the providing of food and housing to employees are disallowed except for companies providing therapeutic nourishment items, milk and similar products to their employees. Such deductions will be allowed within norms, which have not yet been introduced by the government.

Foreign legal entities doing business through a permanent representation in Azerbaijan are taxed on actual profits. If actual profits cannot be determined, the tax authorities may determine taxable profits based on either income or expenses, with a deemed profit margin of 20%.

Tax depreciation. Fixed assets, other than buildings, are subject to depreciation by a group method. Under this method, fixed assets are allocated to groups, and the groups are depreciated in aggregate. Depreciation rates, which are specified by law, are applied to the aggregate book values for each of the groups. The depreciable balance for a group is reduced by the depreciation accrued for the year by the group. If any assets of a group are sold during the year, the depreciable balance of the group is reduced by the residual value of such assets. The profit or loss on the sale of such assets is separately determined.

An acquisition of assets under a finance lease is treated as a loan from the lessor to the lessee and a purchase of assets by the lessee. The lessee may then claim depreciation on the assets.

Relief for losses. An enterprise incurring a loss in a tax year may carry forward the loss to the following five years, without limitation on the amount, to offset the profit in such following years.

Groups of companies. There are no provisions permitting related enterprises to offset profits and losses among members of a group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on goods sold and services rendered, in Azerbaijan; the tax law contains specific rules for determining when services are deemed to be provided in Azerbaijan; Azerbaijani taxpayers that make payments to entities that are not registered taxpayers in Azerbaijan for goods and services provided in Azerbaijan must calculate VAT on the payments	18

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Assets tax, on the annual average net book value of fixed assets or the market price of the asset if the insurance value of assets exceeds the net book value	1
Import tariffs	0 to 15

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The manat (AZN) is a non-convertible currency outside Azerbaijan. Enterprises may buy or sell foreign currency through authorized banks or foreign-exchange offices in Azerbaijan.

To receive foreign-currency income in Azerbaijan, an enterprise must obtain a license issued by the Central Bank of Azerbaijan.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Azerbaijan currently considers none of the tax treaties of the former USSR to be in force. Azerbaijan has entered into tax treaties with various countries.

The withholding rates under Azerbaijan's ratified treaties are listed below. Because of recent reductions in domestic withholding tax rates, the tax treaties may now specify rates that are the same as, or in excess of, domestic rates and, consequently, offer little or no savings with respect to withholding taxes. The rates in the table reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Austria	5/10/15	10	5/10
Belarus	15	10	10
Belgium	5/10/15	10	5/10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	10	10
Bulgaria	8	7	5/10
Canada	10/15	10	5/10
China	10	10	10
Croatia	5/10	10	10
Czech Republic	8	5/10	10
Estonia	5/10	10	10
Finland	5/10	10	5/10
France	10	10	5/10
Georgia	10	10	10
Germany	5/15	10	5/10
Greece	8	8	8
Hungary	8	8	8
Iran	10	10	10
Italy	10	10	5/10
Japan	15	10	10
Kazakhstan	10	10	10
Korea (South)	7	10	5/10
Latvia	5/10	10	5/10
Lithuania	5/10	10	10
Luxembourg	5/10	10	5/10
Macedonia	8	8	8
Moldova	8/15	10	10
Norway	10/15	10	10
Netherlands	5/10	10	5/10
Pakistan	10	10	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Poland	10	10	10
Qatar	7	7	5
Romania	5/10	8	10
Russian Federation	10	10	10
Serbia	10	10	10
Slovenia	8	8	5/10
Switzerland	5/15	5/10	5/10
Tajikistan	10	10	10
Turkey	12	10	10
Ukraine	10	10	10
United Arab Emirates	5/10	7	5/10
United Kingdom	10/15	10	5/10
Uzbekistan	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	10	10	14

Treaties with Jordan, Kuwait and Montenegro are in the ratification stage. Azerbaijan has initialed tax treaties with Denmark and Oman. Treaties with India, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, San Marino, Saudi Arabia and Turkmenistan are in the negotiation stage.

Bahamas

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	0
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0
Withholding Tax (%)	0

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

No taxes are levied on corporate income or capital gains.

C. License fees and other duties

Business license fees. For corporations designated as residents for exchange-control purposes, their business revenue in the Bahamas is subject to an annual license fee, which varies according to annual revenue or turnover. Businesses that have annual turnover not exceeding BSD50,000 are required to pay a business license fee of BSD100. If the turnover exceeds BSD50,000 per year, the fee varies from 0.5% to 1.75%, based on the business annual revenue or turnover. However, for most professional businesses, the business license fee equals 1% of revenue.

As an anti-tax avoidance measure, a subsidiary in the Bahamas is subject to the same business license tax rate as is its parent in the Bahamas.

Business license fees must be paid by 30 April each year, and proof of payment of real property tax must be produced before the license is issued.

Corporations regulated by specific legislation may not be subject to this fee.

Bank and trust company license fees. Offshore banks and trust companies licensed under the Bank and Trust Companies Regulation Act are subject to business license fees, which vary depending on the value of the assets under management. The annual business license fees range from BSD450,000 to BSD3,750,000

per license. Domestic banks and other domestic financial institutions licensed under the Bank and Trust Companies Regulation Act are subject to a business license fee, which equals 3% of annual revenue or turnover.

International business companies. International business companies (IBCs) pay an annual license fee based on authorized capital. Government fees related to the creation of an IBC equal BSD330. The annual license fee is BSD3,000. IBCs are exempt from all other taxes and stamp duties for a period of 20 years from the date of incorporation, except for transactions involving real estate in the Bahamas. IBCs are normally created through service providers that charge separate fees for their services.

Limited duration companies. Limited duration companies (LDCs) pay an application fee of BSD200 and an annual license fee based on authorized capital. LDCs may be classified as partnerships for US tax purposes. By complying with certain formalities, an existing IBC may change its status to an LDC.

Insurance companies. Insurance companies that are incorporated in the Bahamas pay stamp tax on authorized capital (for details, see Section D). They also pay the fees described below.

Resident insurance companies that write local business pay an initial registration fee of BSD1,000 and a premium tax of 3% of gross premiums collected each quarter. The minimum tax is BSD25.

Offshore insurance companies pay an initial registration fee of BSD2,500 and an annual fee of BSD2,500 in subsequent years. They also pay an annual fee of BSD650 for each licensed resident underwriting management firm that provides the company with underwriting management and similar services. Offshore insurance companies are exempt from all other taxes for a period of 15 years from the date of registration.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Customs duties, on imported items; exemptions may be granted to businesses licensed under certain legislation; rate varies by type of item (average rate)	35%
Hotel guest tax, on room rate	12% plus BSD10 per additional adult per day
Stamp tax	
On property conveyances; rate depends on selling price	4% to 10%
On remittances of funds in foreign currency from a Bahamian currency source	5%
On imported items (average rate)	10%
On authorized capital of a domestic limited company (payable at time of incorporation)	
First BSD5,000	1.2%
Each additional BSD1,000	0.3%
Repatriation out of the Bahamas of substantial profits by trading concerns; tax is imposed on	

Nature of tax	Rate
each transfer of funds exceeding BSD500,000 per year if the transfer represents dividends, profits or payments for services rendered by a related party	5%
Leasing, subleasing or licensing of marina slips; tax rate applied to value	
BSD0 to BSD20,000	4%
BSD20,001 to BSD50,000	6%
BSD50,001 to BSD100,000	8%
BSD100,001 and above	10%
(Stamp tax no longer applies to electronic banking payments, including point-of-sale payments.)	
Real property tax; application of tax varies depending on appraised value, location, nationality of owner and development of property	0.75% to 2%
National insurance contributions on weekly wages up to BSD600 or on monthly wages up to BSD2,600; for employees earning BSD60 or more a week; paid by	
Employer	5.9%
Employee	3.9%

E. Foreign-exchange controls

Corporations doing business in the Bahamas fall into the categories of resident or nonresident.

A resident company is one dealing in or holding assets in the Bahamas. Business is carried out in Bahamian dollars. All transactions requiring foreign currency need prior approval of the Central Bank of the Bahamas to convert Bahamian dollars into another currency.

A nonresident company is one whose shareholders are not designated residents of the Bahamas and whose principal business activity takes place outside the Bahamas. Bank accounts in all currencies other than the Bahamian dollar can be operated free of any exchange controls. Shares of nonresident companies incorporated under the Companies Act cannot be transferred without the prior permission of the Central Bank of the Bahamas. Exchange-control regulations do not apply to companies incorporated under the International Business Companies Act.

Nonresident companies are subject to an annual fee of BSD300.

F. Tax treaties

The Bahamas does not have any existing tax treaties. The Bahamas has entered into tax information exchange agreements with various countries.

G. New proposed taxes

The government of the Bahamas has released a draft bill and regulations to implement value-added tax (VAT) at a rate of 15%, effective from 1 July 2014. The government is also proposing to reduce customs import duties and excise tax rates to compensate for the introduction of the VAT.

Bahrain

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	0*
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0
Withholding Tax (%)	0

* Oil and gas companies are subject to a special income tax (see Section B).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Except for the income tax levied on oil and gas companies, no taxes are levied on corporate income or gains. Oil and gas companies are subject to tax on income derived from the sale of finished or semifinished products manufactured from natural hydrocarbons in Bahrain and from the sale of such raw materials if produced from the ground in Bahrain. The rate of tax is 46%.

C. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Customs duties; effective from 1 January 2003, the customs duties of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) are unified; the guidelines for implementation of the unified tariff are being developed; Bahrain applies the unified tariff in accordance with the Harmonized System codes, issued by the World Customs	

Nature of tax	Rate
Organization (WCO); under the unified customs tariff, for all products, except for tobacco and tobacco-related products, customs duties are calculated by applying percentage rates; for tobacco and tobacco-related products, the customs duty equals the higher of an amount calculated by applying a rate of at least 100% to the value of the product or an amount based on the quantity or weight; in general, products are divided into four groups Rates for the four groups	Free duty/ 5%/100%/125%
Social insurance contributions; payable on compensation of up to BHD4,000 per month for each employee	
Pension fund contributions; applicable to base salaries of Bahraini nationals	
Employer	9%
Employee	6%
Insurance against employment injuries; payable by employers; applicable to base salaries of Bahraini nationals and expatriates	3%
Unemployment insurance; payable by employees; applicable to Bahraini nationals and expatriates	1%
Training levy; payable by employers; applicable to base salaries of expatriate employees	4%
Municipal tax; payable by companies and individuals renting property in Bahrain; the tax rate varies according to the nature of the property and the payer of the utilities (that is, landlord or tenant)	7% to 10%
Foreign workers levy; payable monthly by all private and public companies with respect to each employed expatriate expatriate employees and BHD10 for each additional expatriate employee	BHD5 for the first five

D. Foreign-exchange controls

Bahrain does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

E. Tax treaties

Bahrain has entered into tax treaties with Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Bermuda, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, China, the Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Georgia, Iran, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jordan, Korea (South), Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Seychelles, Singapore, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

Bahrain has signed tax treaties with Belgium, Estonia, Sri Lanka and Sudan, but these treaties are not yet in force.

Barbados

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	
General Rate	25
Manufacturing Companies	15
Rental Income from Residential Property	15
Branch of Nonresident Corporation (%)	25
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Withholding Tax (%)	
Payments to Nonresidents	
Dividends	15*
Dividends from Untaxed Profits	25
Dividends from Foreign-Source Income	0
Interest	15*
Royalties	15*
Rents	25
Management and Technical Services Fees	15*
Payments to Resident Individuals	
Dividends	12.5*
Interest	12.5*
Payments to Resident Companies	
Dividends	0
Interest	12.5*
Branch Remittance Tax	10
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	9

* This is a final tax.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies and societies with restricted liability that are resident in Barbados are subject to corporation tax. Resident and domiciled companies are subject to corporation tax on their worldwide income, regardless of whether the income is remitted to Barbados. Resident companies that are not domiciled in Barbados are subject to corporation tax on income derived from Barbados and income from foreign sources to the extent that such foreign income is remitted to Barbados. Nonresident companies carrying on business through a branch pay tax on Barbados-source income only. Income is considered to be Barbados-source if the property that constitutes the source is physically located in Barbados.

A company is considered to be resident in Barbados if its management and control are located in Barbados. The domicile of a company is based on the country of incorporation. Consequently, a company incorporated in Barbados is domiciled there.

Rates of corporate tax. All domestic companies, including branches of nonresident companies, are subject to tax at a basic rate of 25%. A 15% rate applies to manufacturing companies and to net income derived from the rental of residential property. Income derived from Barbados government securities by domestic companies is taxed at a rate of 12.5%.

A branch operating in Barbados pays an additional 10% on its after-tax profits if those profits are remitted or deemed to be remitted.

The following are the tax rates for companies established in the International Business and Financial Services Sector.

Types of companies	Rate (%)
International Business Companies	2.5 reducing to 0.25 (a)
International Banks	2.5 reducing to 0.25 (a)
International Societies with Restricted Liability	2.5 reducing to 0.25 (a)
Exempt Insurance Companies	0
Exempt Insurance Management Companies	0
Qualifying Insurance Companies	
General insurance	1.75 (b)
Life insurance	0.35 (b)

(a) These rates are effective for the 2013 income year and subsequent income years.

(b) This is the minimum effective tax rate.

No tax is required to be withheld from the payment of dividends, interest, royalties, management fees and rents if paid to nonresidents by companies operating in the International Business and Financial Services Sector.

Foreign-currency earnings credit. Companies subject to the Income Tax Act may claim a tax credit with respect to foreign-currency earnings derived from qualifying overseas construction projects or qualifying overseas professional services, including qualifying insurance activities. The tax credit may reduce the effective tax rate to 0.35% or 1.75%, depending on the company's activities.

Small Business Development Act. Under the Small Business Development Act, small businesses qualify for the following tax benefits:

- Corporation tax rate of 15%
- Exemption from withholding tax on dividends or interest paid
- Exemption from import duty on plant and equipment
- Exemption from stamp duty on the execution and registration of financial documents

Only income directly related to the business qualifies for the above tax benefits.

To qualify as a small business, a company must meet the following requirements:

- Its authorized capital does not exceed BBD1 million.
- Its annual sales do not exceed BBD2 million.
- It does not have more than 25 employees.
- It is not a wholly owned or majority-owned subsidiary in a group of companies.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not taxed in Barbados.

Administration. The fiscal (income) year is the period for which the accounts of the business are normally prepared. Tax is calculated on the profits for the accounting period that ends during the fiscal year.

A corporation is required to determine its own tax liability and to prepare and file a corporation tax return. Corporations with year-ends from 1 January to 30 September must prepay tax by 15 September and file their returns by 15 March of the following year. If the year-end is after 30 September, the tax must be prepaid on 15 December of the income year and on the following 15 March. The return is filed 15 June of the year following the income year. Each tax prepayment must be 50% of the previous year's tax. Any balance of tax due is paid when the return is filed. Tax returns may be filed using the Inland Revenue's electronic filing system.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue may levy a penalty of BBD500 plus 10% of tax payable and interest of 1% a month for failure to file a return and pay tax due, and a penalty of 10% and interest of 0.5% a month for failure to prepay corporation tax.

Dividends. Dividends received by a resident company from another resident company are not taxable.

Dividends received from a nonresident company are not subject to tax in Barbados if the Barbados company owns 10% or more of the share capital of the nonresident company and if the shareholding in the nonresident company is not held as a portfolio investment.

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit is allowed for taxes paid to foreign jurisdictions by Barbados resident companies on profits, income or gains earned from such foreign jurisdictions, regardless of whether Barbados has entered into a double tax treaty with the foreign jurisdiction. This credit is allowed up to the amount of the Barbados taxes payable on the income. An underlying tax credit is also allowed with respect to foreign dividends if the Barbados company owns at least 10% of the capital of the foreign company.

Some form of unilateral relief may be granted on income arising from British Commonwealth countries that provide reciprocal relief.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is determined on the basis of accounts prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, subject to specific adjustments identified in the Income Tax Act.

Inventories. The authorities generally accept a method of valuation of inventory that conforms to standard accounting practice in the trade or business, provided it is applied consistently. Average cost or first-in, first-out (FIFO) are the generally accepted methods.

Provisions. Reserves or provisions of a general nature for doubtful accounts receivable, inventory shrinkage, inventory obsolescence and other items are not allowable. However, write-offs of specific amounts or balances are generally allowed.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation and amortization reported in the financial statements are not allowed as deductions in calculating taxable income. However, a company may claim capital allowances. Annual allowances of between 5% and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % are given on the original cost of fixed assets, calculated on a straight-line basis. An annual allowance of 100% is granted with respect to capital expenditure on software. An initial allowance of 20% is given on the cost of equipment. Industrial buildings qualify for an initial allowance of 40% and an annual allowance of 4% of the cost. An allowance of 1% is given on the improved value of commercial buildings. Fifty percent of expenditure on intellectual property is deductible over a 10-year period. In addition, 20% of expenditure on energy audits and the retrofitting of buildings or on the installation of systems to provide electricity from sources other than fossil fuels is deductible over a period of 5 years.

An investment allowance of 20% is granted on the cost of capital expenditure on new plant and machinery to be used in a basic industry. A 40% investment allowance is granted for new plant and machinery to be used in manufacturing and refining sugar and in manufacturing products from clay and limestone. In addition, manufacturing companies are allowed an annual allowance of 150% for assets used in the industry.

Persons who export products outside the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) also qualify for an investment allowance of 40% of the cost of new plant and machinery purchased during the tax year.

The investment allowance is not deductible from the cost of the asset for the purpose of determining the annual allowance.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward nine years to offset income derived in those years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. A member of a group of companies (the surrendering company) may surrender current trading losses to another member of the group (the claimant company). The claimant company may then claim a deduction for the losses in calculating its taxable income.

To qualify for group relief, the surrendering company and the claimant company must be resident in Barbados and must be members of the same group throughout the fiscal year for which group relief is claimed. Two companies are members of the same group if one is a 75% subsidiary of the other or both are 75% subsidiaries of a third company. In determining whether a company is a 75% subsidiary of another company, share capital is excluded if profits from sales of such shares would be trading receipts of the direct owner of the shares. Share capital is also excluded if it is owned directly or indirectly in a company not resident in Barbados. In addition, the parent company must be beneficially entitled to at least 75% of the profits available for distribution to shareholders of the subsidiary and to at least 75% of the subsidiary's assets available for distribution to shareholders of the subsidiary on a winding up.

Trading losses may not be surrendered to the extent they include the following:

- The surrendering company's capital allowances
- Expenses payable to a group member that are claimed as deductions but are not included in the income of that group member for the same fiscal year

Group relief is available only if the claimant company has used its capital allowances and offset its loss carryforwards against its current profits. A claim for group relief must be made within two years of the end of the surrendering company's fiscal year, and must be consented to by that company. Group relief is not available to international business companies, exempt insurance companies, societies with restricted liability, offshore banks and other companies granted special tax concessions, excluding companies operating under the Hotel Aids Act. Groups of companies that owe taxes or national insurance contributions are also ineligible for group relief.

Group consolidated returns may not be filed with the tax authorities.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on the supply of goods and services in Barbados and on goods imported into Barbados	
Standard rate	17.5
Hotel accommodation	7.5
Basic food items	0
Excise tax, on imports of vehicles; this tax is imposed in addition to the VAT	46.95 to 120
Import duty	5 to 20
National insurance contributions, on monthly insurable earnings up to BBD4,360; paid by	
Employer	11.25
Employee	10.1
Self-employed individual	16.1

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Foreign-exchange controls in Barbados are administered by the Central Bank, which considers all applications. Certain transactions and routine commercial matters are delegated to the commercial banks. The Central Bank generally allows the repatriation of funds previously registered as an investment if it has been established that all local tax liabilities have been met. Certain types of entities operating in the International Business and Financial Services Sector, such as offshore banks, exempt (captive) insurance companies, international business companies and international societies with restricted liability, are effectively exempt from foreign-exchange regulations with respect to their offshore activities.

Debt-to-equity rules. No thin-capitalization rules are imposed in Barbados.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Anti-avoidance provisions may be applied to transactions between related persons that are not carried out at arm's length and to artificial transactions if the primary purpose of the transaction is the reduction of taxable income.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following treaty withholding tax rates apply to income received in Barbados.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Austria	15 (a)	0	0
Bahrain (w)	0	0	0
Botswana	12 (b)	10	10
Canada (c)	15	15	10
CARICOM (d)	0	15	15
China	10 (e)	10	10
Cuba	15 (b)	10	5
Czech Republic	15 (u)	5	10 (v)
Finland (c)	15 (a)	5	5
Ghana (f)	7.5 (a)	7.5 (g)	7.5
Iceland	15 (a)	10 (x)	5
Luxembourg	15 (h)	0	0
Malta	15	5	5
Mauritius	5	5	5
Mexico	10 (a)	10 (i)	10 (j)
Netherlands	15 (k)	5	5 (l)
Norway (c)	15 (a)	5	5
Panama	7.5 (m)	7.5 (g)	7.5
Portugal (s)	15 (u)	10	5
Qatar (s)	0	0	5
San Marino (s)	5 (h)	5 (x)	0
Seychelles	5	5	5
Singapore (s)	0	12 (x)	8
Spain	5 (t)	0	0
Sweden (c)	15 (a)	0 (n)	5
Switzerland	35	– (o)	0 (p)
United Kingdom (c)	0 (l)	15	0 (q)
United States (q)	15 (a)	5	5
Venezuela	10 (r)	15 (g)	10

- (a) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.

- (b) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (c) Companies established in the International Business and Financial Services Sector are not entitled to the benefits provided under the double tax treaties with Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Consequently, for these companies, the normal rates apply.
- (d) This is the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) double tax treaty. Income is taxed in the country of source only.
- (e) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (f) This treaty has been ratified by Barbados only. Consequently, the provisions of the treaty are not yet effective.
- (g) The rate is reduced to 5% if the interest is derived by a bank resident in Barbados.
- (h) The rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months before the decision to distribute the dividends.
- (i) Under the Mexican tax law, the rate is reduced to 4.9% for interest paid to international banks.
- (j) The term "royalties" includes payments derived from the alienation of rights or property that are contingent on the productivity, use or disposition of such property.
- (k) The rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner of the dividend is a company that owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (l) The rate is reduced to 0% for copyright royalties paid for the use, or the right to use, literary, artistic or scientific works (including royalties paid for cinematographic films, and films, discs or tapes for radio or television broadcasting).
- (m) This rate equals 75% of the statutory nominal rate applicable at the time of dividend distribution. The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (n) The income is exempt from withholding tax under the laws of the other treaty country.
- (o) The treaty does not contain an interest article. Consequently, the normal tax rate applies.
- (p) The rate is 15% for royalties paid for motion pictures or television films.
- (q) Companies established under a "special tax regime" are not entitled to the benefits of the dividends, interest and royalties articles. Consequently, the domestic tax rates apply to such companies.
- (r) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 5% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (s) This treaty has been signed by both parties, but it has not yet been ratified. Consequently, the provisions of the treaty are not yet in effect.
- (t) The rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that directly owns at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (u) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that directly owns at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (v) This rate is reduced to 5% for royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting.
- (w) This treaty is effective from 1 January 2014.
- (x) The rate is reduced to 0% if the interest is paid to the government of Barbados or any agency or instrumentality thereof, including the Central Bank of Barbados (subject to certain restrictions).

For payments from Barbados by companies, the following treaty withholding tax rates apply (however, see the paragraph between the table and footnotes).

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Austria	15 (a)	0	0
Bahrain (v)	0	0	0
Botswana	12 (b)	10	10
Canada	15	15	10
CARICOM (c)	0	15	15

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
China	10 (d)	10	10
Cuba	15 (b)	10	5
Czech Republic	15 (s)	5	10 (u)
Finland	15 (a)	5	5
Ghana (e)	7.5 (a)	7.5 (f)	7.5
Iceland	15 (a)	10 (w)	5
Luxembourg	15 (g)	0	0
Malta	15 (h)	5	5
Mauritius	5	5	5
Mexico	10 (a)	10	10 (i)
Netherlands	15 (j)	5	5 (k)
Norway	15 (a)	5	5
Panama	11.25 (l)	7.5 (m)	7.5
Portugal (r)	15 (s)	10	5
Qatar (r)	0	0	5
San Marino (r)	5 (g)	5 (w)	0
Seychelles	5	5	5
Singapore (r)	0	12 (w)	8
Spain	5 (t)	0	0
Sweden	15 (a)	5	5
Switzerland	15	– (n)	0
United Kingdom	0	15	0 (o)
United States	15 (a)	5	5
Venezuela	10 (h)	15 (p)	10
Non-treaty countries	15 (q)	15	15

No tax is withheld from dividends, interest, management fees and royalties paid to nonresidents by international business companies or international societies with restricted liability. In addition, international banks and exempt (captive) insurance companies are exempt from the payment of withholding tax on interest and dividends.

- (a) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (b) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (c) This is the CARICOM double tax treaty. Income is taxed in the country of source only.
- (d) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (e) This treaty has been ratified by Barbados only. Consequently, the provisions of the treaty are not yet effective.
- (f) The rate is reduced to 5% if the interest is derived by a bank that is resident in Ghana.
- (g) This rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months before the decision to distribute the dividends.
- (h) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 5% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (i) The term “royalties” includes payments derived from the alienation of rights or property that are contingent on the productivity, use or disposition of such property.
- (j) The rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and if the recipient of the dividends is a company resident in the Netherlands that is not subject to Netherlands company tax on the dividends.
- (k) The rate is reduced to 0% for royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, literary, artistic or scientific works, including royalties with respect to cinematographic films, and films, discs or tapes for radio or television broadcasting.

- (l) The rate equals 75% of the statutory nominal rate applicable at the time of dividend distribution. It is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (m) The rate is reduced to 5% if the interest is derived by a bank that is resident in Panama.
- (n) The treaty does not contain an interest article. Consequently, the normal tax rate applies.
- (o) The rate is 15% for royalties paid for motion picture or television films.
- (p) The rate is reduced to 5% for interest paid to banks.
- (q) The rate is reduced to 0% if the dividends are paid out of income earned from foreign sources.
- (r) This treaty has been signed by both parties, but it has not yet been ratified. Consequently, the provisions of the treaty are not yet in effect.
- (s) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that directly owns at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (t) The rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that directly owns at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (u) This rate is reduced to 5% for royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting.
- (v) This treaty is effective from 1 January 2014.
- (w) The rate is reduced to 0% if the interest is paid to the government of the other contracting state or any agency or instrumentality thereof, including the central bank of that contracting state (subject to certain restrictions).

Belarus

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A. At a glance

Corporate Profits Tax Rate (%)	18 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	9/18 (b)
Withholding Tax Rate (%) (c)	
Dividends	12
Interest	0/10 (d)
Royalties	15
Freight and Transportation	6
Capital Gains	12
Other Income	15 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	10

- (a) This is the standard profits tax rate. Certain activities are subject to special tax rates and tax incentives are available. For details, see Section B.
- (b) A 9% rate applies to profits from the sale of shares (equity interests in charter capital).
- (c) Withholding tax applies to income derived from sources in Belarus by foreign legal entities that do not carry out business activities in Belarus through a permanent establishment. Withholding tax rates may be reduced or eliminated under applicable double tax treaties. For a table of treaty withholding tax rates, see Section F.
- (d) This withholding tax applies to income derived from debt obligations, such as borrowings or loans, that are not formalized by securities. Exemption is available for certain public debts and corporate bonds.
- (e) The Tax Code specifies the types of income subject to withholding tax.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate profits tax. Companies incorporated in Belarus are subject to corporate profits tax on their worldwide income. Non-residents that carry out business activities in Belarus through a permanent establishment are subject to the corporate profits tax only on the income derived from their activities carried out in Belarus through such permanent establishment.

Income derived from sources in Belarus by nonresidents that do not carry out business activities in Belarus through a permanent establishment is subject to withholding tax. For withholding tax rates, see Sections A and F.

Rates of corporate profits tax. The standard corporate profits tax rate is 18%.

Reduced tax rates apply to the following types of income:

- Profits of producers of laser-based optical devices (on the condition that these devices account for 50% or more of the total value of production): 10%
- Profits of producers of high-technology products: 10%
- Dividends paid to Belarusian companies: 12%
- Income derived from the sale of shares in the charter capital (equity interests) of companies established in Belarus: 9%

Tax exemptions and reductions. Belarus offers various tax exemptions and reductions. Some of these exemptions and reductions are summarized below.

Certain types of income are not subject to tax, including dividends accruing to the following:

- Belarusian societies of disabled people, Belarusian societies of deaf people, Belarusian societies of sight-disabled people (for dividends received from unitary enterprises [commercial organizations that do not have shares or participatory interests] owned by these Belarusian societies)
- Venture organizations and Belarusian innovation funds (for dividends received from innovation organizations)

If certain conditions are met, profits subject to tax can be decreased by amounts used to finance state social objects (including educational, health care, sports and religious organizations), up to 10% of taxable profits.

Profits derived from certain business activities are exempted from the tax, including the following:

- Manufacturing of food products for infants
- Services of hotels located in tourist locations approved by the President of Belarus for the first three years of operation
- Plant growing (except for flowers and ornamental plants), livestock farming, fish breeding, and bee farming
- Transactions with government securities, securities of the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus and some other securities
- Roadside services of objects located close to republican roads within five years from the date of set-up
- Investment of insurance reserves on voluntary life insurance agreements if the profit is used to increase funds accumulated in the personal accounts of the policyholders

All the benefits described above can be claimed only if special conditions and procedures are met and, in certain circumstances, if special state permits are received.

Free-economic zones. A free-economic zone (FEZ) is located in each of the six regional centers of Belarus (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev and Vitebsk). An FEZ resident is exempt from profits tax for five years beginning on the date on which profits are declared for the first time. After the end of the five-year period, the FEZ resident pays corporate profits tax at 50% of the standard rate, but the tax rate may not exceed 12%.

In addition, an FEZ resident may apply a reduced value-added tax (VAT) rate of 10%.

The benefits mentioned above are provided to an FEZ resident with respect to the following profits:

- Profits received from goods (works and services) manufactured by an FEZ resident and sold to other FEZ residents, foreign legal entities or foreign individuals
- Profits from goods manufactured by a resident of an FEZ and realized in Belarus if the goods are defined as substitutes for imported goods on the list specified by the government and approved by the President of Belarus

Special tax regimes. Belarus has several tax regimes, which are summarized below.

Simplified system of taxation. Business entities may pay a unified tax under a simplified system of taxation. Business entities that pay the unified tax are not subject to corporate profits tax, and under certain conditions, to VAT (and some other taxes). Under this system, the tax due is either 5% of gross revenues or, if the business entity continues to pay VAT, 3% of gross revenues.

Unified tax on agricultural producers. Agricultural producers may pay a unified tax at a rate of 1% of gross revenues from the sale of goods (works and services) and other property and income derived from non-sales transactions. An agricultural entity can pay the unified tax if its annual gross revenue consists of at least 50% of revenue from the sale of its own manufactured crop products (excluding flowers and ornamental plants), livestock products, fish breeding and bee breeding products.

Tax on gambling industry. Gambling (except for lotteries) is subject to fixed tax rates, depending on the number of items of operational equipment used (for example, gambling tables, slot machines, and gambling equipment used to register betting). Effective from 1 January 2014, the positive difference between the amount of received bids and the composed winning fund (fund to be paid to the winner) is subject to additional gambling tax at a rate of 4%.

Tax on income generated by lottery sales. Lottery sales are subject to an 8% tax rate on the gross revenue less the awarded prize fund.

Tax on electronic interactive games. The tax base for the tax on electronic interactive games equals the difference between the amount of revenue from electronic interactive games and the composed winning fund (fund to be paid to the winner). The tax rate is 8%. Revenue from electronic interactive games is exempt from corporate profits tax. Turnover received from stakes (bets) with respect to the holding of electronic interactive games is exempt from value-added tax.

Taxation of commercial organizations and individual entrepreneurs engaged in medium-sized or small towns and rural areas. Commercial organizations and individual entrepreneurs engaged in business in medium-sized or small towns and rural areas may qualify for exemption from the following taxes, duties and other obligations:

- Corporate profits tax and personal income tax, respectively, during the seven-year period after the registration of the business
- Real estate tax on assets located in medium-sized or small towns and rural areas during the seven-year period after the registration of the business

- State duties for obtaining special permissions (licenses), the introduction of changes into special permissions, the extension of such special permissions and the obligatory sale of foreign currency received under transactions with Belarusian nonresidents

They may apply for the above tax incentives if special conditions are met and special procedures are followed. They may also receive other benefits.

Taxation of residents of the High Technologies Park. The High Technologies Park was established in 2005 for a period of 15 years. Park residents are exempt from taxes, contributions and other obligatory payments to the state budget and state non-budget funds with respect to revenue derived from the sale of goods (works, services and property rights for intellectual property). Business entities operating in the park may engage only in the high technology activities set forth in the Decree of the President of Belarus “Concerning the Park of High Technologies.”

Taxation of the members of the Infopark Science and Technology Association. The members of the Infopark Science and Technology Association are exempt from taxes and other obligatory payments to state non-budget funds with respect to revenue derived from the sale of information technologies and services for the development of such technologies, except for profits tax paid at a rate of 5% and Social Fund contributions.

China-Belarus Industrial Park. The China-Belarus Industrial Park (CBIP) was created in 2012 as a territory with a special regime for entrepreneurial activity, which is effective until 2062. Residents of the CBIP may benefit from tax incentives, such as the following:

- Exemption for 10 years from the date of state registration from corporate profits tax from the realization of their own manufactured goods (works and services) produced in the CBIP territory
- Real estate tax on buildings and constructions located in the CBIP
- Land tax on land located in the CBIP territory

Personal income tax at a rate of 9% applies to the income of a CBIP resident’s employees, and social security contributions are calculated on the basis of an amount that is not more than the average salary in Belarus for the preceding month. Other benefits are also available.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived from the alienation of equity interests in the charter capital of Belarusian companies are taxed at a corporate profits tax rate of 9%. The same tax rate applies to gains from operations involving securities, except for bonds which are exempt from corporate profits tax in certain cases.

Capital gains derived by nonresidents without a permanent establishment in Belarus are subject to a 12% withholding tax, unless otherwise provided by a double tax treaty.

Administration. The basic tax reporting period is the calendar quarter. The tax return must be filed by the 20th of the month following the reporting quarter. The corporate profits tax must be paid by the 22nd of the month following the reporting quarter.

Corporate profits tax for the fourth quarter of 2014 must be paid by 22 December 2014 in an amount equal to two-thirds of the tax payable in the third quarter of 2014 with subsequent additional payment or reduction not later than 22 January 2015.

Non-payment or incomplete payment of tax is subject to a fine of 20% of the unpaid tax but not less than 10 basic units (approximately EUR100 or USD140). A fine for late submission of the tax return can be up to 10% of the unpaid tax but not less than 10 basic units. In addition to these fines, a penalty is applied for every day of delay in tax payment. The penalty is assessed on the basis of the refinance rate established by the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus (currently, 23.5%).

Dividends. Dividends paid to foreign legal entities without a permanent establishment in Belarus are subject to a 12% withholding tax, unless otherwise provided by a double tax treaty. The distribution of dividends to resident companies is also subject to withholding tax.

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit for foreign tax paid by, or withheld from, a Belarusian taxpayer is granted on submission to the local tax authorities of a certificate issued by the competent authorities of the foreign country that confirms the amount of tax paid (withheld) in that foreign state.

C. Determination of taxable profits

General. Taxable profits are based on the financial statements prepared according to the accounting standards of Belarus. The taxable profits are determined by adjusting the profits reported in the financial statements by items stipulated by the Tax Code. Adjustments relate to special income and expense items and usually act to restrict tax-deductible expenses. For example, travel expenses are deductible within certain limits. The list of deductible expenses is open. Special rules determine the taxable profits of banks and insurance companies.

Inventories. Inventories are carried at actual cost. The allowed accounting methods for determining cost value are cost of each unit, average cost and valuation price, including first-in, first-out (FIFO).

Provisions. Banks can establish deductible provisions for unrecoverable loans and securities. The National Bank of the Republic of Belarus regulates the establishment of such provisions.

Tax depreciation. The amount of depreciation reported in the financial statements may be deducted for tax purposes if the fixed assets are used in an entrepreneurial activity.

Investment deduction. On the acquisition and/or reconstruction of tangible assets, a taxpayer can immediately deduct a percentage of the initial value of the assets (value of investments for reconstruction) for corporate profits tax purposes. The following are the percentages:

- Buildings and structures: not more than 10%
- Machinery and equipment, and certain transport vehicles: not more than 20%

The investment deduction does not reduce the base for calculation of the depreciation deduction for tax purposes, which is defined as the initial cost of the asset.

Relief for losses. Belarusian tax law contains loss carryforward rules under which losses can be carried forward to the following 10 years, beginning with those incurred in 2011. Losses are carried forward in groups of operations against identical types of income. The following are the groups:

- 1st group: operations with financial derivatives and securities
- 2nd group: alienation of fixed assets, construction-in-progress sites and uninstalled equipment

The remaining losses are carried forward regardless of the operations and activities in which they were incurred. To apply the loss carryforward rules, a company must maintain separate accounting and keep documents confirming the amount of losses.

The Belarusian tax law does not provide for loss carrybacks.

Groups of companies. The Belarusian tax law does not provide for tax groups. Each legal entity is a separate taxpayer.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT)	
Standard rate	20
Sales of specified products (for example, goods for children and foods)	10
Exports of goods and services	0
Excise duties; imposed at fixed amounts per unit of goods (specific rates) or as a percentage of the value of goods (ad valorem rates); levied on various products (alcohol, tobacco products, certain types of fuel, cars and other items)	Various
Payroll taxes	
Social fund contributions; paid by the employer	34
Pension tax; withheld from employee	1
Land tax; annual tax imposed at fixed amount per hectare of land area	Various
Ecological tax; imposed at fixed amount per units of various contaminants	Various
Asset tax; annual tax imposed on real estate, including construction-in-progress	1 to 2
Local taxes and dues	Various
Offshore levy; imposed on payments or transfers of cash by residents to nonresidents registered in tax havens; paid by residents	15

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Belarusian ruble (BYR) has limited convertibility. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus, The State Control Committee and State Customs are the currency regulation and control bodies in Belarus.

Belarus imposes detailed and severe currency control regulations. These regulations impose restrictions, controls and special reporting with respect to transactions involving the use of foreign and national currency, as well as to settlements with nonresidents.

Companies doing business in Belarus must open a bank account with a bank in Belarus.

Debt-to-equity ratios. The amount of interest that Belarusian legal entities can deduct for tax purposes is limited if the interest pertains to a controlled debt obligation and if the debt-to-equity ratio of the entity exceeds 3:1. The following types of indebtedness are considered to be controlled debt obligations:

- Indebtedness to a foreign company that directly or indirectly owns more than a 20% share in the charter fund of a Belarusian company
- Indebtedness to a Belarusian company that is an affiliate entity of a foreign company described in the first bullet above

Thin-capitalization rules do not apply to banks or insurance companies, or to lessors or landlords if the received rental payments (lease payments) exceed 50% of the total revenue from the sale of goods (works and services) and property rights as well as income from rent-out and lease-out operations).

Transfer pricing. Tax authorities may control prices during an on-site tax audit only in the following cases:

- Sales of immovable property: if the prices are more than 20% lower than the market prices on the date of the sale of the immovable property
- Foreign sales (including related-party transactions): if transactions with one entity at the date of sale of goods exceeds BYR60 billion in one calendar year and if the price of a transaction deviates by more than 20% from the market price on the sale date

The comparability of prices to market prices is reviewed only for the purpose of calculating corporate profits tax, and the prices are adjusted only if this will increase the tax. The following methods are used to determine for tax purposes the conformity of transaction prices to market prices:

- Comparable uncontrolled prices method
- Resale-minus method
- Cost-plus method

F. Tax treaties

Belarus has entered into double tax treaties with Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Korea (North), Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam and Yugoslavia (applied to Serbia).

Belarus has also signed double tax treaties with Bangladesh, Indonesia, Laos, Libya, Singapore and Sri Lanka, but these treaties have not yet entered into legal force.

Belarus honors several of the double tax treaties entered into by the former USSR, including treaties with Denmark, France, Japan, Malaysia, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Ministry of Taxes and Collections has indicated that the treaties with Canada and Norway are no longer effective.

The following table presents the withholding tax rates under Belarusian tax treaties and under the former USSR's treaties honored by Belarus.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Armenia	10/12 (a)	0/10 (v)	10/15 (tt)
Austria	5/12 (e)	0/5/10 (gg)	5/15 (uu)
Azerbaijan	12	0/10 (v)	10/15 (tt)
Bahrain	5	0/5 (vv)	5
Belgium	5/12 (e)	0/10 (z)	5
Bulgaria	10/12 (ww)	0/10 (v)	10/15 (tt)
China	10/12 (ww)	0/10 (ss)	10/15 (tt)
Croatia	5/12 (e)	10	10/15 (tt)
Cyprus	5/10/12 (d)	5/10 (xx)	5/15 (uu)
Czech Republic	5/10 (jj)	0/5 (vv)	5
Denmark (q)	12	0	0
Egypt	12	10	15
Estonia	10/12 (ww)	0/10 (s)(vv)	10/15 (tt)
France (q)	12	0/10 (r)	0
Finland	5/12 (e)	0/5/10 (hh)	5/15 (uu)
Germany	5/12 (dd)	0/5/10 (ee)	3/5/15 (ff)
Hungary	5/12 (e)	5	5
India	10/12 (g)	0/10 (bb)(vv)	15
Iran	10/12 (g)	0/5/10 (v)(xx)	5/15 (uu)
Ireland	0/5/10 (oo)	5	5
Israel	10/12 (ww)	0/5/10 (t)	5/10/15 (cc)
Italy	5/12 (e)	0/8/10 (mm)	6/15 (yy)
Japan (q)	12	0/10 (ss)	0/10/15 (n)
Kazakhstan	12	0/10 (v)	15
Korea (North)	10/12 (ww)	0/10 (s)(v)	10/15 (tt)
Korea (South)	5/12 (e)	0/10 (p)	5
Kyrgyzstan	12	0/10 (v)	15
Kuwait	0/5 (x)	0/5 (v)	10
Latvia	10/12 (ww)	0/10 (s)(vv)	10/15 (tt)
Lebanon	7.5	0/5 (v)	5
Lithuania	10/12 (ww)	0/10 (s)(vv)	10/15 (tt)
Macedonia	5/12 (e)	10	10
Malaysia (q)	12	0/10 (s)(v)(bb)	10/15 (o)
Moldova	12	0/10 (bb)	15
Mongolia	10/12 (ww)	0/10 (nn)	10/15 (tt)
Netherlands	0/5/12 (e)(w)	0/5 (u)	3/5/10/15 (f)
Oman	0/5 (ii)	0/5 (ii)	10
Pakistan	10/12 (g)	0/10 (s)(v)(bb)	15
Poland	10/12 (a)	0/10 (bb)	0
Qatar	5	0/5 (v)	5
Romania	10/12 (ww)	0/10 (v)	15
Russian Federation	12	0/10 (v)	10/15 (tt)
Saudi Arabia	5	5	10
Slovak Republic	10/12 (g)	0/10 (v)	5/10/15 (i)

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Slovenia	5	0/5 (pp)	5
South Africa	5/12 (e)	0/5/10 (l)	5/10 (m)
Spain (q)	12	0	0/5 (y)
Sweden	5/10/12 (b)	0/5/10 (rr)	3/5/10/15 (c)
Switzerland	5/12 (e)	0/5/8/10 (aa)	3/5/10/15 (c)
Syria	12	10	15
Tajikistan	12	0/10 (bb)	15
Thailand	10	0/10 (qq)	15
Turkey	10/12 (g)	0/10 (v)	10
Turkmenistan	12	0/10 (v)	15
Ukraine	12	10	15
United Arab Emirates	5/10 (j)	0/5 (s)	5/10/15 (k)
United Kingdom (q)	0	0	0
United States (q)	12	0	0
Uzbekistan	12	0/10 (v)(bb)	15
Venezuela	5/12 (e)	0/5 (kk)	5/10 (ll)
Vietnam	12	0/10 (v)	15
Yugoslavia	5/12 (e)	8/10 (h)	10/15 (tt)
Non-treaty countries	12	10	15

- (a) The 10% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 30% of the capital of the payer company. The 12% rate applies in all other cases.
- (b) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 30% of the capital of the payer company. The 10% rate applies in all other cases if the recipient is the actual owner of dividends. The 12% rate applies in all other cases.
- (c) The 3% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents and secret formulas or processes or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 5% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of royalties. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (d) The 5% rate applies if the recipient has invested at least ECU200,000 in the share capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the capital of the payer company. The 12% rate applies in all other cases.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer company. The 12% rate applies in all other cases (however, for the Netherlands, also see footnote [w]).
- (f) The 3% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents, brand names, designs, models, plans and secret formulas or processes, or for information related to industrial, commercial or scientific expertise. The 5% rate applies to payments for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment (including vehicles). The 10% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including motion pictures and films or tapes used for television and radio broadcasting. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (g) The 10% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the capital of the payer company. The 12% rate applies in all other cases.
- (h) The 8% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the interest income. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (i) The 5% rate applies to amounts paid for copyrights of works of literature, art or science, including motion pictures, films, tapes and other means of transmitting images or sounds. The 10% rate applies to amounts paid for the following:
- Patents, trademarks, designs, drafts, models, schemes and secret formulas or processes
 - Information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience
 - The use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or means of transportation
- The 15% rate applies in all other cases.

- (j) The 5% rate applies if the actual owner of the dividends is a company that owns USD100,000 or more in the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (k) The 5% rate applies to amounts paid for the following:
- The use of, or the right to use, copyrights of scientific works, patents, brand names, designs, models, plans and secret formulas or processes
 - The right to use information related to industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or vehicles
 - Information related to industrial, commercial or scientific expertise
- The 10% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary or artistic works, including motion pictures or films and tapes used for television or radio broadcasting. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (l) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest income is the government or a government authority. The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the interest income is a bank or other financial institution. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (m) The 5% rate applies to amounts paid for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or vehicles. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (n) The 0% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of works of literature, art or science, including motion pictures, films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting. The 10% rate applies to amounts paid for the following:
- The use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs, drafts, models, schemes and secret formulas or processes
 - Information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience
 - The use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
- The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (o) The 10% rate applies to amounts paid for the following:
- The use of, or the right to use, patents, brand names, designs, models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or copyrights of scientific works
 - The use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - The use of, or the right to use, information related to industrial, commercial or scientific expertise
- The 15% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of motion pictures or magnetic tapes for television and radio broadcasting, or of literary and artistic works.
- (p) The 0% rate applies if the interest income is derived from sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or if the recipient of the interest income is the government or central bank. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (q) Belarus honors the double tax treaty entered into by the former USSR and this country. The table lists the tax rates under the treaty.
- (r) The 0% rate applies to interest on bank and commercial loans. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (s) The 0% rate applies to interest on loans guaranteed by the government. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (t) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest income is the government or central bank. The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the interest income is a bank or other financial institution. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (u) The 0% rate applies in the following cases:
- The payer or payee of the interest income is the government, a political and administrative division, a local government body or the central bank.
 - The loan is approved by the government.
 - The loan is provided, guaranteed or insured by the government, the central bank or other body under state control.
 - The loan is provided or guaranteed by a financial institution to promote development, or the loan is granted with respect to the acquisition of industrial, business, commercial, medical or scientific equipment.
- (v) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest income is the government or central bank. The higher rates apply in all other cases.
- (w) The 0% rate applies if either of the following conditions is satisfied:
- The recipient owns more than 50% of the capital of the payer company and its capital contribution is at least ECU250,000.
 - The recipient owns more than 25% of the capital of the payer company and its capital contribution is guaranteed or insured by the government.
- (x) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is the government or central bank. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.

- (y) The 0% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of works of literature, music, art or science other than motion pictures or films and tapes for television or radio broadcasting. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (z) The 0% rate applies if any of the following conditions is satisfied:
- The loan is approved by the government.
 - The interest income is derived from sales on credit of industrial, medical or scientific equipment or from service supply contracts.
 - The loan relates to industrial, medical or scientific equipment or service supply contracts, it is guaranteed by the government, and it is aimed at supporting exports.
- The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (aa) The 0% rate applies if any of the following conditions is satisfied:
- The loan is approved by the government.
 - The interest income is derived from sales on credit of industrial, medical or scientific equipment.
 - The interest income is derived from government securities.
- The 5% rate applies to interest on loans granted by banks. The 8% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the interest income. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (bb) The 0% rate applies if the loan is approved by the government. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (cc) The 5% rate applies to amounts paid for copyrights of works of literature, art or science, except motion pictures, or for the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or means of transportation. The 10% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the royalties. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (dd) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 20% of the capital of the payer company and contributes at least EUR81,806.70 to the share capital of the payer. The 12% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ee) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest arising in Belarus and paid to the government of Germany, Deutsche Bundesbank, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau or Deutsche Finanzierungsgesellschaft für Beteiligungen in Entwicklungsländern
 - Interest paid with respect to a loan guaranteed by the Hermes-Deckung if the recipient of the interest income is the government or central bank of Belarus
- The 5% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the interest income. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ff) The 3% rate applies to amounts paid for the following:
- The use of, or the right to use, copyrights of scientific works, patents, brand names, designs, models, plans and secret formulas or processes
 - The right to use information related to industrial, commercial or scientific expertise
- The 5% rate applies to amounts paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary and artistic works, including motion pictures and films or tapes used for television or radio broadcasting or for the use of, or right of use, all types of equipment and transportation. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (gg) The 0% rate applies if any of the following conditions is satisfied:
- The loan is approved by the government.
 - The recipient of the interest income is the government or central bank.
 - The interest paid on the loan or credit is guaranteed or secured by the government (including the Osterreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft).
- The 5% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the interest income. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (hh) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest income is the government, the central bank, the Finnish Fund for Industrial Cooperation (FINNFUND) or Finnish Export Credit (FINNVERA). The 5% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the interest income. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ii) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is the government, central bank or the Governmental General Reserve Fund of Oman. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (jj) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer company. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (kk) The 0% rate applies if any of the following conditions is satisfied:
- The recipient of the interest income is the government or a government authority.
 - The interest is paid on loans guaranteed by the government.

- The interest is paid on loans aimed at promoting exports or connected to the supply of all types of equipment and transport vehicles by an enterprise of the other contracting state.
- The interest is paid with respect to sales of all types of equipment and transport vehicles.

The 5% rate applies in all other cases.

(ll) The 5% rate applies if the royalties are paid for the use of, or the right to use, the following:

- Scientific copyrights, software or trademarks
- All types of equipment and transport vehicles

The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

(mm) The 0% rate applies if any of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The interest is paid by the government or a government authority.
- The interest is paid to the government or a government authority, local agency or body (including a financial institution) that fully belongs to the state or governmental body.
- The interest is paid to any other agency or body (including a financial institution) on loans provided with respect to the application of an agreement entered into between the contracting states.

The 8% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the interest income. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

(nn) The 0% rate applies if the loan is provided to the government or central bank. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

(oo) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is one of the following:

- National Treasury Management Agency of Ireland
- National Reserve Pension Fund of Ireland
- Any other organization, including an agency or institution, that is fully or mainly owned by the government

The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer company. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

(pp) The 0% rate applies if the recipient or payer of the interest income is the government, a local authority or central bank. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.

(qq) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest income is the government, central bank or an institution with capital that is fully owned by the government or local authorities.

(rr) The 0% rate applies in the following cases:

- The payer or payee of the interest income is the government, a political and administrative division, a local government body or the central bank.
- The loan is approved by the government.
- The loan is granted and guaranteed by the state financial body to promote exports if the loan is provided or guaranteed on preferential terms.
- The loan is granted by a bank to promote exports.
- Interest is paid on a debt that arises with respect to the sale on credit of merchandise or industrial, business or scientific equipment.

The 5% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of interest. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

(ss) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest income is the government, central bank, other government agency or a financial institution. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

(tt) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the royalties. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.

(uu) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of royalties. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.

(vv) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest income is the government or a local government body, the central bank or other government company or financial institution. The higher rate applies in all other cases.

(ww) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the dividends. The 12% rate applies in all other cases.

(xx) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the interest income. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

(yy) The 6% rate applies if the recipient is the actual owner of the royalties. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	33 (a)(b)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0.4/25/33 (b)(c)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	33 (b)
Fairness Tax Rate (%)	5 (a)(b)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10/15/25 (d)(e)
Interest	15/25 (e)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	25 (f)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (g)

(a) See Section B.

(b) In addition, a 3% surtax (crisis contribution) is imposed.

(c) Certain capital gains are exempt from tax (see Section B).

(d) The general rate of withholding tax for dividends is 25%, effective from 1 January 2013. Liquidation bonuses are taxed at a rate of 10%. This rate will increase to 25%, effective from 1 October 2014. Dividends from residential real estate companies are taxed at a rate of 15%. For further details, see Section B.

(e) The standard withholding tax rate for interest is increased to 25%, effective from 1 January 2013.

(f) The withholding tax rate on royalties relating to copyright income and income from legal licenses is 15% on the first EUR37,500 (EUR56,450 for the 2014 tax year) and 25% on any excess amount.

(g) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Nonresident companies are subject to tax on their Belgian-source income only. A company is resident in Belgium if its central management or registered address is located in Belgium.

Rates of corporate income tax. The normal corporate income tax rate is 33% for both resident companies and branches. If the income of a company or a branch is below EUR322,500, it is taxed at rates ranging from 24.25% to 34.5%. The reduced rates apply only if the company pays annual remuneration of at least EUR36,000 to at least one director. The reduced rates also do not apply to a company if any of the following circumstances exist:

- The company is a holding company.
- 50% or more of the company is owned by another company.
- The company makes a dividend distribution exceeding 13% of the paid-in capital.

In addition to the applicable rates, a 3% surtax (crisis contribution) is levied.

Notional interest deduction. Belgian companies and foreign companies with a Belgian permanent establishment or real estate in Belgium may benefit from a tax deduction equal to a percentage of the “risk capital.” This deduction is not reflected in the financial accounts. The “risk capital” equals the total equity, including retained earnings, as reported in the non-consolidated closing balance sheet of the financial year preceding the tax year (upward or downward adjustments of the risk capital are taken into account on a pro rata basis), excluding, among others, the following items:

- The net tax value of the company’s own shares and shares held in other companies that qualify for the participation exemption.
- The net book value of assets allocable to foreign permanent establishments and foreign immovable property and property rights, the income of which is exempt from tax in Belgium based on double tax treaties. In the *Argenta* case, the Court of Justice of the European Union (EU) held that the exclusion of the net book value of permanent establishments located in other member states of the European Economic Area (EEA) was incompatible with the EU freedom of establishment. On 31 December 2013, a law containing miscellaneous tax and financial provisions was published in the Belgian *Official Gazette*. This law includes, among other tax provisions, a measure providing that, effective from the 2014 tax year, foreign permanent establishments and foreign immovable property are included in the calculation basis for the notional interest deduction, but measures are foreseen to mitigate the impact of their inclusion on the Belgian budget.
- Capital grants (subsidies)
- The tax credit for research and development (R&D)

The tax deduction is computed by multiplying the risk capital by the average interest rate applicable for a risk-free, long-term Belgian government bond (the 10-year Obligations linéaires — lineaire obligaties, or OLO) for the third quarter of the penultimate year before the tax year. The average OLO rate in the third quarter of 2012 (and accordingly the notional interest deduction rate for the 2014 tax year [see *Administration* for a description of

the tax year]) was 2.742%. The rate for small companies is 3.242% for the 2014 tax year. For the 2015 tax year, the rates are 2.630% for large companies and 3.130% for small companies. Effective from the 2013 tax year, the notional interest deduction rate is capped at 3% (3.5% for small companies) if the above calculation method would result in a higher percentage. In addition, the deduction may not be carried forward in the event of a loss. Until 2011, the excess deduction could be carried forward for up to seven years.

Tax incentive for audiovisual investments. A tax incentive is available to support the production of Belgian audiovisual works. To qualify for the incentive, several conditions must be satisfied. These conditions relate to the production company, the investors and the nature of the investments, as well as to the audiovisual work itself. The following conditions must be fulfilled:

- The Belgian audiovisual work must be produced by a Belgian resident production company.
- The investor must be either a resident Belgian company or a Belgian branch of a foreign company. However, the investor may not be a Belgian production company or a television broadcasting company.
- To qualify for the incentive, the investments must be loans granted to the production company or rights linked to the production and exploitation of the audiovisual work. Other expenditures may not be taken into consideration. Consequently, sponsorship and advertising expenses are excluded, but they remain tax-deductible under the ordinary tax rules.
- The total of the qualifying sums invested in the production of an audiovisual work may not exceed 50% of the total estimated amount of the expenses for the production of the audiovisual work. In addition, the total of the investments in loans may not exceed 40% of the total qualified investments (loans and rights).

The investors are entitled to a tax exemption of 150% of the invested funds. However, for each accounting period, the exemption is limited to 50% of the taxable reserved profit (profit retained by the company), with an absolute maximum of EUR750,000. If the investor does not have sufficient profit, the tax exemption may be carried forward indefinitely.

The tax exemption becomes final after the competent authorities have certified that the conditions were met. This certification must be established within a maximum period of approximately four years following the investment.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the ordinary rate. If the proceeds are reinvested in depreciable fixed assets within three years (or a longer period in certain circumstances) and if certain other conditions are satisfied, the taxation of the capital gains is deferred over the depreciation period of the newly acquired assets.

The net amount of capital gains on shares is taxable at a rate of 0.412% (or exempt from tax if the company is a small company) if dividends on such shares meet the taxation test and the holding period requirement of the participation exemption (see *Dividends*). If the taxation test is met, but the holding period requirement is not met, a 25.75% tax rate applies. If the taxation test is not met, the ordinary rate applies.

Administration. A tax year refers to the year following the financial year if the financial year ends on 31 December. If the financial year ends before 31 December, then the tax year refers to the year in which the financial year closes. Consequently, the 2013 tax year relates to a financial year ending between and including 31 December 2012 and 30 December 2013.

To avoid a surcharge, tax must be paid in advance in quarterly installments. For a calendar-year taxpayer, the quarterly installments are due in 2013 on 10 April, 10 July, 10 October and 20 December. For the 2014 tax year, the percentage of the surcharge is 2.25% (which is a historically low percentage).

The balance of tax payable is due within two months after receipt of the notice of assessment.

Advance rulings. An advance decision in tax matters (tax ruling) is a unilateral written decision by the Belgian tax authorities at the request of a (potential) taxpayer about the application of the tax law in a specific situation that has not yet occurred, as described by the taxpayer. The purpose of such a ruling is to provide upfront certainty to the taxpayer.

The tax authorities must respond to a ruling request within a three-month period, which may be extended by mutual agreement. A ruling may be valid for a period of five years.

However, advance rulings are not issued in certain circumstances such as the following:

- Transactions that have already been implemented or that are in a tax litigation phase
- Transactions that lack economic substance in Belgium
- Transactions, essential parts of which involve tax havens that do not cooperate with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Ruling requests filed with the Belgian tax authorities that relate to multinational investments and transactions must disclose other ruling requests filed in EU or treaty countries regarding the same matters.

In principle, the advance rulings are published.

Dividends. Under the dividend participation exemption, 95% of the dividends received by a qualifying Belgian company or Belgian branch is exempt from tax. The participation exemption applies only if a minimum participation test and a taxation test are satisfied. To satisfy the minimum participation test, the following requirements must be met:

- The recipient company must own a minimum participation of 10% of the share capital or a participation with an acquisition value of at least EUR2,500,000.
- The shares must be held for at least one year.

The minimum participation thresholds and the one-year holding period requirement do not apply to dividends received by qualifying investment companies.

In the case of insufficient profits, the excess participation exemption can be carried forward indefinitely to the extent that it relates to qualifying dividends (that is, dividends from companies

established in the EEA or in a country with which Belgium has entered into a double tax treaty that has an equal treatment clause for dividends). Non-qualifying dividends can give rise to the participation exemption, but in the case of insufficient profits, the excess participation exemption cannot be carried forward.

Specific exclusion rules apply under the taxation test. However, certain of these exclusion rules contain exceptions or transparency rules.

The standard statutory withholding tax rate for dividends paid by Belgian companies is 25%. A reduced rate applies to dividends paid by small companies on nominative shares issued on or after 1 July 2013 if these shares are received in exchange for a contribution of cash into the company and if an ownership requirement and a holding period requirement are met. A 20% rate applies to dividends distributed during the third year following the contribution, and a 15% rate applies to dividends paid in or after the fourth year following the contribution.

Exemptions and reduced rates are available under Belgium's tax treaties or domestic legislation. For example, withholding tax is not imposed on dividends distributed to a qualifying treaty parent. This is a company that holds or commits itself to hold a shareholding of at least 10% in a Belgian company for an uninterrupted period of 12 months.

A 10% withholding tax is imposed in the event of the liquidation of a company. This tax rate will increase to 25%, effective from 1 October 2014. A transitory regime provides for the possibility of incorporating part of the existing retained earnings in the capital of a company at a tax rate of 10% before the increase of the tax rate and without the liquidation of the company. If these funds remain in the capital of the company for at least eight years following their incorporation into the capital (four years for small companies), they can be distributed tax-free through a subsequent capital reduction.

Fairness tax. In 2013, Belgium introduced the "fairness tax," which applies from the 2014 tax year to all Belgian companies that do not qualify as a small company under the Belgian company code and to permanent establishments of nonresident companies. The fairness tax is a separate corporate tax assessment of 5.15%. It is levied in the event of a dividend distribution if any part of the distributed profits has not been effectively taxed at the Belgian corporate income tax rate of 33.99%. The fairness tax is triggered when dividends are declared and the tax base is reduced by the application of the notional interest deduction or tax losses carried forward. The tax base for this tax is determined based on a formula in which the "untaxed" part of distributed profits is multiplied by a proportionality factor.

Foreign tax relief. Income derived from a permanent establishment abroad may be exempt under the provisions of a tax treaty. A Belgian company that receives foreign-source interest income and royalties subject to a foreign withholding tax can claim a foreign tax credit in Belgium if certain conditions are satisfied. The maximum foreign tax credit that may be claimed equals ¹⁵/₈₅ of the net income at the border.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on income reported in the annual financial statements and includes all gains, profits, costs, dividends, interest, royalties and other types of income.

Certain business expenses are not deductible for tax purposes, such as certain car expenses, 31% of restaurant expenses and 50% of entertainment expenses.

Inventories. Stock values may not exceed the lower of cost or market value; cost is defined as the purchase price of raw materials plus direct and indirect production costs. However, the inclusion of indirect production costs is optional. Accepted valuation methods are first-in, first-out (FIFO); last-in, first-out (LIFO); and weighted average. Valuation of stocks at replacement cost is not allowed.

Provisions. Provisions are tax deductible only if they are accounted for and if they relate to specific charges that are probable taking into account events occurring during the applicable financial year.

Depreciation. In principle, depreciation rates are determined based on the anticipated useful economic life of the assets. The following straight-line rates are generally accepted.

Asset	Rate (%)
Office buildings	3
Industrial buildings	5
Chemical plants	8 to 12.5
Machinery and equipment	10 to 20
Office furniture and equipment	10 to 15
Rolling stock (motor vehicles)	20 to 33
Small tools	33 to 100

The declining-balance method and accelerated depreciation are also allowed under certain circumstances. For assets with an amortization period of less than five years, the annual depreciation rate under the declining-balance method may not exceed 40% of the acquisition value.

Audiovisual investments must be amortized using the straight-line or declining-balance method, with no minimum amortization period. Research and development (R&D) investments must be amortized for tax purposes using the straight-line method over a period of at least three years. All other intangible assets must be amortized for tax purposes using the straight-line method over a period of at least five years.

A 14.5% investment deduction is available for investments during the 2014 tax year in environmentally friendly R&D, energy savings and related patents by resident and nonresident companies. A company can opt for a spread investment deduction of 21.5% and accordingly deduct each year 21.5% of the annual amortization. For security-related investments made by qualifying small companies, a 21.5% investment deduction (*de toevoeging wegnemen*) is available. If the company has insufficient taxable income, the investment deduction may be carried forward.

For investments in 2014 and 2015, small companies may apply an investment deduction of 4% to other professional investments.

This investment deduction cannot be spread. In the case of insufficient taxable income, the deduction can be carried forward for one year only. In addition, the company must renounce the application of the notional interest deduction.

For investments in R&D, a company can irrevocably opt for a tax credit instead of a deduction at the same rate as the investment deduction. As opposed to the investment deduction, this tax credit is effectively paid out if a company has insufficient taxable income for five consecutive tax years.

Tax incentives exist for investment in Belgian audiovisual works (see Section B) and for the shipping industry.

Patent box. Effective from the 2008 tax year, resident and non-resident companies can benefit from the “patent income deduction.” This incentive provides a tax deduction equal to 80% of the gross income derived from certain new patents. The deduction applies to the following three types of patents:

- Self-developed patents by Belgian companies (or branches), developed in R&D centers in Belgium or abroad
- Patents acquired by Belgian companies (or branches) from related or unrelated parties, provided that they are being further developed in R&D centers in Belgium or abroad, regardless of whether such development results in additional patents
- Patents licensed from related or unrelated parties by Belgian companies (or branches), provided that they are being further developed in R&D centers in Belgium or abroad, regardless of whether such development results in additional patents

The tax deduction is available for income derived from the licensing of the patents to related or unrelated parties and for income derived from the use of these patents in the production process of patented products, either by a Belgian company or branch or on its behalf.

For patents that are licensed to related or unrelated parties by Belgian companies or branches, the deduction equals 80% of the patent income received, to the extent that the income is at arm’s length, resulting in an effective tax rate of 6.8%. This rate can be further reduced by taking into account other deductions, such as the notional interest deduction (see Section B).

For patents that are used in the production process by or on behalf of Belgian companies or branches, a deemed deduction may be claimed with respect to the taxable profits of the Belgian company or branch, equal to 80% of the arm’s-length royalty that would have been received by the Belgian company or branch if it had licensed the patents used in the production process to unrelated third parties.

For patents licensed or acquired from third parties, the base on which the 80% exemption is calculated must be reduced by the following:

- Compensation paid to obtain the ownership of licensee rights in such patents, to the extent that they were deducted from the Belgian tax base
- Amortization claimed with respect to the acquired value of the patents, to the extent that they were deducted from the Belgian tax base

The patent income deduction may be claimed in addition to the normal tax deductions of all R&D-related and other business expenses, such as R&D infrastructure costs, salary costs, R&D personnel costs and patent registration duties.

Any excess deduction for patent income may not be carried forward to future years.

The deduction for patent income is available only if it relates to income derived from patents that have not been used for the sale of goods or for services to third parties by Belgian companies or branches, licensees or related parties before 1 January 2007.

Relief for losses. In general, companies may carry forward tax losses without limitations. However, certain limitations may apply in cases of restructurings and changes of control.

Tax losses cannot be carried back.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, standard rate	21
Social security contributions, on gross salary	
Employer (approximately)	35
Employee	13.07
Real estate tax; rate depends on location (allowed as a deductible expense for corporate income tax purposes)	Various
Environmental tax; rate depends on the location and the activity or product; tax is not deductible for corporate income tax purposes	Various
Registration duties, on contributions to companies	0
Registration duties on the transfer of immovable property	10/12.5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Payments and transfers do not require prior authorization. However, for statistical purposes, financial institutions are required to report all transactions with foreign countries to the National Bank of Belgium. Resident individual enterprises are also subject to this reporting obligation if they conclude the transactions through nonresident institutions or directly.

Transfer pricing. The Belgian Income Tax Code (ITC) contains anti-avoidance provisions that relate to specific aspects of transfer pricing. "Abnormal and gratuitous advantages" granted by a Belgian enterprise are added to the tax base of the Belgian enterprise, unless the advantages are directly or indirectly part of the taxable income of the recipient in Belgium. The ITC also contains anti-avoidance provisions concerning royalties, interest on loans and other items, as well as a provision on the transfer of certain types of assets abroad. Under these provisions, the taxpayer must demonstrate the bona fide nature of the transaction.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates in the table below reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law on outbound dividends. Effective from 1 January 2007, Belgium introduced an exemption from dividend withholding tax for companies located in countries with which Belgium has entered into a tax treaty. The exemption is subject to the same conditions as those contained in the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive (see footnote [f]). However, the treaty must contain an exchange-of-information clause. As a result, certain countries are excluded (see footnote [k]).

In reaction to the OECD's position regarding the application of Article 26 (exchange of information) of the model convention in treaties entered into by Belgium, Belgium began renegotiating all treaties in 2009. This has resulted in more than 40 new treaties (the vast majority of which have not yet become effective). It is expected that most of these treaties will enter into effect in the upcoming years. In some cases, the negotiations are limited to the exchange of information only. For certain treaties, other articles are also included in the negotiations.

	Dividends (a)(k)	Interest (b)	Royalties (c)
	%	%	%
Albania	5/15 (m)	5	5
Algeria	15	15 (i)	15 (e)(i)(j)
Argentina	10/15 (m)	12	15 (i)
Armenia	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	8
Australia (l)	15	10	10
Austria (l)	0/15 (f)	15	0 (g)
Azerbaijan	5/10/15 (m)	10	10 (e)
Bangladesh	15	15	10
Belarus	5/15 (m)	10	5
Brazil	10/15 (m)	10/15 (i)	15 (i)
Bulgaria	10	10 (i)	5
Canada (l)	5/15 (m)	10	10 (i)
Chile	0/15 (m)	5/15	5/10
China (l)	10	10	10
Côte d'Ivoire	15	16	10
Croatia	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	0
Cyprus	0/10/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	0
Czech Republic (l)	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	0 (n)
Denmark (l)	0/15 (f)(m)	10	0
Ecuador	15	10 (i)	10
Egypt	15/20 (m)	15	15 (i)
Estonia	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10	10 (i)
Finland (l)	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	5 (i)
France (l)	0/10/15 (f)(m)	15	0
Gabon	15	15 (i)	10
Georgia	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	10 (i)
Germany (l)	0/15 (f)	0/15 (i)	0
Ghana	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	10 (i)
Greece (l)	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	5
Hong Kong SAR	0/5/15 (m)	10 (i)	5
Hungary	0/10 (f)	15 (i)	0
Iceland (l)	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	0
India	15	10/15 (i)	10
Indonesia	10/15 (m)	10	10

	Dividends (a)(k) %	Interest (b) %	Royalties (c) %
Ireland	0/15 (f)	15	0
Israel	15	15	10 (e)
Italy	0/15 (f)	15	5
Japan (l)	5/15 (m)	10	10
Kazakhstan	5/15 (m)	10	10
Korea (South) (l)	15	10	10
Kuwait	0/10 (i)	0	10
Latvia	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	10 (i)
Lithuania	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	10 (i)
Luxembourg (l)	0/10/15 (f)(m)	15 (p)	0
Malaysia (l)	15	10 (i)	10 (h)
Malta (l)	0/15 (f)	10	10 (h)
Mauritius	5/10 (m)	10 (i)	0
Mexico (l)	5/15 (m)	15 (k)	10
Mongolia	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	5 (i)
Morocco	6.5/10 (m)	10 (i)	10
Netherlands (l)	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	0
New Zealand (l)	15	10	10
Nigeria	12.5/15 (m)	12.5	12.5
Norway (l)	5/15 (m)	15 (i)	0
Pakistan	15	15	15 (j)
Philippines	10/15 (m)	10	15
Poland	0/5/15 (f)(m)	0/5 (i)	5 (i)
Portugal	0/15 (f)	15	10
Romania	0/5/15 (m)	10	5
Russian Federation (l)	10	10 (i)	0
Rwanda (l)	0/15 (m)	0/10 (i)	10 (i)
San Marino (l)	0/5/15 (m)	10 (i)	5
Senegal	15	15	10
Singapore	5/15 (m)	5 (i)	5 (i)
Slovak Republic	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	5 (i)
Slovenia	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10	5
South Africa	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	0
Spain (l)	0/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	5
Sri Lanka	15	10	10
Sweden	0/5/15 (f)(m)	10 (i)	0
Switzerland	0/10/15 (m)(r)	10 (i)	0
Taiwan	10	10	10
Thailand	15/20 (m)	10/21 (i)	15 (j)
Tunisia	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	11
Turkey	5/20 (i)	15	10
Ukraine	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	10 (i)
USSR (o)	15	15	0
United Arab Emirates	5/10 (m)	5	5 (i)
United Kingdom	0/5/10 (f)(m)	10 (i)	0
United States	0/5/15 (m)	0/15 (i)	0
Uzbekistan	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	5
Venezuela	5/15 (m)	10 (i)	5
Vietnam	5/10/15 (m)	10	15 (i)
Yugoslavia (d)	10/15 (m)	15	10
Non-treaty countries	25 (q)	25	25

- (a) The domestic withholding tax rate is reduced to 15% for certain dividends (see Section B).
- (b) For securities issued or loans contracted on or after 1 March 1990, the withholding tax rate under Belgian domestic tax law is 15%. Interest paid on securities issued or loans contracted before that date is subject to withholding tax under Belgian domestic tax law at a rate of 25%. Please consult the relevant treaty for details concerning a possible exemption (Ukraine: exemption or 2% rate). Various exemptions under Belgian domestic tax law are not reflected in the table. Belgium also applies the EU Directive on Royalties and Interest between related companies (Council Directive 2003/49/EC). Under this directive, interest payments between companies located in the EU are exempt from withholding tax if one of the companies has a direct or indirect participation of 25% or more in the other company. The list of companies covered by this directive is more limited than the list contained in the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.
- (c) Royalties are subject to a withholding tax of 25% under Belgian domestic tax law. Belgium also applies the Directive on Royalties and Interest (Council Directive 2003/49/EC). Under this directive, royalties paid between companies located in the EU are exempt from withholding tax if one of the companies has a direct or indirect participation of 25% or more in the other company. The list of companies covered by this directive is more limited than the list contained in the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.
- (d) Belgium is honoring the Yugoslavia treaty with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.
- (e) A lower rate applies to royalties for the use of works of art, science or literature, other than motion pictures. The lower rate is 5% under the Algeria and Azerbaijan treaties and 0% under the Israel treaty.
- (f) Under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive, which has been incorporated in Belgian domestic law, no withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid by a Belgian subsidiary to a parent company in another EU state if the recipient owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer for at least one year.
- (g) A 10% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 50% of the capital of the Belgian company.
- (h) A 0% rate applies to copyright royalties.
- (i) Please consult the treaty for further details.
- (j) A 0% rate (Algeria and Thailand, 5%) applies to copyright royalties other than for motion pictures.
- (k) Belgium has extended the application of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive to all companies located in a country with which Belgium has entered into a tax treaty. In addition to the conditions that must be met under the directive (10% participation for at least one year and qualifying company), the treaty must contain an extended exchange-of-information clause.
- (l) Belgium has signed new double tax treaties, additional treaties or protocols with Australia, Austria, Bahrain, China, Congo (Democratic Republic of), the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Isle of Man, Japan, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Macau SAR, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Spain, Tajikistan, Uganda and Uruguay, but the new treaties and protocols have not yet become effective. Negotiations for treaties with Canada and the Russian Federation have been concluded, but these treaties have not yet been signed.
- (m) The following lower rates apply to dividends paid by Belgian subsidiaries if the recipient holds the indicated level of participation.

	Lower rate %	Level of participation
Albania	5	25%
Argentina	10	25%
Armenia	5	10%
Azerbaijan	5	30% and USD500,000 (1)
Azerbaijan	5	USD10,000,000 (1)
Azerbaijan	10	10% and USD75,000 (1)
Belarus	5	25%
Brazil	10	10%
Canada	5	10%
Chile	0	10%
Croatia	5	10%
Cyprus	10	25%
Czech Republic	5	25%
Denmark	0	25%
Egypt	15	25%
Estonia	5	25%

	Lower rate %	Level of participation
Finland	5	25%
France	10	10%
Georgia	5	25%
Ghana	5	10%
Greece	5	25%
Hong Kong SAR	5	10%
Hong Kong SAR	0	25%
Iceland	5	10% (2)
Indonesia	10	25%
Japan	5	25%
Kazakhstan	5	10%
Latvia	5	25%
Lithuania	5	25%
Luxembourg	10	EUR6,197,338.12
Mauritius	5	10%
Mexico	5	25%
Mongolia	5	10%
Morocco	6.5	25%
Netherlands	5	10%
Nigeria	12.5	10%
Norway	5	25%
Philippines	10	10%
Poland	5	25% (3)
Poland	5	10% and EUR500,000 (3)
Romania	5	25%
Rwanda	0	25%
San Marino	5	10%
San Marino	0	25%
Singapore	5	10%
Singapore	0	25% (4)
Slovak Republic	5	25%
Slovenia	5	25%
South Africa	5	25%
Spain	0	25%
Sweden	5	25%
Switzerland	10	25%
Thailand	15	25%
Tunisia	5	10%
Ukraine	5	20%
United Arab Emirates	5	25%
United Kingdom	0	10%
United States	0	10% of capital (5)
United States	5	10% of voting shares (5)
Uzbekistan	5	10%
Venezuela	5	25%
Vietnam	5	50%
Vietnam	10	25% but less than 50%
Yugoslavia	10	25%

- (1) Dividends may qualify for the 5% rate if the recipient holds any of the three listed levels of participation.
- (2) The 5% rate does not apply to dividends distributed by an Icelandic company if such dividends are deductible from the tax base in Iceland or if they can be carried forward as an operating loss of the company in Iceland.
- (3) Dividends may qualify for the 5% rate if the recipient holds either of the listed levels of participation.
- (4) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that has owned directly shares representing at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends for a 12-month period ending on the date on which the dividend is paid.
- (5) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that has owned directly shares representing at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends for a 12-month period ending on the date on which the dividend is declared. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns directly at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends.

- (n) A 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (o) Belgium is honoring the USSR treaty with respect to Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.
- (p) A 0% rate applies to interest paid by a company to another company if the recipient has a direct or indirect participation in the payer of less than 25%.
- (q) See Section B.

-
- (r) The EU and Switzerland entered into an agreement that contained, among other items, a measure providing that the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive also applies to relations between EU member states and Switzerland. Consequently, a withholding tax exemption may be claimed for dividends paid by a Belgian company to a Swiss company if, at the time of payment of the dividends, the recipient of the dividends has held a 25% participation in the payer for at least two years and if certain other conditions are satisfied.

Belgium has signed new double tax treaties, additional treaties or protocols with Australia, Austria, Bahrain, China, Congo (Democratic Republic of), the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Isle of Man, Japan, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Macau SAR, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Seychelles, Spain, Tajikistan, Uganda and Uruguay, but these treaties and protocols have not yet taken effect. Negotiations for treaties with Canada and the Russian Federation have been concluded, but these treaties have not yet been signed.

Bermuda

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	0
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0
Withholding Tax (%)	0

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Bermuda does not impose income, withholding or capital gains taxes.

C. Fees and payroll taxes

Annual fee. An annual government fee, based on the assessable capital, is imposed on companies. The following is a schedule of the fees for exempted companies (see Section D).

Capital of company		Annual fee BMD
Exceeding BMD	Not exceeding BMD	
0	12,000	1,995
12,000	120,000	4,070
120,000	1,200,000	6,275
1,200,000	12,000,000	8,360
12,000,000	100,000,000	10,455
100,000,000	500,000,000	18,670
500,000,000	—	31,120

Certain types of entities are not subject to the annual fee described above. These entities are required to pay the following annual fees.

Entity	Annual fee (BMD)
Overseas (Permit) company whose principal business is	
Finance, insurance or operation of an open-end mutual fund	4,125
Any other business	1,995

Entity	Annual fee (BMD)
Exempt company parent of a wholly owned exempted company carrying on insurance business	1,995
Unit trust management company	2,905
Exempted and overseas partnerships	2,235
Segregated accounts companies	280

Payroll taxes. Payroll tax is imposed on the total value of cash and benefits paid to employees for services rendered during the tax period. Graduated rates are imposed according to, in general, the annual payroll level of the taxpayer. Employers may withhold up to 5.25% of an employee's remuneration to pay the payroll tax.

The following are the payroll tax rates, effective from 1 April 2011:

- A 14% rate applies to taxpayers with an annual payroll of greater than BMD1 million and to exempt undertakings.
- A 12.75% rate applies to taxpayers with an annual payroll of greater than BMD500,000 and up to BMD1 million.
- A 10.75% rate applies to taxpayers with an annual payroll of at least BMD200,000 and up to BMD500,000.
- A 9.75% rate applies to taxpayers operating a hotel or restaurant with an annual payroll of BMD200,000 or greater.
- A 7.75% rate applies to remuneration paid to employees in special situations. These are persons on jury duty or on duty with the Bermuda Regiment or Bermuda Volunteer Reserve, and hotel employees in November, December, January, February or March.
- A 7.25% rate applies generally to employers with an annual payroll of less than BMD200,000, self-employed persons carrying on business as taxi drivers, fishermen, farmers or horticulturists, the Bermuda Hospitals Board, the Corporation of Hamilton and educational, sporting or scientific institutions, associations or societies that, in the Minister of Finance's opinion, are operated for purposes other than for the purpose of gain by the entity's individual members.
- A 5.25% rate applies to the government and various government agencies, registered charities, religious and cultural organizations, the Bermuda Festival Ltd. and employers who establish a business that is located in an Economic Empowerment Zone (designated under Section 2A of the Economic Development Act 1968) and that are registered by the Bermuda Small Business Development Corporation under Section 4(1)(c) of the Bermuda Small Business Development Corporation Act 1980. However, such employers may not be chargeable to tax at the 5.25% rate for a period exceeding nine tax periods beginning in and including the tax period in which the business is established.

Items exempted from the payroll tax base include employers' contributions to social insurance, the Hospital Insurance Plan, approved retirement plans, hospital or health schemes, life insurance schemes and workers' compensation schemes.

Taxpayers must report actual remuneration up to a maximum annual remuneration of BMD750,000 per employee. However, taxpayers paying at the rates of 9.75%, 10.75%, 12.75% or 14% are allowed a quarterly reduction in remuneration of BMD600 per employee if the employee is on the payroll at the end of the tax period and if the employee has worked for the employer for a minimum of 180 hours during the relevant quarter.

Social security. All employers and employees must contribute to the national insurance scheme. The social insurance contribution rate is BMD64.14 per employee per week (based on a 52-week year). The cost is typically shared equally between the employee and the employer. As a result, BMD160.35 is generally deducted from each employee's monthly paycheck in a five-week month and BMD128.28 is deducted from each employee's monthly paycheck in a four-week month. This amount, together with the employer's matching contribution, is remitted to the Bermuda Social Insurance Department.

Incorporation fees. The Bermuda Monetary Authority charge for an application to register a company is BMD277. The government filing fee is BMD82.

D. Miscellaneous matters

Types of companies. The limited liability company is the most common form of business entity in Bermuda. Limited liability companies may be local, exempted or permit, as described below.

Local companies. Local companies are required to have at least 60% of their issued share capital beneficially owned and controlled by Bermudians. Because this type of company is usually formed for the benefit of residents of Bermuda, the local companies may transact business worldwide or in Bermuda only.

Exempted companies. An exempted company is the most common form used by international businesses to transact business from Bermuda. Exempted companies are exempted from the requirement imposed on local companies that at least 60% of the equity be owned and controlled by Bermudians, as provided for by the Companies Act of 1981. In general, exempted companies may not compete with local companies in the Bermuda market nor own real estate in Bermuda. However, they may carry on business outside Bermuda or with other exempted undertakings in Bermuda. Examples of exempted companies include investment holding companies, trading companies, mutual fund companies, insurance companies and foreign sales corporations.

Permit companies. Permit companies are companies incorporated in jurisdictions other than Bermuda, but have a permit to transact business from Bermuda. Permits are obtained through a license granted by the Ministry of Finance. An example of a permit company is a ship-owning company that is incorporated and has ships registered in another country, but by permit conducts business from Bermuda.

Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act, 1966. Under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act, 1966, as amended, all exempted undertakings in Bermuda, such as exempted and permit companies, partnerships and unit trusts, may apply for an undertaking by the government that taxation introduced in Bermuda will not apply to the exempted company until 28 March 2016. Under a recent amendment to this act, the assurance of tax-neutrality is extended from 28 March 2016 until 31 March 2035 if proper application is made with the Registrar of Companies and if a fee of BMD165 is paid.

Foreign-exchange controls. Exempted companies and permit companies are designated as nonresident for exchange control purposes. The nonresident designation allows these entities to operate free of exchange control regulations and enables them, without reference to the Bermuda Monetary Authority, to make payments of dividends, distribute capital, open and maintain foreign bank accounts, maintain bank accounts in any currency and purchase securities. However, the issuance and transfer of shares and the change of beneficial ownership of shares in a Bermuda exempted company must be approved by the Bermuda Monetary Authority. The remittance and repatriation of funds by exempted companies and permit companies are not subject to exchange controls. Similarly, trust settlements on behalf of nonresidents are generally free from exchange controls. Under the Exchange Control Act 1972 and the Exchange Control Regulations 1973, certain exchange controls apply to Bermuda residents and to local companies. No capital or exchange control regulations apply to nonresidents.

The Bermuda dollar (BMD) is pegged to the US dollar at an equal exchange rate, and the two currencies are used interchangeably in Bermuda.

The Bermuda-dollar accounts of residents and local companies are subject to a 0.50% tax on the purchase of a foreign currency.

Transfer of shares. Although the consent of the Bermuda Monetary Authority is ordinarily required for the issue or transfer of any share or security, blanket permission for share issues and transfers may be granted, such as for publicly traded securities.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	12.5
Interest	12.5
Royalties	12.5
Professional Services	12.5 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	12.5
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3/5 (d)

- (a) See Section B.
 (b) A 12.5% withholding tax is imposed on all payments of Bolivian-source income to foreign beneficiaries (see Section B).
 (c) This withholding tax applies to services fees received for specified professional services, including consulting, expert services, and technical, commercial or other advice.
 (d) A Bolivian-source loss incurred in a year may be carried forward to offset taxable income derived in the following three years. Loss carryforwards are not subject to inflation adjustment. For the oil and mining production sector and new projects with a minimum capital investment of BOB1 million, the carryforward period is five years. On the reorganization of companies, the carryforward period is four years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Bolivian companies and foreign companies with permanent establishments in Bolivia are subject to income tax (IUE) on their Bolivian-source income.

Rates of corporate tax. The standard rate of corporate income tax is 25%.

Mining operations. Law No. 3787, dated 24 November 2007, which amended Law No. 1777 of the Mining Code, introduced an additional 12.5% rate of IUE on additional taxable profits resulting from favorable price conditions for minerals and metals.

The following are significant aspects of Law No. 3787:

- The 12.5% tax rate applies if mineral and metal quotations are equal or higher than the base quotations established by law.
- The 12.5% tax does not apply to taxable profits attributable to sales that have lower quotations than the base quotations.
- To encourage transformation of raw material in Bolivia, companies producing metal or nonmetal minerals with added value pay only 60% of the additional IUE tax rate.

The tax referred to above must be paid on a monthly basis. The date of payment depends on the last digit of the Tax Identification Number. The monthly payments are considered advance payments of the tax determined at the end of the year. If the total of the advance payments is less than the amount determined at the end of the year, this difference must be paid. If the total of the advance payments exceeds the amount determined at the end of the year, the difference can be claimed as a tax credit against the standard corporate income tax for the year or the additional amount of corporate income tax for the following year.

Surtax. A 25% surtax is imposed on net income derived from mining, reduced by the following two special deductions:

- A percentage of up to 33%, which varies according to the type of business, of accumulated investment in exploration, development, assets that qualify for environmental incentives and environmental protection, which is directly related to mining extractive activities performed after the 1991 tax year.
- 45% of net income derived from nonrenewable natural resource extractive activities. This deduction is limited to BOB250 million. The amount of BOB250 million is adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Unidad de Fomento de Vivienda (UFV) for each extracting operation. The UFV is an index published by the Statistics National Institute (INE) that reflects changes in Consumer Prices Index (IPC).

For mineral-producing companies, the net income for an extraction operation is the value of the commercialized product in the mining market.

Hydrocarbon Direct Tax. The Hydrocarbon Direct Tax is imposed at a rate of 32% on hydrocarbon production in oil wells located in Bolivia. The Hydrocarbon Direct Tax is calculated and paid in the same manner as the 18% royal prerogatives, which apply to all extractive fields. The 18% royal prerogatives consist of the following:

- A regional royal prerogative equal to 11% of the gross hydrocarbon production from oil wells, which is paid to the region where the hydrocarbons are produced
- A national royal prerogative equal to 1% of the gross hydrocarbon production, which is paid to Beni and Pando
- An amount equal to 6% of the gross hydrocarbon production in oil wells, which is paid to the National Treasury after the deduction of the necessary amounts for the management of the contracts

Capital gains. In general, capital gains are taxed in Bolivia. However, capital gains derived from transactions on the Bolivian Stock Exchange are exempt from tax.

Administration. The law specifies the following tax year-ends, which vary according to the type of business.

Business	Tax year-end
Industry (including oil and gas)	31 March
Agriculture and agribusiness	30 June
Mining	30 September
All other businesses	31 December

Annual tax returns and financial statements must be filed with the Internal Revenue Service and income tax paid within 120 days after the end of the tax year. Advance payments are not required except for mining companies, which must make payments of income tax when they export minerals or metals.

Debts owed to and credits due from the state are adjusted to reflect changes in the UFV (see *Rates of corporate tax*).

Fines and interest charges apply to late tax payments and other noncompliance with tax obligations. The Internal Revenue Service publishes interest rates for late tax payments.

The tax code provides that fraud exists if a tax debt exceeds an amount equal to 10,000 UFV, calculated as of the date of determination of the fraud.

The following are the statutes of limitation for tax audits:

- 2012 fiscal year: 4 years
- 2013 fiscal year: 5 years
- 2014 fiscal year: 6 years
- 2015 fiscal year: 7 years
- 2016 fiscal year: 8 years
- 2017 fiscal year: 9 years
- 2018 fiscal year: 10 years

The statute of limitation periods described may be increased by three years if the entity does comply with the obligation to register or registers under a different tax regime.

Withholding taxes. Local entities, including Bolivian permanent establishments of foreign companies, that pay Bolivian-source income to foreign beneficiaries must withhold 12.5% of the amounts paid. For this purpose, Bolivian-source income includes all dividends, interest payments, branch remittances, royalties, professional service fees (includes consulting, expert services, and technical, commercial or other advice), commissions and other income. In general, Bolivian-source income is income that

is derived from assets located, placed or economically used in Bolivia, or from activities developed in Bolivia. This rule applies regardless of the nationality, address, or residence of the recipient of the income or the parties involved in the activities, or where the relevant contract is executed.

For dividends paid by Bolivian companies, the withholding tax is payable when the dividends are actually paid, remitted or credited. However, branch profits are deemed remitted when the corporate income tax return is due (120 days after the end of the tax year; see *Administration*).

Dividends. The 12.5% withholding tax on payments to foreign beneficiaries applies to dividends paid by Bolivian companies (see *Withholding taxes*). Dividends received from Bolivian companies subject to Bolivian corporate income tax are not taxed.

Foreign tax relief. The Bolivian tax code does not provide foreign tax relief.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable income is the income reported in the companies' financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Bolivia, subject to certain adjustments for tax purposes. In general, all expenses necessary to generate income and to maintain the existence of the company (for example, contributions to regulatory-supervisory organizations, contributions for social benefits and certain national and municipal taxes) are deductible. Donations and other gratuitous transfers to nonprofit organizations that are exempt from income tax may be deducted up to a maximum limit of 10% of taxable income derived in the year of the donation or gratuitous transfer.

Certain expenses are not deductible, including the following:

- Personal withdrawals by owners or partners
- Corporate income tax
- Bonuses and other benefits that are not paid to employees within the time period in which the annual form must be presented for the year of payment
- Interest paid to related parties, to the extent it exceeds, for foreign loans, the London interbank offer rate (LIBOR), plus 3%, or, for local loans, the official lending rate. In addition, interest paid to related parties may not exceed 30% of the interest paid to third parties

Royalties paid with respect to mining activities are creditable or deductible, depending on the price of the minerals and subject to certain limits established by law.

Revenue and expenses are reflected in the year they are accrued.

Documentation for deduction of expenses. To deduct expenses in an amount of BOB50,000 or greater, the taxpayer must have payment supports issued by a financial intermediation entity regulated by the Authority of Supervision of the Financial System (Autoridad de Supervisión del Sistema Financiero, or ASFI). These documents must have the following information:

- Financial institution (issuer) business name
- Transaction or operation number

- Transaction date
- Transaction amount

Taxpayers must provide to the tax authorities the payment supports of transactions on a monthly basis.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of market value or replacement cost.

Provisions. Provisions and reserves are not deductible for tax purposes, with the exception of the following:

- Technical reserves in insurance companies
- Severance provisions
- Bad debt provisions
- Provisions for environmental restoration

To claim deductions, certain conditions must be satisfied.

Depreciation and amortization. Fixed assets are generally depreciated using the straight-line method at rates specified by law. The following are some of the annual depreciation rates.

Assets	Rate (%)
Buildings	2.5
Machinery, equipment and installations	12.5
Vehicles	20
Furniture and office equipment	10
Computer equipment	25

Trademarks and similar intangible assets may be amortized in five years if they are valued using the purchase price.

Depreciation charges resulting from changes in value based on professional appraisals carried out after 31 December 1994 are not deductible for tax purposes.

Groups of companies. Groups of companies may not file consolidated returns in Bolivia.

Relief for losses. A Bolivian-source loss incurred in a year may be carried forward to offset taxable income derived in the following three years. Loss carryforwards are not subject to inflation adjustment. For the oil and mining production sector and new projects with a minimum capital investment of BOB1 million, the carryforward period is five years. On the reorganization of companies, the carryforward period is four years.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT), on all sales of goods and services and on imports; VAT on capital goods imported by companies in the agriculture and cattle raising industries and non-extractive industries that will be used to produce goods for export may be deferred for up to 3 years if an advance payment of 10% is made	13%

Nature of tax	Rate
Transactions Tax, on gross revenue; corporate income tax from the preceding year may be credited against Transactions Tax; sales of a limited liability partnership's capital quota are exempt	3%
Real estate tax, imposed annually on the assigned value of real property and vehicles	Various
Excise tax, on the production or importation of specified goods	
Beer	BOB3 per liter plus 1%
Wine	BOB2.77 per liter plus 5%
Tobacco products; rate applied to the price	56%
Vehicles; rate applied to the price	10% to 18%
Special Tax on Hydrocarbons and Derived Products; maximum rate of BOB6.48 per liter	
Premium gasoline	BOB4.79 per liter
Special gasoline	BOB3.74 per liter
National diesel oil	BOB3.72 per liter
Aviation gasoline	BOB4.57 per liter
Kerosene	BOB2.72 per liter
National jet fuel	BOB2.77 per liter
Agrofuel	BOB2.55 per liter
Fuel oil	BOB2.78 per liter
Mining royalty; imposed on gross revenue; rates vary according to the type of mineral	Various
Financial Transactions Tax (ITF); imposed on the amounts of debits and credits to savings and checking accounts. ITF is not deductible for purposes of any other tax; ITF is effective from 24 July 2009 for a period of three years; certain items are exempt including transactions regarding savings accounts in US dollars if available balance is not higher than USD2,000, savings accounts in local currency or in UFV, securities transactions and payments resulting from foreign remittances; tax is withheld by banks and other financial institutions and other entities carrying out transactions in payment system	0.15%
Tax on foreign-currency sales; applicable to banking and non-banking financial institutions and exchange houses; tax imposed on the gross transaction amount	0.7%
Additional financial aliquot (tax rate) for corporate income tax; applicable to banking and non-banking institutions regulated by the ASFI; tax applicable if return on equity exceeds 13%; tax is neither offsettable nor deductible	12.5%

Nature of tax	Rate
Social security contributions	
Employer	
Health care; on monthly gross revenue per employee	10%
Housing fund; on monthly gross revenue per employee	2%
Professional risk insurance; on monthly gross revenue per employee	1.71%
Solidarity Fund	3%
Solidarity Fund for mining entities	2%
Employees	
Retirement fund	10%
Common risk insurance	1.71%
Solidarity Fund (fixed contribution)	0.5%
Solidarity Fund (variable and cumulative contribution)	
Difference between the total salary and BOB35,000	10%
Difference between the total salary and BOB25,000	5%
Difference between the total salary and BOB13,000	1%
Christmas bonus (Aguinaldo); general paid between 1 December and 20 December each year; if employment is less than a year, the bonus is reduced pro rata	One month's salary
Termination compensation; bonus for termination of employment; amount depends on length of employment and whether the employee was fired or resigned	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Bolivian currency is the boliviano (BOB).

No restrictions are imposed on foreign-exchange transactions, including the repatriation of capital and the remittance of dividends and royalties abroad. A system of free-floating exchange rates exists in Bolivia. No special registration requirements apply to foreign investment.

The current exchange rate is BOB6.96 = USD1.

Transfer pricing. Transactions between "Bolivian companies comprised of foreign capital" and foreign companies and individuals who directly or indirectly control the company are deemed to be entered into by independent parties. For this purpose, control is defined as the holding of 50% or more of the capital or decision-making power in the company. The tax authorities may adjust the prices in the transaction to reflect normal market practices between independent entities.

For purposes of the above rules, a "Bolivian company comprised of foreign capital" is a company that is directly or indirectly controlled by individuals residing or established abroad.

Branches and other legal establishments of foreign companies in Bolivia must maintain their accounting records separately from their head office and other branches and establishments abroad.

Bolivian law does not contain specific transfer-pricing rules.

Reorganizations. Profits arising from company reorganizations, which are mergers, divisions or transformations, are not subject to corporate income tax. Regulations on reorganizations are expected to be issued in the near future.

F. Tax treaties

Bolivia has entered into tax treaties with Argentina, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It has also signed the Andean Pact, which includes a tax treaty, with Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. However, the government is reviewing these treaties to determine whether they accomplish new government policies. As a result, these treaties may be ratified or revoked.

Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (BES-Islands; extraordinary overseas municipalities of the Netherlands)

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On 10 October 2010, the country Netherlands Antilles, which consisted of five island territories in the Caribbean Sea (Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten), was dissolved. On dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles, the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (BES-Islands) became part of the Netherlands as extraordinary overseas municipalities. Curaçao and Sint Maarten have both become autonomous countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. A new tax regime applies to the BES-Islands, effective from 1 January 2011. The following chapter provides information on taxation in the BES-Islands only. Chapters on Curaçao and Sint Maarten appear in this guide.

A. At a glance

Profit Tax	– (a)
Capital Gains Tax	– (a)
Real Estate Tax Rate (%)	20 (b)
Yield Tax Rate (%)	5 (c)

- (a) The BES-Islands do not have a profit tax or capital gains tax.
- (b) The effective annual taxation is 0.8% of the fair market value of the real estate located in the BES-Islands. This tax applies if an entity using the real estate, by virtue of ownership, possession or a limited right, is deemed to be resident in the BES-Islands. If the entity is deemed to be resident in the Netherlands, the Dutch corporate income tax and the Dutch dividend withholding tax apply instead. For further details, see Section B.
- (c) This tax applies if the entity from which distributions of profits are derived is deemed to be resident in the BES-Islands. If the entity is deemed to be resident in the Netherlands, the Dutch corporate income tax and the Dutch dividend withholding tax apply instead. For further details, see Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

New BES tax regime. Effective from 1 January 2011, a new tax regime applies in the BES-Islands. This tax regime does not include a profit tax. A yield tax and a real estate tax have been introduced in the BES-Islands to replace the profit tax.

Residency fiction. The yield tax and real estate tax mentioned above are not automatically applicable as a result of a residency fiction. Under the new tax regime, in principle, all entities established on the BES-Islands are deemed to be established in the Netherlands for tax purposes and accordingly subject to Dutch corporate income tax (up to 25%) and Dutch dividend withholding tax (in principle, 15%). For details on the Dutch taxes, see the chapter on the Netherlands in this guide.

However, on request, entities that have sufficient nexus with the BES-Islands may be subject to the fiscal system of the BES-Islands. In such case, no Dutch corporate income tax applies, but the yield tax and real estate tax apply. Entities are deemed to have sufficient nexus with the BES-Islands if any of the following circumstances exist:

- The entity is a foundation or trust that is a resident of the BES-Islands.
- The entity has been admitted to a special trade and service depot.
- On request, the entity has obtained a ruling from the tax authorities that, for tax purposes, the entity is deemed to be a resident of the BES-Islands. A request for such a ruling should be made with the tax authorities within six months after the beginning of the calendar year.

The ruling referred to above is issued in the following cases:

- The assets of the entity in the BES-Islands consist of less than 50% of mobile assets, including, among other portfolio investments, participations and cash.
- An entity that does not meet the requirement above can still obtain a ruling if it employs at least three residents of the BES-Islands that manage the entity's assets and if it has at its disposal business premises in the BES-Islands for a period of at least 24 months with a value of at least USD50,000.
- The entity is a holding company that holds at least 95% of the shares in an entity that is admitted to a special trade and service depot or already has obtained such a ruling.
- The entity has a small business with a turnover of no more than USD80,000, the assets of the company in general do not exceed USD200,000, and the company does not carry out financial services, insurance or trust (fiduciary) activities.

Yield tax. The yield tax is levied on distributions (in whatever form) of profits by entities resident in the BES-Islands. The rate of the yield tax is 5%. The entity making the distribution acts as withholding agent. Interest and royalty payments are not subject to the yield tax. The yield tax is not levied on the remittances of profits by branches to their foreign head offices.

Real estate tax. The real estate tax is levied on gains derived from real estate located in the BES-Islands. The real estate tax is levied on a taxpayer (person or entity) that, at the beginning of the year, has the use of real estate by virtue of ownership, possession or a limited right.

The profit is fixed at 4% of the fair market value of the real estate. The rate of the real estate tax is 20% of the fixed profit. Consequently, the effective annual tax rate is 0.8% of the fair market value of the real estate. The value of the real estate is determined

by the Tax Inspector. The value is set at the beginning of the period for which the value is determined and is in principle determined for five consecutive calendar years.

Real estate tax is not levied on owner-occupied homes, real estate included in the business assets of a privately run enterprise (that is not operating in the form of an entity) and real estate with a value of less than USD50,000, if the person having use of the real estate is a resident of the BES-Islands.

In addition, entities that are deemed to be residents of the Netherlands (see *Residency fiction*) are exempt from real estate tax.

Administration

Real estate tax. The real estate tax is levied over a period of one calendar year. The Tax Inspector imposes a tax assessment, and the filing of a tax return is not required.

Yield tax. The withholding agent must withhold the yield tax at the time the profit distribution is put at the disposal of the recipient. The withholding agent must file a quarterly tax return and remit the yield tax due within 15 days after the end of the quarter. The tax return does not need to be filed for periods in which no distributions take place.

C. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
General expenditure tax; levied on the delivery of manufactured goods in the BES-Islands by a manufacturer as part of its business, on the rendering of services in the BES-Islands by an entrepreneur as part of its business and on imports of goods	
Bonaire	
Delivery of goods	8
Insurance	7
Other taxable activities	6
St. Eustatius and Saba	
Delivery of goods	6
Insurance	5
Other taxable activities	4
Real estate transfer tax	5

D. Tax treaties

The Dutch treaty network does not apply to entities deemed to be residents of the BES-Islands. However, the Dutch standard treaty does not exclude entities deemed to be residents of the Netherlands (by the residency fiction) from the application of the treaty.

Botswana

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	22 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	7.5
Interest	15
Royalties	15
Management and Technical Fees	15
Payments under Construction Contracts	3 (c)
Brokerage Commission	10 (d)
Rent paid for use of buildings and land	5 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0 (e)
Carryforward	5

(a) For approved manufacturing companies, the rate is 15%.

(b) See Section B.

(c) This tax is imposed on gross receipts derived from construction contracts. This tax is an advance payment that may be offset against the actual tax due.

(d) This tax is an advance payment that may be offset against the actual tax due.

(e) Farming enterprises may carry back losses for two years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. All companies operating in Botswana are subject to tax on earnings in Botswana.

Rates of corporate tax. The corporate tax rate for companies other than manufacturing companies is 22%. Approved manufacturing companies are subject to tax at a reduced tax rate of 15%.

The tax rate for a branch is 30%. The reduced 15% rate for approved manufacturing companies does not apply to branches. Botswana does not impose a branch remittance tax.

International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) companies (as defined) are taxed at a rate of 15%.

Diamond-mining companies are taxed in accordance with tax agreements entered into by the companies with the government. Other mining companies are taxed at a rate of 22% or at a rate determined by a formula, whichever is higher. The following is the formula:

$$x = \frac{70 - \frac{1500}{x}}{\frac{\text{Taxable income}}{\text{Gross income}}} \times 100$$

Capital gains. The capital gains tax applies to gains on the sale of capital assets of a business carried on in Botswana and on the sale of corporate shares and debentures of private companies.

For computing gains on sales of immovable property acquired before 1 July 1982, the cost of acquisition and improvements is first increased by a 10% rate, compounded for each complete 12-month period from the date of acquisition to 1 July 1982. It is then indexed for inflation from 1 July 1982 to the date of sale. For computing gains on immovable property acquired on or after 1 July 1982, the cost of acquisition and improvements is indexed for inflation during the period of ownership.

Only 75% of the gain derived from the sale of shares is subject to capital gains tax. Gains on the sale of shares held for at least one year that are listed on the Botswana Stock Exchange are exempt from capital gains tax if the seller holds no more than 49% of the shares. Sales of shares in IFSC companies are exempt from capital gains tax.

Taxable capital gains are subject to tax at a rate of 22%.

Administration. The tax year ends on 30 June. Companies are taxed on the profits reported in their latest completed accounting period.

Under an advance payment of tax and self-assessment system, companies must estimate their tax in advance and pay the estimated tax in four equal quarterly installments. The first payment is due three months after the beginning of the accounting period and the subsequent payments are due at the end of every subsequent three-month period. Tax returns must be filed, and any balance of tax due must be paid, within four months of the end of the tax year, or in the case of a company with an accounting period that is different from the tax year, within four months from the end of such accounting period. Underpayments and late payments are subject to interest at a rate of 1.5% per month (compounded).

Dividends. A withholding tax of 7.5% is imposed on dividends paid to residents and nonresidents. It is a final tax.

Dividends distributed by investment or similar companies are exempt from tax if they are paid out of dividends received that suffered withholding tax.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is net income reported in the financial statements, modified by certain provisions of the tax law. Expenses are deductible to the extent incurred in producing assessable income.

The rules for determining taxable income for an IFSC company are different from those for a normal company.

Collective-investment undertakings (as defined) are subject to tax on their undistributed income only.

Inventories. For tax purposes, inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Provisions. Specific identifiable provisions are allowable for tax purposes; general provisions are not allowed.

Depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Official rates vary according to the type of asset. The following are some of the official straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Industrial buildings	2.5*
Commercial buildings	2.5
Office equipment	10
Motor vehicles	25
Plant and machinery	15 to 25

* An initial allowance of 25% is also granted.

Capital allowances are subject to recapture on the sale of an asset to the extent that the sales proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation.

Mining companies may deduct 100% of their mining capital expenditure (as defined) in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Relief for losses. In general, tax losses may be carried forward for five years. Mining, prospecting and farming losses may be carried forward indefinitely. In general, losses may not be carried back. However, farming enterprises may carry back losses to the preceding two years.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on almost all supplies of goods and services consumed in Botswana	12
Capital transfer tax, paid by the recipient on all gratuitous receipts of property, corporate shares and inheritances, less allowable deductions	12.5

E. Foreign-exchange controls

No foreign-exchange controls are imposed in Botswana. However, certain forms must be completed for statistical purposes.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties	Management and technical fees
	%	%	%	%
Barbados	5/7.5 (e)	10	10	10 (f)
France	5/7.5 (a)	10	10	7.5
India	10 (c)	10	10	10
Mauritius	5/7.5 (b)	12	12.5	15
Mozambique	10/12 (c)	10	10	10
Namibia	10 (c)	10	10	15
Russian Federation	5/10 (i)	10	10	10
Seychelles	5/7.5 (g)	7.5	10	10
South Africa	10 (c)	10	10	10
Sweden	7.5 (d)	15 (d)	15 (d)	15
United Kingdom	5/7.5 (h)	10	10	7.5
Zimbabwe	5/7.5 (g)	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	7.5	15	15	15

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds at least 25% of the share capital of the payer.
- (b) The 5% rate applies if the recipient holds at least 25% of the shares of the payer.
- (c) The domestic rate of 7.5% applies because the treaty rate is higher than the domestic rate.
- (d) If a lower rate is negotiated with any other state in a future treaty, such rate also applies under the Sweden treaty.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 7.5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (f) If a lower rate is negotiated with any other state in a future treaty, such rate also applies under the Barbados treaty.
- (g) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 7.5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 25% of the voting power in the company paying the dividends. The 7.5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the recipient holds at least 25% of the shares of the payer. A 7.5% rate applies in all other cases (although the treaty provides for a 10% rate in all other cases, the domestic rate of 7.5% applies because it is lower than the treaty rate of 10%).

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	15 (b)(c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15 (b)(c)(d)
Services	15 (b)(c)(d)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (e)

- (a) A 10% surtax is also levied (see Section B).
 (b) The withholding tax is imposed on payments, credits, deliveries or remittances abroad, and on the use of amounts in Brazil for the benefit of non-residents.
 (c) The withholding tax rate may increase to 25% if the recipient is resident in a jurisdiction that taxes income at a rate lower than 20% (that is, a low-tax jurisdiction for Brazilian tax purposes; for details, see Section E).
 (d) A 10% Contribution for Intervention in the Economic Domain (Contribuição de Intervenção no Domínio Econômico, or CIDE) is imposed on royalties and on technical and administrative service payments.
 (e) For details, see Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Brazilian resident companies are subject to corporate income tax (CIT) on their worldwide income. Companies resident in Brazil are those incorporated under the Brazilian laws and managed in Brazil.

Foreign branches, agencies or representative offices of Brazilian companies are also subject to Brazilian tax on their income earned overseas. In general, foreign-source losses may not offset Brazilian-source income. A foreign tax credit is available (see *Foreign tax relief*).

In addition to CIT, Social Contribution Tax (SCT) is imposed on worldwide income (see *Rates of tax*).

Rates of tax

Corporate income tax. The basic rate of CIT is 15%, increased by a surtax of 10% on annual taxable profits exceeding BRL240,000 (approximately USD117,000).

Exemption from, or reduction of, CIT is granted to businesses in certain underdeveloped areas.

Social Contribution Tax. SCT is levied at a general rate of 9%. For financial institutions, private insurance companies and capitalization companies, the SCT rate is 15%.

SCT is not deductible in calculating CIT. The tax bases for SCT and CIT are basically the same. However, certain specific adjustments that are required for CIT purposes do not apply to SCT. The total effective tax rate on corporate profits is 34% (25% CIT [including the 10% surtax] plus 9% SCT).

Losses for SCT purposes are subject to the same tax rules applicable to losses for CIT purposes.

Capital gains. Capital gains are treated as ordinary income and, accordingly, are subject to CIT and SCT. In general, capital gains derived by nonresidents on shares are subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 15%. A 25% rate applies to nonresidents located in low-tax jurisdictions.

Administration

Filing and payment. The fiscal year is the calendar year. In general, companies must file returns in an electronic format by the last working day of June of the following year. Extensions to file returns are generally not available.

Discussions have recently taken place regarding the reduction of tax filings by combining or eliminating some of them, in view of the redundancy of the filings in an electronic audit environment.

Companies may elect to pay CIT and SCT on an annual or quarterly basis. In general, this election may not be changed during the calendar year. Companies that elect the annual basis must make advance monthly payments of CIT and SCT. The advance payments are equal to the income tax applicable to either the company's actual taxable income or the company's income calculated in accordance with an estimated method, whichever is lower.

For monthly payments of CIT that are calculated based on the estimated method, the tax base is generally 8% of the company's gross income. Different percentages apply to specific industries, such as the following: 16% for financial institutions and transportation services; 32% for services in general; and 1.6% for gas distribution.

For the purpose of computing the advance income tax payments, the applicable rate is 15%. An additional 10% rate is applied to monthly taxable income in excess of BRL20,000 (approximately USD9,800).

The difference between the tax shown on the annual tax return and the amounts paid in advance must be paid by the last working day of March following the end of the fiscal year. If the amounts paid in advance exceed the tax shown on the annual tax return, the excess may be used to offset the tax due in a month following the fiscal year-end. A refund may be requested from the tax authorities within five years of the tax payment.

Alternatively, companies may pay tax quarterly based on actual quarterly income, computed under the accrual method.

The tax base for monthly estimated payments of SCT is generally 12% of gross income plus capital gains and other income, including financial income. This percentage is increased to 32% for service companies. SCT payments must be made at the same time as the income tax payments. The applicable tax rate is generally 9%.

Interest and penalties for late payments. The late payment of taxes is generally subject to the following:

- Interest calculated at the rate applicable to the Special Liquidation and Custody System (Sistema Especial de Liquidação e Custódia, or SELIC), which is published each month by the government
- A daily fine of 0.33% of the tax due, up to a maximum penalty of 20% of the tax due (excluding interest)

Assessments resulting from a tax audit are subject to a penalty of 75% on the tax due. The penalty increases to 150% in the case of fraud. These penalties can be reduced by 50% if the payment is made by the last day of the appeal period (other penalty reductions are available during the appeal process). In such case, the effective penalty is 37.5%.

Dividends. Withholding tax is not imposed on dividends paid to residents and nonresidents out of profits generated on or after 1 January 1996.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit is available to Brazilian companies on income taxes paid overseas. In general, the foreign tax credit is limited to the amount of Brazilian CIT and SCT on the foreign income.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. CIT and SCT are due on a company's taxable income, which is the net book income, as adjusted by the tax law. In general, operating expenses are deductible if the following conditions are satisfied: they are necessary, usual and common to the company's activity; they are actually incurred; and they are supported by proper documentation. However, the following expenses, among others, are not deductible:

- Expenses related to fixed assets, including financial and operating lease payments, depreciation and amortization, if the assets are not directly used in the production or commercialization of products and services.

- Fringe benefits furnished to shareholders and officers if the beneficiaries are not identified and individualized (a 35% [effective rate of 53.84%] withholding tax is imposed on such payments). Neither the fringe benefits nor the withholding tax is deductible.
- Donations in general, gifts and other non-compulsory payments.

Simplified methods are available for calculating the tax liability applicable to small businesses.

Inventories. Companies that have an integrated cost system must value inventory for tax purposes at the lower of cost or market value, using either the average cost or the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Direct cost and last-in, first-out (LIFO) methods cannot be used. In general, companies that do not have an integrated cost system must value finished products at 70% of the highest sales price of the product sold in the tax period. Work-in-process must be valued at either 80% of the finished product cost or 1.5 times the highest cost of the material content. Supermarkets and similar enterprises that sell a large number of goods may use a specific system for inventory valuation based on periodic and simplified counting.

Provisions. In general, the only deductible provisions are those for vacation pay and the 13th month salary (annual bonus).

Depreciation. Fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at rates provided by the Brazilian tax authorities. The following are some of the annual depreciation rates:

- Real estate assets: 4%
- Machinery and equipment: 10%
- Vehicles: 20%
- Computer hardware and software: 20%

Companies that operate two work shifts per day may depreciate machinery and equipment at 1.5 times the normal rate. If the company operates three shifts, it may double the normal rate.

For accounting purposes, companies adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) may calculate depreciation at different rates (taking into account IFRS criteria, which can affect, in addition to depreciation rates, inventory and other items). However, for tax purposes, these accounting differences are tax-neutral under the transitional tax regime (see Section E).

Tax losses. Tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely, but can only offset up to 30% of the company's taxable income for a tax period. No carryback is allowed.

Tax losses may be jeopardized if a company experiences a change in business activity and ownership control between the period in which losses were generated and the period in which losses would otherwise be used to offset taxable income. In general, non-operating tax losses can be offset only against non-operating gains. In a corporate restructuring involving a merger, the tax losses of the merged company must be written off.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
State value-added tax (ICMS)	0 to 25
General rate for intrastate transactions	17/19
General rate for interstate transactions	12
Transactions in which taxpayers located in the South or Southeast (except for Espírito Santo State) regions that remit goods and services taxable under ICMS to taxpayers resident in the states of the North, Northeast or Centre-West regions or Espírito Santo State	7
Exports	Exempt
Federal value-added tax (IPI); the top rate applies to luxury or superfluous goods, such as alcoholic beverages and cigarettes	0 to 330
Tax on Financial Operations (IOF); imposed on credit transactions, foreign-exchange transactions, insurance operations and financial investments	
Loan operations	
Daily rate (maximum annual rate of 1.5%)	0.0041
Additional rate	0.38
Foreign-exchange transactions	0.38 to 6.38
Insurance operations	0.38 to 7.38
Financial investments	Various
Social Integration Program (PIS) tax; levied on gross income at a rate of 1.65%; the tax is a non-cumulative (VAT-type) tax for certain taxpayers; certain companies, including local financial institutions and companies that manufacture goods in the Manaus Free Trade Zone, are subject to the cumulative regime and make the contribution at a 0.65% rate; the tax is also levied on imports of goods and services at a rate of 1.65%	0.65/1.65
Social security financing contribution (COFINS); levied on gross income at a rate of 7.6%; the tax is a non-cumulative (VAT-type) tax for certain taxpayers; certain companies, including local financial institutions and companies that manufacture goods in the Manaus Free Trade Zone, are subject to the cumulative regime and make the contribution at a 3% rate; the tax is also levied on imports of goods and services at a rate of 7.6% in most cases; however, for certain imported goods (for example, some plastic, rubber, textile, iron and steel products), the rate is 8.6%	3/7.6/8.6
Municipal Service Tax (ISS)	2 to 5
Social security contributions (INSS), on monthly salary; paid by	
Employer	26.8 to 28.8
Employee; rate varies depending on amount of remuneration (amount of employee contribution may not exceed BRL457.49 [USD215] a month)	8 to 11

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Severance Pay Indemnity Fund (FGTS), on monthly salary	8
Withholding tax on local payments of professional service fees (creditable by the recipient against corporate income tax)	1.5
Contribution for development of cinematographic and video phonographic works (Condecine); in general, tax rate applied to amounts paid to producers, distributors and intermediaries abroad for the exploitation of cinematographic and video phonographic works	11

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign investment. All foreign investments, such as equity or debt investments, must be registered with the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) to assure the payment of dividends and interest, or the repatriation of capital. Nonresidents holding assets and rights in Brazil, such as equity investments, portfolio investments and debt investments, must be registered with the Brazilian tax authorities. On registration, the nonresidents obtain a tax identification number (CNPJ). Failure to comply with the foreign-exchange regulations and associated requirements is subject to significant penalties. This particularly applies to evasion, false statements and private offsetting transactions.

Contracts for the supply of technology and technical services, and for the use of trademarks and patents between residents and non-residents must also be registered with BACEN and the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI). The registration allows Brazilian companies to pay and deduct the royalties up to the amounts prescribed by law.

Transfer pricing. Brazilian transfer-pricing rules apply only to cross-border transactions entered into between Brazilian companies and foreign related parties. A transaction entered into between a Brazilian company and a resident of a low-tax jurisdiction or a resident in a jurisdiction with a privileged tax regime is also subject to the transfer-pricing rules, even if the parties are not related. In general, Brazilian transfer-pricing rules do not follow the transfer-pricing guidelines outlined in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Model Convention and the US rules. For example, Brazilian transfer-pricing rules adopt fixed-profit margins on transactions carried out between related parties. Safe harbor measures may be applied to Brazilian exports.

Low-tax jurisdiction and privileged tax regime. The Brazilian low-tax jurisdiction (LTJ) list (black list) and privileged tax regime (PTR) list (gray list) were adjusted recently to allow listed jurisdictions to challenge such listings. The Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (IRS) enacted Normative Instruction n. 1.045/10, which allows listed countries and entities to request review (through a formal petition to the IRS) of their listing through a legal representative of the relevant jurisdiction. The request must be based on the relevant country's local tax legislation.

The conclusion of this request review could result in the exclusion of the jurisdiction of such list (suspension status or revoked status). In both cases, the legal effects are no longer in force, effective from the date of the exclusion.

Thin-capitalization. Under thin-capitalization rules, interest expense arising from a financial arrangement with a related party is deductible only if the related Brazilian borrower does not exceed a debt-to-net equity ratio of 2:1. In addition, interest expense arising from a financing arrangement executed with a party established in a LTJ or benefiting from a PTR is deductible only if the Brazilian borrower does not have a debt-to-net equity ratio of greater than 0.3:1.

Controlled foreign companies. Profits realized by a controlled foreign company (CFC) of a Brazilian company are subject to income taxation on 31 December of each year regardless of any actual distribution by the CFC. Brazil recently introduced a new CFC regime that may have implications for Brazilian companies holding investments out of the country. This CFC legislation is still awaiting confirmation from Congress, and changes may occur.

Digital bookkeeping. The Public System of Digital Bookkeeping (Sistema Público de Escrituração Digital, or SPED) is a unified electronic storage of accounting and tax bookkeeping. It is intended to replace bookkeeping prepared on paper and to unify the preparation, storage, and certification requirements of the Board of Trade and of the tax authorities at the municipal, state and federal levels. Most companies are now required to comply with the SPED.

International Financial Reporting Standards. Law 11,638/07 introduced changes to the Brazilian Corporate Law (Law 6,404/76) with respect to the preparation of financial statements for corporations as well as for large companies, regardless of whether they are organized as corporations. This law represents a major step in the process towards harmonization of Brazilian GAAP with IFRS. Under this law, which took effect on 1 January 2008, large companies must prepare their financial statements under new Brazilian GAAP, which is consistent with IFRS principles.

This harmonization process was not intended to generate any tax consequences in Brazil. Consequently, the Brazilian IRS issued guidance on achieving such tax neutrality (see *Transitional tax regime*).

Transitional tax regime. Under the transitional tax regime (RTT), all accounting changes related to the introduction of IFRS in Brazil are neutral for tax purposes if these changes created a different methodology criteria for the recognition of revenue, costs and expenses.

Legislation ending the RTT was introduced in November 2013. This legislation regulates which IFRS methodologies are to remain neutral for tax purposes. In general, the rationale behind the RTT is maintained under the new rules. The legislation is still awaiting confirmation from Congress, and changes may occur.

Foreign trade of services integrated system. The Brazilian tax authorities have enacted a new reporting requirement concerning

inbound and outbound services and intangible transactions outlined in Brazilian Services Codification (Nomenclatura Brasileira de Serviços, Intangíveis e Outras Operações que Produzam Variações no Patrimônio, or NBS) through a new integrated system with the Brazilian IRS, which is the Integrated Foreign Trade System for Foreign Services, Intangibles and other Transactions (Sistema Integrado de Comércio Exterior de Serviços, Intangíveis e Outras Operações que Produzam Variações no Patrimônio, or SISCOSEV).

Special tax benefits. The Brazilian government has issued laws providing tax incentives to increase investments in Brazil. The main programs are the following:

- Special Tax Regime for Construction, Expansion, Reform and Modernization of Football Stadiums (Regime Especial de Tributação para Construção, Ampliação, Reforma ou Modernização de Estádios de Futebol, or RECOPA): tax benefits related to the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup
- Plano Brasil Maior: import, export and sales tax benefits
- Law 11,196/2005: tax benefits for investments in infrastructure and research and development (R&D)
- Special Tax Regime for the Renewal and Expansion of Port Structures (Regime Tributário para Incentivo à Modernização e à Ampliação da Estrutura Portuária, or REPORTO): suspension of IPI, PIS, COFINS and import tax for investments in ports, warehousing and surveillance and monitoring systems
- Temporary reduction of employer social security contribution in some industries, such as hospitality information technology and air and sea transportation: a contribution of 1.5% to 2% of gross income replaces the contribution as a percentage of payroll until 31 December 2014

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties (k) %
Argentina	0	15 (d)	– (n)
Austria	0	15 (d)	15 (b)(l)
Belgium	0	15 (a)(d)	15 (c)(m)
Canada	0	15 (a)(d)	15 (l)
Chile	0	15	15
China	0	15 (d)	15 (l)
Czechoslovakia (h)	0	15 (d)(f)	15 (l)
Denmark	0	15 (d)	15 (l)
Ecuador	0	15 (d)	15 (l)
Finland	0	15 (d)	15 (c)(l)
France	0	15 (a)(d)	15 (c)(l)
Hungary	0	15 (d)(g)	15 (l)
India	0	15 (d)	15 (l)
Israel	0	15 (d)	15 (i)
Italy	0	15 (d)	15 (l)
Japan	0	12.5 (d)	12.5 (e)(l)
Korea (South)	0	15 (a)(d)	10 (o)(p)
Luxembourg	0	15 (a)(d)	15 (l)
Mexico	0	15 (d)	10 (n)

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties (k)
	%	%	%
Netherlands	0	15 (a)(d)	15 (l)
Norway	0	15 (d)	15 (l)
Peru	0	15 (d)	15
Philippines	0	15 (d)	15 (l)
Portugal	0	15 (d)	15
South Africa	0	15 (d)	10 (p)
Spain	0	15 (d)(f)	10 (o)(p)
Sweden	0	15 (d)	15 (l)
Turkey	0	15 (q)	15 (i)
Ukraine	0	15 (d)	15
Non-treaty countries	0	15 (j)	15 (j)

- (a) The withholding rate is 10% for interest on certain bank loans with a minimum term of seven years.
- (b) The withholding rate is 10% for royalties for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, excluding cinematographic films and films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting, produced by a resident of a contracting state.
- (c) The withholding rate is 10% for royalties for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works or for the use of, or the right to use, cinematographic films or television or radio films or tapes produced by a resident of a contracting state.
- (d) Interest paid to the government of the other contracting state, a political subdivision thereof or an agency (including a financial institution) wholly owned by that government or political subdivision is exempt from tax.
- (e) The withholding rate is 15% for royalties with respect to copyrights of cinematographic films and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting.
- (f) The withholding rate is 10% for interest on certain long-term (at least 10 years) bank loans.
- (g) The withholding rate is 10% for interest on certain long-term (at least eight years) bank loans.
- (h) Brazil is honoring the Czechoslovakia treaty with respect to the Czech and Slovak Republics.
- (i) This rate applies to royalties related to the use of, or the right to use, trademarks. For other royalties, including payments for technical assistance and technical services, the rate is 10%.
- (j) The withholding tax rate may increase to 25% if the recipient is resident in a low-tax jurisdiction or benefits from a privileged tax regime (see Section E).
- (k) The tax treaties do not apply to the CIDE (see footnote [d] to Section A).
- (l) The withholding tax rate is 25% for royalties paid for the use of trademarks.
- (m) The withholding tax rate is 20% for royalties paid for the use of trademarks.
- (n) The treaty does not provide a maximum rate for royalties.
- (o) The withholding rate is 15% for royalties for the use of, or the right to use, trademarks.
- (p) The withholding tax rate applicable to royalties was reduced as a result of the most favorable clause contained in the protocol to the treaty. This clause provides for a rate reduction if a future treaty establishes a lower rate. Because of the treaty between Brazil and Israel, the withholding tax rate on royalties was reduced to 10% (except for trademark royalties).
- (q) Interest paid from Turkey to the Brazilian government, Central Bank of Brazil or the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES) are exempt from Turkish tax. Interest paid from Brazil to the Turkish government, the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankasi) or the Turkish Bank of Exportation and Importation (Eximbank) are exempt from Brazilian tax.

Brazil has signed tax treaties with the Russian Federation and Venezuela, but these treaties have not been ratified.

British Virgin Islands

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	0
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0
Withholding Tax (%)	0

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

The BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 (BVI BC Act) entered into force on 1 January 2005. Under the BVI BC Act, companies incorporated under the British Virgin Islands (BVI) Companies Act are exempt from all taxes provided under the BVI Income Tax Ordinance. The BVI BC Act is essentially an amalgamation of the International Business Companies (IBC) Act and the BVI Companies Act, which contained a regime under which all domestic companies incorporated in the BVI were governed. In addition, on 1 January 2007, all International Business Companies on the companies register in the BVI were automatically reregistered under the BVI BC Act and, consequently, the IBC Act was repealed in full.

All Business Companies (BCs) are statutorily exempt from BVI taxes. However, such companies must pay an annual license fee (see Section C). In general, a BC may not transact business with persons resident in the BVI or own interests in real property located in the BVI unless it obtains the relevant trade license from the BVI government. In addition, a BC may not carry on business as a bank, trust company, insurance company or reinsurance company without a license from the BVI Financial Services Commission.

C. Payroll tax

Payroll tax is imposed on every employer and self-employed person who carries on business in the BVI. The tax rates are 10% for Class 1 employers and 14% for Class 2 employers. The tax is applied to the remuneration paid or deemed to be paid, 8% of which may be reclaimed and paid by the employees or deemed employees. Class 1 employers are those meeting the following conditions:

- Payroll during the financial year that does not exceed USD150,000
- Annual turnover that does not exceed USD300,000
- A total of seven or less employees and deemed employees

All employers not falling within the Class 1 category are deemed to be Class 2 employers.

The first USD10,000 of actual remuneration paid to an employee, deemed employee or self-employed person is exempt from tax.

D. Fees and stamp duties

The following table summarizes the fees and stamp duties payable in the BVI.

Nature of fees and duties	Rate
Annual license fees	
Business Companies incorporated under the BVI BC Act, with authorized share capital of	
Up to USD50,000 or foreign-currency equivalent or authorized to issue up to 50,000 shares	USD350
Exceeding USD50,000 or foreign-currency equivalent or authorized to issue more than 50,000 shares	USD1,100
Restricted Purpose Company	USD5,000
General banking license	USD50,000
Restricted Class I banking license	USD32,000
Restricted Class II banking license	USD32,000
Insurance company license	Up to USD10,000
Class I trust license	USD16,000
Class II trust license	USD14,000
Class III trust license	USD12,000
Restricted Class II trust license	USD1,000 to USD3,000
Restricted Class III trust license	USD500
Stamp duties, on various instruments and transfers of ownership	
Real estate, on higher of consideration or market value	
Sales to belongers (individuals born in the BVI or those granted BVI status and BVI companies that are at least 67% owned by such persons and do not have any non-belongers as directors)	4%
Sales to non-belongers	12%
Other instruments and transfers	0.2% to 5%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The BVI does not have any foreign-exchange control regulations.

European Union Savings Tax Directive. As a result of the BVI's status as a British Overseas Territory, it is required to comply with the requirements of the European Union (EU) Savings Tax Directive (the Directive). Banks and other paying agents in the BVI offer EU resident individuals the option of deduction of withholding tax or exchange of information.

Under the withholding tax option, banks and other paying agents automatically deduct tax from interest payments made to EU resident individuals. The following are the withholding tax rates:

- 20%, effective from 1 January 2008
- 35%, effective from 1 January 2011

Seventy-five percent of the above withholding tax is remitted to the tax authorities in the EU member state of the recipient, and the balance is paid to the tax authorities in the BVI.

However, under the Mutual Legal Assistance (Tax Matters) (Automatic Exchange of Information) Order, 2011, effective from 1 January 2012, the 35% withholding option under the Directive no longer applies, because the British Virgin Islands has transitioned to the automatic exchange-of-information option instead of the withholding-tax option under the Directive.

The new order provides that BVI-based paying agents are no longer subject to the withholding tax option as a means of complying with the Directive. Instead, BVI institutions are now required to disclose the minimum information to the BVI Inland Revenue, which in turn complies with the information-exchange policy under the Directive.

F. Tax treaties

Although the United Kingdom's double tax treaties with Japan and Switzerland have been extended to the BVI, these treaties are not used in practice. The BVI has not entered into any other tax treaties. However, the BVI has entered into tax information exchange agreements with Canada, China and the United States and with 22 European countries including France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

In April 2013, the BVI government announced that it had decided to pursue a bilateral intergovernmental agreement with the United States for the implementation of the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. At the time of writing, the terms of the intergovernmental agreement and the timing of its implementation had not been announced.

Brunei Darussalam

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	0
Interest	15
Royalties	10
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	6

- (a) This is the standard rate. The rate of petroleum income tax is 55%.
(b) For a listing of withholding taxes, see Section D.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Limited companies, regardless of whether they are incorporated overseas or locally or are registered as a branch of a foreign company, are subject to a tax on income accruing in, derived from or received in Brunei Darussalam.

Branches of foreign companies are taxed on their profits arising in Brunei Darussalam at the same rates as corporations.

Rate of corporate income tax. The income tax rate is 20% for resident and nonresident companies, except for those engaged in petroleum operations. The rate of petroleum income tax is 55%.

The first BND100,000 of chargeable income is taxed at a reduced rate of one quarter of the full rate, while the next BND150,000 is taxed at half the full rate. The balance of chargeable income is taxed at the full rate. For a new company, the first BND100,000 of chargeable income is exempt from tax. This exemption applies for a company's first three consecutive years of assessment.

Certain enterprises and industries may be exempted from taxation if they are considered essential for the development of the country.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not taxed. Capital losses are not deductible. However, if assets have been acquired for resale rather than for a company's use, any profit from the sale is regarded as taxable income.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Tax returns must be filed by electronic means.

Corporations must file an annual tax return by 30 June of each year and pay any tax due by the same date. Corporations must also file an Estimated Chargeable Income (ECI) return within three months after their accounting year-end if they are unable to file their annual tax return within this period. Any tax due under an ECI return must be paid by the due date for filing the ECI return. If tax is paid under an ECI return, the tax is adjusted accordingly in the annual tax return. In general, extensions of time are not granted.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign income that is not received in Brunei Darussalam is free from tax. Brunei Darussalam has entered into double tax treaties with Bahrain, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, the United Kingdom and Vietnam. Brunei Darussalam has signed double tax treaties with other countries, but these treaties have not yet been ratified. Both resident and nonresident companies may also apply for unilateral relief on income arising from British Commonwealth countries offering reciprocal relief. However, the maximum relief cannot exceed half the Brunei Darussalam rate.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The following sources of income are subject to tax:

- Gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation
- Gains or profits from employment
- Net annual value of land and improvements occupied or used rent-free for residential or enjoyment purposes
- Dividends, interest or discounts
- Pensions, charges or annuities
- Rents, royalties, premiums and any other profits arising from property

In computing taxable income, normal business expenses may be deducted.

Interest expenses are allowed as a deduction only if the loan generating the charge is used for the production of taxable income.

Provisions. Provisions for debts are tax-deductible only if they are made against specific bad debts.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation charged in the financial accounts is not deductible for tax purposes. Instead, capital allowances (tax depreciation) are permitted.

Industrial buildings. An initial allowance of 20% of the qualifying expenditure is given on industrial buildings in the year of expenditure, with a further annual allowance of 4% of qualifying expenditure provided on a straight-line basis until the total expenditure is written off.

Plant and machinery. An initial allowance of 40% of the cost of plant or machinery is given on expenditure incurred on or after 1 January 2009, and an annual allowance is given on the declining value of the asset. The rates depend on the type of asset and range from 3% to 25%. Alternatively, a company may choose to write off such expenditure over three years on a straight-line basis. For plant and machinery not exceeding BND2,000 per item, a company may choose to write off such expenditure fully in the year of acquisition subject to an aggregate cap of BND30,000 per year. For computer and office automation equipment, a company may also choose to write off such assets fully in the year of acquisition.

Mining. All expenditure incurred in connection with the working of a mine or other source of mineral deposit of a wasting nature is considered qualifying mining expenditure. An initial allowance of 10% of the qualifying expenditure is given in the year of expenditure, with annual depletion allowances deductible over the life of the mine. These are determined by multiplying the residue of the capital expenditure by the greater of 20% and the following fraction:

$$\frac{\text{Output for the year}}{\text{Output for the year plus estimated future output}}$$

Disposals. When an asset is sold, scrapped or destroyed, a balancing allowance or charge is made, based on the difference between the disposal price and the depreciated value on disposal. The balancing charge may be deferred if the plant and machinery disposed of are replaced by similar assets.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for up to six years to offset future profits. Continuity of trade or ownership is not required to carry forward losses. Losses in one trade or business may be set off against other sources of income for the same year of assessment.

Unabsorbed capital allowances may be carried forward indefinitely, provided the company continues to carry on the same trade or business.

Groups of companies. No special rules or reliefs apply to groups of companies; each company is taxed on its own income as appropriate.

D. Domestic and treaty withholding tax rates

Brunei Darussalam's domestic tax law imposes withholding tax on various payments made to nonresident persons, which include companies and bodies of persons. A company is considered to be a nonresident company if the control and management of its business are not exercised in Brunei Darussalam. The following are the withholding tax rates.

Type of payment	Rate (%)
Interest, commissions, fees or other payments with respect to loans or indebtedness	15
Royalties or other lump-sum payments for the use of movable properties	10
Payments for the use of, or the right to use, scientific, technical, industrial or commercial knowledge or information	10
Technical assistance and service fees	20
Management fees	20
Rent or other payments for the use of movable properties	10
Nonresident directors' remuneration	20

The above withholding tax rates may be reduced under tax treaties. Brunei Darussalam has entered into double tax treaties with Bahrain, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, the United Kingdom and Vietnam.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	10
Withholding Tax (%) (a)	
Dividends	5 (b)(c)
Interest	0/5/10 (d)(e)(f)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	5/10 (d)(e)
Fees for Technical Services	10 (e)
Rent and Payments Under Lease, Franchising and Factoring Agreements Derived from Sources in Bulgaria	10 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) A European Union (EU) or European Economic Area (EEA) recipient of Bulgarian-source income that is subject to withholding tax may claim a deduction for expenses incurred in earning that income by filing an annual corporate income tax return. The return must be filed by 31 December of the year following the year of accrual of the income.
- (b) This tax does not apply to payments to entities that are resident for tax purposes in Bulgaria or EU/EEA countries.
- (c) This rate may be reduced by tax treaties for dividends distributed to entities not resident for tax purposes in EU/EEA countries.
- (d) Bulgaria has been granted a derogation period to fully implement the EU Interest and Royalties Directive. For the period of 1 January 2011 through

31 December 2014, a 5% rate applies to EU-associated companies (a minimum holding of 25% of the share capital must be maintained for at least 2 years).

- (e) This tax applies to payments to nonresidents only and may be reduced in accordance with an applicable tax treaty.
- (f) Interest income on bonds or other debt instruments issued by Bulgarian resident companies on a regulated EU/EEA market is exempt from withholding tax. This exemption is granted to all recipients of such interest, regardless of their tax residency. Interest income paid to nonresident entities on bonds or other debt instruments is not subject to withholding tax in Bulgaria if all of the following conditions are met:
 - The issuer of these bonds or debt instruments is a tax resident of an EU/EEA member state.
 - The purpose for the issuance of the bonds or other debt instruments is that the proceeds will be used for granting a loan to a Bulgarian tax resident company.
 - The bonds or other debt instruments are issued on a regulated market in Bulgaria or another EU/EEA member state.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Bulgarian companies are subject to corporate tax on their worldwide income. Bulgarian companies are companies incorporated in Bulgaria. Foreign companies are taxed in Bulgaria on their profits generated from activities conducted through a permanent establishment in the country and on income from Bulgarian sources.

Rates of corporate tax. The corporate tax rate is 10%.

A 10% tax is imposed on certain expenses, such as employee-related, in-kind fringe benefits and representation-related expenses, thereby increasing the effective tax rate for companies incurring such expenses (see Section D).

Capital gains and losses. Capital gains from disposals of assets, including shares, are subject to tax at the standard corporate tax rate of 10%. No rollover relief is provided. Capital losses are deductible for tax purposes.

Capital gains derived from the sale of shares through the Bulgarian stock market or stock exchanges in EU or EEA countries are exempt from tax. Similarly, losses from sale of shares through such stock exchanges are not deductible for tax purposes.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. Annual tax returns must be filed by 31 March of the year following the tax year.

Companies subject to tax must make monthly advance payments of tax. Only persons that have net sales revenue from the preceding year in excess of BGN3 million must make monthly advance payments. Newly established companies and companies with sales of less than BGN300,000 for the preceding tax year are not required to make advance payments. These taxable persons may opt for quarterly advance payments. Companies with sales ranging from BGN300,000 to BGN3 million for the preceding tax year are subject to quarterly advance corporate tax payments. The tax base for the monthly advance payments is one-twelfth of the company's forecasted annual taxable income for the tax year. The tax base of the quarterly advance payments is one-fourth of the company's forecasted annual taxable income for the tax year. The tax rate for calculating the advance payments is 10%. No quarterly payment is required for the last quarter.

The monthly advance payments for January, February and March are due on 15 April of the current tax year. For the months from April through December, the monthly advance payments are due on the 15th day of the respective month. The quarterly advance payments for the first and second quarters are due on the 15th day after the end of the respective quarter. For the third quarter, the advance payment is due on 15 December. Companies must pay the corporate tax due for the tax year, less the advance installments, by 31 March of the following year.

The tax on certain expenses (see Section D) is payable on an annual basis by 31 March of the following year.

Dividends. A 5% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid by Bulgarian companies to companies resident for tax purposes in non-EU/EEA countries, as well as on hidden profit distributions to residents of EU/EEA countries.

Remittances of profits by branches to their home countries are not subject to withholding tax.

Foreign tax relief. Bulgarian companies are entitled to a tax credit for identical or similar foreign taxes imposed abroad. The tax credit is limited to the amount of the Bulgarian tax that would have been paid in Bulgaria on the income subject to the foreign tax. In addition, a per-country limitation applies. Bulgarian tax treaties normally provide an exemption from Bulgarian taxation for income from foreign real estate and foreign permanent establishments.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable income is based on annual accounts prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or, for small and medium-sized enterprises, Bulgarian accounting standards. However, taxable income does not equal the profit shown in the accounts, because certain adjustments to expenses are required for tax purposes with respect to items, such as accrual for bonuses, unused leave, depreciation and impairment of assets.

The write-down of assets as a result of impairment is not deductible for tax purposes. The loss is deductible on realization.

Inventories. All cost methods that are applicable under IFRS may be used for tax purposes. For manufacturing entities, the quantity of raw material exceeding the usual quantity of raw materials required for the production of a particular unit is treated as avoidance of taxation and is subject to adjustment for tax purposes.

Provisions. Impairments and write-offs of receivables are not deductible for tax purposes until their materialization or the expiration of the five-year statute of limitation to pursue the claim at court. Provisions for payables are not deductible for tax purposes until their materialization.

Tax depreciation. Tax depreciation of fixed assets is determined using the straight-line method. The law provides the following tax depreciation rates for categories of assets.

Category	Assets	Rate (%)
1	Buildings, facilities, communication devices, electricity carriers and communication lines	4
2	Machines, manufacturing equipment and other equipment	30 (a)
3	Transportation vehicles, excluding automobiles, road coverings and aircraft runways	10
4	Computers, software and the right to use software, and mobile phones	50
5	Automobiles	25
6	Intangibles and other tangible assets that are legally protected for a limited time period	– (b)
7	Other tangible assets	15

(a) The rate may increase to as high as 50% for new machines for investment purposes.

(b) The depreciation rate is determined by dividing 100 by the number of years of the legal restriction. The maximum rate is 33⅓%.

The Corporate Income Taxation Act contains measures requiring companies to prepare tax depreciation plans.

Goodwill arising from business combinations is not treated as a depreciable asset for tax purposes.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward for five years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Bulgarian law does not include measures for filing consolidated returns or relieving losses within a group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; imposed on all domestic supplies of goods and services, imports and intra-EU acquisitions in Bulgaria	20
Tax on expenses; imposed on payers of fringe benefits, representation-related expenses and car expenses for management purposes; amount is not further subject to tax in the hands of the recipient	10
Real estate property tax; rate varies by municipality	0.01 to 0.45
Real estate transfer tax; rate varies by municipality	0.1 to 3

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Bulgarian currency is the leva (BGN). The exchange rate of the leva against the euro (EUR) is fixed at BGN1.95583 = EUR1.

Bulgaria does not impose foreign-exchange controls. However, some reporting requirements exist.

Each business transaction between local and foreign persons that involves financial credits or direct investment of a local company or sole proprietor abroad, must be declared for statistical purposes to the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB) within 15 days after the date of the transaction.

Under the act, bank payments of up to BGN25,000 may be made freely after the payer declares the purpose of the payments. For payments over BGN25,000, certain requirements must be satisfied, including the submission of certain documents to the bank.

The act does not restrict the amount of foreign currency that may be purchased or imported into Bulgaria. Bulgarian and foreign individuals may export foreign currency of up to the equivalent of EUR10,000 without filing a declaration. The individual must file a declaration for exports exceeding EUR10,000. For exports of cash exceeding EUR25,000 or the equivalent in another currency, the individual must provide to the customs authorities a certificate from the tax authorities stating that he or she has no outstanding tax liabilities.

Debt-to-equity rules. Thin-capitalization provisions regulate the deductibility of interest expenses related to certain transactions such as the following:

- Loans from related and unrelated parties
- Financial leases entered into with related parties
- Bank loans obtained from related parties or guaranteed by related parties

If the total amount of debt of a company exceeds three times the company's equity, the thin-capitalization restrictions on tax deductibility are triggered. The tax deductibility for the net amount of the interest expenses subject to the thin-capitalization provisions (after deduction of any interest income) is limited to 75% of Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT). If the financial result before taking into account the interest expense is a loss, the entire amount of the interest expense is nondeductible.

The add-back under the Bulgarian thin-capitalization rules may be a timing difference because the thin-capitalization rules allow for a five-year carryforward of disallowed interest expenses, subject to the application of the limitations described above.

Hidden distributions of profit. Adjustments to taxable income as a result of violations of the arm's-length principle are treated as hidden distributions of profit. Hidden distributions are treated like dividends and are accordingly subject to 5% withholding tax. In addition, an administrative sanction in the amount of 20% of the distributed amount is imposed. However, voluntary disclosure of hidden-profit distributions in the annual corporate income tax return relieves taxpayers of the aforementioned administrative penalty. The definition of hidden profit distribution has been amended to include amounts not related to the business activity or exceeding the customary market levels for both expenses accrued and for amounts paid or distributed in any form in favor of shareholders, partners or persons related to them, excluding dividends.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates of withholding tax in Bulgaria's tax treaties are described in the following table.

	Dividends (y) %	Interest (ss) %	Royalties %
Albania	5/15 (h)	10	10
Algeria	10	10	10
Armenia	5/10 (m)	5/10 (ll)	5/10 (mm)
Austria	0/5 (tt)	0/5 (uu)	5 (vv)
Azerbaijan	8	0/7 (dd)	5/10 (ee)
Bahrain	0/5 (nn)	5	0/5 (oo)
Belarus	10	10	10
Belgium	10	10	5
Canada	10/15 (n)	0/10 (aaa)	10
China	10	10	7/10 (a)
Croatia	5	5	0
Cyprus	5/10 (r)	7	10
Czech Republic	10	10	10
Denmark	5/15 (b)	0	0
Egypt	10	12.5	12.5
Estonia	0/5 (ff)	0/5 (gg)	5
Finland	10 (c)	0	0/5 (d)
France	5/15 (e)	0	5
Georgia	10	10	10
Germany	5/15 (qq)	0/5 (rr)	5
Greece	10	10	10
Hungary	10	10	10
India	15	0/15 (bbb)	15/20 (ccc)
Indonesia	15	10	10
Iran	7.5	5	5
Ireland	5/10 (r)	5	10
Israel	7.5	5/10 (u)	7.5
Italy	10	0	5
Japan	10/15 (f)	10	10
Jordan	10	0/10 (hh)	10
Kazakhstan	10	10	10
Korea (North)	10	10	10
Korea (South)	5/10 (j)	0/10 (eee)	5
Kuwait	0/5 (v)	5	10
Latvia	5/10 (b)	5	5/7 (w)
Lebanon	5	7	5
Lithuania	0/10 (aa)	10	10
Luxembourg	5/15 (h)	0/10 (kk)	5
Macedonia	5/15 (p)	0/10 (hh)	10
Malta	0 (g)	0	10
Moldova	5/15 (h)	10	10
Mongolia	10	10	10
Morocco	7/10 (q)	10	10
Netherlands	5/15 (i)	0	0/5 (pp)
Norway	15	0	0
Poland	10	10	5
Portugal	10/15 (ddd)	10	10
Qatar	0	0/3 (ww)	5
Romania	10/15 (l)	15	15
Russian Federation	15	15	15
Singapore	5	5	5
Slovak Republic	10	10	10
Slovenia	5/10 (b)	5	5/10 (x)
South Africa	5/15 (h)	5	5/10 (z)
Spain	5/15 (i)	0	0

	Dividends (y) %	Interest (ss) %	Royalties %
Sweden	10	0	5
Switzerland	10 (xx)	5 (yy)	0
Syria	10	10	18
Thailand	10	10/15 (s)	5/15 (t)
Turkey	10/15 (o)	10	10
Ukraine	5/15 (i)	10	10
United Arab Emirates	0/5 (ii)	0/2 (jj)	0/5 (jj)
United Kingdom	10	0	0
United States	0/5/10 (bb)	0/5/10 (cc)	5
Uzbekistan	10	0/10 (xx)	10
Vietnam	15	10	15
Yugoslavia	5/15 (h)	10	10
Zimbabwe	10/20 (k)	10	10
Non-treaty countries	5	10	10

- (a) The 7% rate applies to royalties for the right to use industrial, commercial and scientific equipment; the 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (b) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company, other than a partnership, holding directly more than 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (c) This rate applies to dividends paid from Finland to Bulgaria. The treaty does not provide a withholding rate for dividends paid from Bulgaria to Finland.
- (d) The 5% rate applies to royalties for specified types of intellectual property. The rate for other royalties is 0%.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company, other than a general partnership, that holds directly at least 15% of the capital of the payer; the 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (f) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a legal person owning at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer for at least six months before the end of the accounting period for which the distribution of profits is made. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (g) The rate is 0% for dividends paid from Bulgaria to Malta. For dividends paid from Malta to Bulgaria, the withholding tax is the lower of 30% of the gross dividend or the tax imposed on the profits out of which the dividends are paid.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company owning directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer; the 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company, other than a general partnership, owning directly at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (j) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that is the beneficial owner of the dividends and holds at least 15% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (k) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (l) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds more than 25% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends has invested at least USD100,000 or an equivalent amount in another currency in the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (n) The rate of 10% applies to dividends paid by a Canadian investment company, of which at least 10% of the voting shares are controlled directly or indirectly by a foreign company. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (o) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company, other than a general partnership, that holds at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (p) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company, other than a partnership, holding directly at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (q) The 7% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company, other than a partnership, holding directly at least 15% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.

- (r) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company owning directly at least 25% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (s) The 10% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions, including insurance companies. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (t) The 5% rate applies to royalties received for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (u) The 5% rate applies to interest on loans from banks or financial institutions. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (v) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company, other than a partnership, holding directly more than 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (w) The 7% rate applies to royalties received for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights, patents, logos, models, plans, secret formulas or processes. The 5% rate applies to other royalties.
- (x) The 5% rate applies to royalties received for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights (except for cinematographic movies), or scientific, commercial or industrial equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (y) A 0% rate applies to dividends paid to entities from EU countries if certain conditions are satisfied.
- (z) The 5% rate applies to copyright royalties and other similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of cultural, dramatic, musical or other artistic works (but not including royalties with respect to motion picture films and works on film or videotape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with television) and to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (aa) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company, other than a general partnership, that holds at least 10% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (bb) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns directly at least 10% of the voting stock of the company paying the dividends. The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a pension fund resident for tax purposes in the United States. Other conditions must also be observed.
- (cc) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exist:
- The beneficial owner is an institution wholly owned by the state.
 - The beneficial owner is a financial institution, provided the interest is not paid with respect to a back-to-back loan.
 - The beneficial owner is a pension fund, provided that the interest is not derived from the carrying on of a business, directly or indirectly, by such pension fund.
 - The interest concerns debt claims guaranteed, insured or financed by the state.
- The 10% rate applies to the following payments:
- Contingent interest arising in the United States that does not qualify as portfolio interest under US law
 - Interest arising in Bulgaria that is determined with reference to receipts, sales, income, profits or other cash flow of the debtor or a related person, to a change in the value of any property of the debtor or a related person or to a dividend, partnership distribution or similar payment made by the debtor or a related person
- The 5% rate applies to other cases.
- (dd) The 0% rate applies if either of the following applies:
- The payer or the recipient of the interest is the government, an administrative territorial subdivision or a local authority thereof, the national bank of either contracting state, the state or the State Oil Fund of Azerbaijan.
 - The interest is paid with respect to a loan guaranteed by any of the institutions mentioned in the first bullet.
- The 7% rate applies to other cases.
- (ee) The 5% rate applies to royalties received for the use of patents, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or for information, regarding industrial, commercial and scientific experience (know-how). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ff) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company holding directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (gg) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exists:
- The interest is paid to the government, local authority or the central bank of a contracting state.
 - The interest is paid on a loan granted, insured or guaranteed by any of the institutions mentioned in the first bullet.
 - The interest is paid with respect to the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
 - The interest is paid on a loan granted by a bank.

- (hh) The 0% rate applies to interest originating from one of the contracting states that is paid to the government or the central bank of the other state.
- (ii) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the income derived from one of the contracting states is any of the following:
- The other state or a political subdivision, local government, local authority or the central bank of the other state
 - The Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, Abu Dhabi Investment Council, International Petroleum Investment Company or any other institution created by the government, a political subdivision, a local authority or a local government of the other state, which is recognized as an integral part of the government, as agreed in an exchange of letters between the competent authorities of the contracting states
- (jj) The 0% rate applies to income originating from one of the contracting states that is paid to any of the following:
- The other state, a political subdivision, a local government, a local authority or the central bank of the other state
 - The Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, Dubai Investment Office, International Petroleum Investment Company, Abu Dhabi Investment Council or any other institution created by the government, a political subdivision, a local authority or a local government of the other state, which is recognized as an integral part of the government, as agreed through the exchange of letters between the competent authorities of the contracting states
- (kk) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exists:
- The interest is paid with respect to the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
 - The interest is paid with respect to the sale on credit of goods or merchandise delivered by an enterprise to another enterprise.
 - The interest is paid on a loan, not represented by bearer shares, granted by a financial institution or by the government.
- (ll) The 5% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by banks or financial institutions.
- (mm) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, and films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting.
- (nn) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to the government, a local authority, statutory body, agency, the national bank or a wholly owned company of a contracting state.
- (oo) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid to the government, a local authority, statutory body, agency, the national bank or a wholly owned company of a contracting state.
- (pp) The 0% rate applies as long as the Netherlands' tax laws do not levy a tax at source on royalties.
- (qq) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the income owns at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (rr) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on the following loans:
- Loans granted or guaranteed by the Bulgarian government or municipal and state institutions
 - Loans guaranteed by Germany with respect to exports or foreign direct investment or granted by the government of Germany, the Deutsche Bundesbank, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau or the Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft
 - Loans related to the sale on credit of equipment and merchandise
 - Loans granted by banks
- (ss) A 0% rate (unless explicitly indicated otherwise in the table) broadly applies to interest paid to governments, statutory bodies or central banks. Under certain treaties, it may also extend to other financial institutions and/or local authorities, subject to explicit reference in the respective double tax treaty.
- (tt) A 0% rate applies to dividends distributed to Austrian companies. A 5% rate applies to distributions to partnerships and in all other cases.
- (uu) A 0% rate applies to interest paid on the following loans:
- Loans granted by banks
 - Loans granted to the government of Austria or to the government of Bulgaria
 - Loans granted, insured or guaranteed by the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG or any comparable Bulgarian institution for purposes of promoting exports
 - Loans granted in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- A 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (vv) A 5% rate applies to royalties.

- (ww) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by the Bulgarian National Bank, the Qatar Central Bank, the Qatar Investment Fund, the capital pension authority of Qatar, administrative authorities, the Qatar Development Bank, other financial institutions wholly owned by the government of Qatar and other banks or institutions mutually agreed on by the contracting states.
- (xx) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by the Bulgarian National Bank or, in the case of Uzbekistan, by the Central Bank or the National Bank of the Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or any other similar financial institution as agreed through an exchange of letters between the competent authorities of the contracting states.
- (yy) A 0% rate applies to dividends distributed to the following beneficial owners:
- Resident companies holding directly at least 10% of the capital in the company paying the dividend for at least one year before the payment of the dividend
 - Pension schemes
 - The central bank of the other contracting state
- A 10% rate will apply to distributions to partnerships and in all other cases.
- (zz) A 0% rate applies to interest paid on the following loans:
- Loans related to the sale on credit of equipment, merchandise or services
 - Loans granted by financial institutions
 - Loans granted to pension schemes
 - Loans granted to the government of Bulgaria or the government of Switzerland, a political subdivision or local authority, or the central bank of Bulgaria or Switzerland
 - Loans granted by a company to a company of the other contracting state if such company has directly held 10% of the capital for at least one year before the payment of the interest or if both companies are held by a third company and such company has directly held at least 10% of the capital of the first company and 10% of the capital of the second company, for at least one year before the payment of the interest
- (aaa) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on the following loans:
- Bonds or similar obligations of the government, political subdivisions or local authorities
 - Loans granted by the government or state-owned central banks
 - Loans and credits made, guaranteed or insured by the Export Development Corporation
 - Loans made, guaranteed or insured by the Bulgarian National Bank, the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank or other entity as agreed through an exchange of letters between the competent authorities of the contracting states
- (bbb) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on the following loans:
- Loans granted by the government, political subdivisions, local authorities or the central banks
 - Loans and credits extended or endorsed by the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank and the Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) to the extent such interest is attributable to financing of exports and imports only, as well as by other institutions in charge of public financing of external trade
 - Loans and credits extended or endorsed by other persons to the extent that the loan or credit is approved by the government
- (ccc) The 15% rate applies to royalties relating to copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, other than cinematographic films or films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting. The 20% rate applies to other royalties and technical service fees.
- (ddd) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner held directly 25% of the capital of the paying entity for an uninterrupted period of at least two years before the payment of the dividend.
- (eee) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on the following loans:
- Loans granted by the government, political subdivisions, local authorities or the central banks
 - Loans or credits made or guaranteed by the Export Import Bank of Korea and Korea Development Bank, as well as by the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, or any other institution as agreed through an exchange of letters between the competent authorities of the contracting states
 - Loans related to the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment

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A. At a glance

Tax on Profit Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Withholding Tax (%) (a)	
Dividends	14
Interest	14
Royalties	14
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (b)

- (a) The listed withholding tax rates apply to payments to nonresident taxpayers. For a listing of withholding taxes applicable to payments to resident taxpayers and further details regarding withholding taxes applicable to nonresident taxpayers, see Section B.
- (b) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Tax on profit. Tax on profit is calculated on taxable income inclusive of capital gains and passive income, such as interest, royalties and rent.

The tax on profit is imposed on the worldwide income of resident taxpayers. It is imposed on the Cambodian-source income of nonresident taxpayers. For companies, resident taxpayers are enterprises organized, managed or having a principal place of business in Cambodia. A company that is not a resident taxpayer and that receives income from a Cambodian source is considered to be a nonresident taxpayer.

Tax on profit rates. The standard rate of tax on profit for legal persons is 20%.

A tax rate of 30% applies to income derived from oil or natural gas production sharing contracts and from the exploitation of natural resources including timber, ore, gold, and precious stones.

A tax rate of 5% is imposed on the gross premium income of insurance companies engaged in the providing of insurance or reinsurance for life, property or other risks.

Minimum tax. Minimum tax is a separate annual tax imposed at a rate of 1% of annual turnover inclusive of all taxes, except value-added tax (VAT). If the tax on profit liability exceeds the amount of the minimum tax, the taxpayer is not liable for the minimum tax.

Additional Tax on Profit. Additional Tax on Profit (AToP) is imposed on the distribution of retained earnings to local and overseas shareholders. AToP is payable by the distributing company. The AToP rate varies according to the rate of tax on profit that was imposed on the retained earnings. The following are the rates of AToP.

Rate of tax on profits (%)	Amount of AToP
0	Dividend x 20/100
9	Dividend x 11/91
20	0
30	0

Investment incentives. A Qualified Investment Project (QIP) registered and approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia is entitled to the incentives described below.

An exemption from minimum tax and an exemption from the tax on profit apply for a period that consists of the Trigger Period plus 3 years plus the Priority Period. The maximum Trigger Period is the first year of profit or the third year after the QIP earns its first revenue, whichever is earlier. The Priority Period, which is specified in the Finance Law and varies by project, may have a duration of up to three years.

QIPs are also eligible for import duty exemption with respect to the importation of production equipment, construction materials, raw materials, intermediate goods and accessories that serve production.

Capital gains. All realized gains (including capital gains) are considered to be income. Tax on capital gains is not separately imposed in Cambodia. Capital gains derived from the disposal of fixed assets are treated as ordinary income and generally taxed at the standard tax on profit rate of 20%.

Administration. Resident taxpayers must file annual tax on profit or minimum tax returns within three months after the end of the tax year.

Resident taxpayers must make monthly prepayments of tax on profit, which are each equal to 1% of monthly turnover inclusive of all taxes, except VAT. The prepayments must be made by the 15th day of the month following the month in which the tax liability arose. The tax payment can be used to offset the annual tax on

profit or minimum tax liability. Prepayments of tax on profit are not required during the period of exemption from the tax on profit.

Dividends. Dividends paid to nonresident taxpayers are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 14%.

Withholding taxes

Payments to resident taxpayers. Resident taxpayers carrying on business in Cambodia must withhold tax from payments made to other resident taxpayers at the following rates.

Payment	Rate (%)
Interest paid to recipients other than domestic banks and saving institutions	15
Interest paid on non-fixed term saving accounts by domestic banks or saving institutions	4
Interest paid on fixed-term saving accounts by domestic banks or saving institutions	6
Royalties	15
Rent paid for movable and immovable property	10
Payments to individuals for services, including management, consulting and similar services	15

Payments to nonresident taxpayers. Resident taxpayers must withhold tax at a rate of 14% on the following payments to nonresident taxpayers:

- Dividends
- Interest
- Royalties, rent, and other income connected with the use of property
- Compensation for management or technical services (not defined)

Deemed interest. Effective from 2 October 2013, interest expense is not deemed by the tax authorities with respect to loans recorded in the enterprise's balance sheet for withholding tax purposes, regardless of whether a record of interest expense appears in the income statement of the enterprise.

In general, the above withholding taxes are considered to be final taxes. However, the withholding tax on rent paid to registered resident taxpayers may be offset against the tax on profit liability.

If withholding tax is not withheld from the recipient, it is borne by the payer. Accordingly, the withholding tax is not deductible for purposes of the tax on profit.

Withholding tax returns and payments. Resident taxpayers must submit withholding tax returns and remit withholding taxes to the tax authorities by the 15th day of the following month.

Foreign tax relief. Cambodia allows a credit against the tax on profit for foreign taxes paid on foreign-source income if supporting documentation exists.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable profit equals the difference between total income and allowed expenses that are incurred to carry on the business.

Allowable deductions include most expenses incurred in the course of carrying on a business enterprise with certain limitations. These limitations include the following:

- The deduction of charitable contributions to specified organizations is limited to 5% of taxable profit before deducting the amount of the charitable contributions.
- Depreciation is allowed as a deduction in accordance with rates and methods set forth in the tax regulations.
- Deductions for interest are limited to interest income plus 50% of taxable profit excluding interest income and expenses. The disallowed interest may be carried forward to subsequent years and deducted subject to the same limitations (also, see *Special rules for loans*).

Non deductible expenses include the following:

- Expenses incurred on activities generally considered to be amusement, recreation, entertainment or on the use of any means with respect to such activities
- Losses on direct or indirect sales or exchanges of property between related parties
- Penalties, additional tax and late payment interest imposed for violation of the tax regulations
- Donations, grants or subsidies made to other than specified organizations

Special rules for loans. For tax on profit purposes, the market interest rate is determined in accordance with following:

- Annual average interest rate of Singapore Interbank Offered Rate (SIBOR) plus 6% for overseas loans
- Annual average interest rate of National Bank of Cambodia for domestic loans

Interest expense that is higher than the market value is adjusted, and the exceeding amount is excluded from the deductible interest expense for tax on profit purposes.

In assessing the taxable income of an enterprise, the tax authorities do not deem a subsidy with respect to a loan without interest or with interest below the market rate.

However, each loan must be supported by a loan contract or agreement certified by the lawyers for both parties and related cash transfer documents with respect to the loan contract or agreement. In addition, the loan must be clearly recorded in the accounting books. If the enterprise does not have the supporting loan documents, the loans are considered taxable income for tax on profit purposes.

Provisions. Provisions for losses or expenses that have not occurred are not allowed for tax purposes even if the incurrence of such losses or expenses is probable. However, domestic banks or savings institutions may establish provisions for bad debts.

Tax depreciation and amortization. The tax regulations divide fixed assets into four classes for purposes of depreciation and specify the depreciation methods and rates for the classes. The following are the classes.

Classes	Assets	Method	Rate (%)
1	Building and structures	Straight-line	5
2	Computers, electronic information systems, software and data handling equipment	Declining-balance	50
3	Automobiles, trucks, and office furniture and equipment	Declining-balance	25
4	Other tangible property	Declining-balance	20

A QIP (see Section B) may apply a special depreciation rate of 40% in the year of purchase or in the first year the tangible assets are placed into operation, if later. If the enterprise elects to use the exemption period for the tax on profit, the special depreciation rate does not apply.

Intangible assets with a limited useful life, such as patents, copyrights, drawings, models, and franchises, can be amortized over their useful life on a straight-line basis. If the life of intangible assets cannot be determined, the assets are amortized using the straight-line method at a rate of 10%.

Relief for losses. Losses can be carried forward to offset future taxable profit for the following five years. The carryback of losses is not allowed.

The carryforward of losses is subject to restrictions including continuity of ownership and conducting the same business activities.

Groups of companies. Cambodia does not allow consolidated tax filing or provide other group tax relief.

D. Other significant taxes

Value-added tax. Resident taxpayers providing taxable supplies must register for value-added tax (VAT). Taxable supplies include supplies of goods or services by taxable persons in Cambodia.

The standard rate of VAT is 10%. A 0% rate of VAT applies to exports of goods and services including international transportation of passengers and goods and services with respect to such transportation. It also applies to enterprises in supporting industries and subcontractors that supply certain goods and services to exporters.

The tax law specifies certain non-taxable supplies.

A resident taxpayer must complete the registration for VAT within 30 days after the date on which it becomes a taxable person. The filing of the VAT returns and payment of VAT must be made by the 20th day of the following month.

Other taxes. Cambodia imposed various other taxes, including the following:

- Specific Tax on Certain Merchandises and Service
- Tax for Public Lighting
- Accommodation Tax

- Patent Tax
- Registration Tax (property transfer tax)
- Fiscal Stamp Tax
- Tax on Immovable Property
- Tax on Unused Land
- Tax on Means of Transportation

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Cambodian currency is the Khmer riel (KHR).

Cambodia does not impose any restrictions on the purchase of foreign currencies through authorized financial institutions.

F. Tax treaties

Cambodia has not entered into any double tax treaties.

Cameroon

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	38.5 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	38.5 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	38.5 (a)(c)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	16.5 (d)(e)
Interest	0 (f)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15
Fees for Technical Services, Digital Services and Professional Activities	15 (g)
Specific Payments to Resident Individuals or Companies	5.5 (h)
Branch Remittance Tax	16.5
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	4

- (a) The minimum tax is generally 1.1%, 3.3% or 5.5% of turnover. For further details, see Section B.
- (b) In certain circumstances, the tax is deferred or reduced (see Section B).
- (c) An optional final withholding tax is available for petroleum contractors and subcontractors of oil companies (foreign companies in Cameroon that have contracted with petroleum companies established in Cameroon). The rate of this special tax (TSR) is fixed at 15% of turnover. The 2011 Financial Law extended this tax regime to foreign individuals or companies that carry out activities on a casual (day-to-day) basis in Cameroon subject to the prior authorization of the Director General of Taxation, issued on written request of the service providers (companies) or authorized clients.
- (d) This withholding tax also applies to directors' fees, nondeductible expenses and adjustments of profits following a tax examination. The withholding tax also applies to allowances granted to members of commissions, ad hoc or permanent committees and to members of public, semipublic, regional or local bodies.
- (e) This withholding tax applies to residents and nonresidents.
- (f) Interest on savings of up to XAF10 million is exempt from withholding tax. Interest on state bonds is exempt from corporate income tax and the tax on movable capital (this tax is withheld at a rate of 16.5% from income on shares and negotiable bonds and from certain other income). The 2014 Financial Law

confirms that interest on loans paid to nonresident lenders or creditors is exempt from withholding tax.

- (g) This withholding tax applies to nonresidents. The 2012 Financial Law provides that this tax also applies to “software,” which is defined as computer applications and programs relating to the operation or functioning of an enterprise.
- (h) This withholding tax applies to fees, commissions, emoluments and remuneration for services that are paid to resident individuals or companies. These payments include the following:
 - Payments made to persons in the self-employed professions, such as consultants, experts, architects, physicians, auditors in charge of damages, trade intermediaries and salesmen
 - Payments made to magistrates and representatives of the law (attorneys, bailiffs and notaries)
 - Payments made to forwarding agents, customs brokers, stevedores, accounting firms and internet service providers.

The withholding tax does not apply to payments made for services related to transport, bank interest, insurance premiums and commissions, air ticket expenses and commissions, and water, electricity and telephone expenses. The 10% surtax applies to the withholding tax rate of 5%, resulting in a total withholding tax rate of 5.5%.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Cameroonian companies are taxed on the territoriality principle. As a result, Cameroonian companies carrying on a trade or business outside Cameroon are not taxed in Cameroon on their foreign-source profits. Cameroonian companies are those registered in Cameroon, regardless of the nationalities of their shareholders or where they are managed and controlled. Foreign companies with activities in Cameroon are subject to Cameroonian corporate tax on Cameroonian-source profits.

Tax rates. The regular corporate income tax rate is 38.5% (35% plus a 10% council surtax). For companies operating under the real earnings tax regime, the minimum tax payable is 1.1% (1% plus the 10% surtax) of annual gross sales (turnover) for the preceding fiscal year. The minimum tax payable is increased to 1.65% for companies under the basic tax regime. The minimum tax payable is higher for companies under the simplified tax regime (3.3% for non-importing traders, and 5.5% for producers, service providers and importation traders). The minimum tax is creditable against corporate tax due for the current financial year.

Profits realized in Cameroon by branches of foreign companies are presumed to be distributed and are consequently subject to a branch withholding tax of 16.5% on after-tax income. This rate is subject to reduction by treaty.

Deductions at source or advance payments apply to all purchases and importations by traders, including the following:

- Purchases and importations by traders subject to the flat-rate tax system
- Purchases of goods by traders from manufacturers, farmers, importers, wholesalers, retail-wholesalers and forestry operators
- Purchases of petroleum products by petrol station owners
- Purchases of staple products by exporters
- Purchases and importations by enterprises that do not hold the taxpayer’s card (non-registered enterprises)

Exceptions to the advance payment rule apply to the following:

- Importation of goods by traders under the Specialized Management Units of the Directorate General of Taxation

- Purchases of goods by the state, councils and persons living abroad
- Purchases by registered industrialists for the operation of their enterprises if they are assessed under the real earnings tax system

The following are the applicable tax rates for advance payments:

- 0.5% for purchases of petroleum products by petrol station owners
- 1% of the amount of operations realized by registered traders under the real earnings tax regime
- 3% of the amount of operations realized by traders that are not importers and non-registered traders, if the traders are under the simplified tax system
- 5% of the amount of operations realized by registered importers that are subject to the simplified tax system
- 10% for transactions carried out by non-registered enterprises and by taxpayers engaging in imports operations, if they are subject to the flat-rate tax

The above rates are added to the sales price or customs value of the goods purchased. The advance payments are calculated without the council surtax of 10%. For companies, advance payments are creditable against their future monthly tax installments or minimum tax.

Corporations may apply for various categories of priority status and corresponding tax exemptions. The priority status varies depending on the nature of the project and the level of investments.

Investment incentives. The law of 18 April 2013 introduced investment incentives, which are summarized below.

Installation phase. Incentives that are available during the installation phase (five years after the issuance of the approval) include exemption from registration duties, transfer duties, customs duties and value-added tax for certain items.

Operational phase. Incentives available during the operational phase (10 years for all companies qualifying for the incentives) include exemptions or reductions with respect to minimum tax, corporate tax, customs duties on certain items and other specified taxes and fees.

In addition, companies may carry forward losses to the fifth year following the year in which the losses are incurred.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the regular corporate rate. Capital gains include gains on the sale of real estate, corporate shares and business assets. The tax, however, can be deferred or eliminated in the event of a merger.

If the business is totally or partially transferred or discontinued (such as in the event of a merger, liquidation or sale of the business), only one-half of the net capital gains is taxed if the event occurs less than five years after the start-up or purchase of the business, and only one-third of the gains is taxed if the event occurs five years or more after the business is begun or purchased.

Capital gains realized on the Cameroonian stock market are exempt from corporate income tax and the tax on movable capital. However, under the 2014 Financial Law, capital gains realized in Cameroon or abroad that are derived from the sale of shares by

an individual or corporate entity holding an exploitation or exploration permit for natural resources extracted from the Cameroonian subsoil are subject to income tax on the gains.

Administration. The fiscal year runs from 1 January to 31 December. However, companies that started operating during the six-month period before the prescribed closing date can report their first results at the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which they began activities.

Corporate income tax must be paid by the deadline for filing the tax return. Companies must file their income tax return by 15 March of the year following the fiscal year. Late returns are subject to interest of 1.5% of the tax due per month of delay. In addition, late payments are subject to a penalty of 10% per month of delay, up to a maximum of 30% of the tax due. This penalty applies only if payments are made at the initiative of the taxpayers. It does not apply in the case of a tax audit.

The minimum tax is paid in accordance with the same rules applicable to the payment of corporate income tax. Manufacturers, farmers, wholesalers, retail-wholesalers, forestry operators, petrol station owners and exporters must pay to the tax authorities the advance payment of tax on purchases by the 15th day of the month following the month of the purchase (for further details regarding advance payments, see *Tax rates*).

Dividends. Dividends paid to residents in Cameroon are subject to a 16.5% withholding tax (15% plus the 10% council surtax). Resident recipients must include the gross dividend in taxable income, but they receive a corresponding 16.5% tax credit to prevent double taxation. Dividends paid to nonresidents are subject to a 16.5% withholding tax, which is a final tax.

A parent corporation may exclude up to 90% of the dividends received from a 25%-owned subsidiary if the parent company and the subsidiary have their registered office in a Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) country (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon). In this case, however, no withholding tax credit is allowed. Instead, the tax can be offset against any withholding tax due on its own dividend distributions.

Foreign tax relief. In general, foreign tax credits are not allowed; income of residents and nonresidents subject to foreign tax that is not exempt from Cameroonian tax under the territoriality principle is taxable, net of the foreign tax. The French tax treaty, however, provides a tax credit that corresponds to withholding tax on passive income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles and the OHADA (organization for the harmonization of business law in French-speaking Africa) standard statements.

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law or by the provisions of an international convention. Expenses that are not deductible include the following:

- Head office overhead, research costs and technical, financial and administrative assistance fees paid to residents or nonresidents that exceed any of the following:
 - 5% of taxable profits for ordinary law companies before their deduction.
 - 2.5% of turnover for public works projects.
 - 7.5% of turnover for design and engineering services.
- Royalties from patents, brands, models or designs paid to a non-CEMAC corporation participating directly or indirectly in the management of, or owning shares in, the Cameroonian corporation.
- Rent expense for movable equipment paid to a shareholder that manages the company in fact or by right and holds, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the capital.
- Losses related to bad debts that do not comply with the enforcement measures provided in the OHADA Uniform Act relating to the organization of simplified procedures for collection and enforcement.
- Liberalities, gifts and subsidies exceeding 0.5% of the turnover of research, philanthropic, development, educational, sports, scientific, social and family institutions or bodies.
- Gifts and subsidies exceeding 5% of turnover of clubs participating in official national competitions and the bodies in charge of organizing these competitions.
- Interest paid to shareholders in excess of the central bank annual rate plus two points. Under the 2014 Financial Law, the deductibility of interest paid to shareholders owning directly or indirectly at least 25% of the capital or voting rights of the company is subject to the following two cumulative conditions:
 - Interest paid may not exceed one and one-half of the amount of real capital for all shareholders.
 - Interest paid to such affiliates may not exceed 25% of the income before income tax and deduction of such interest and depreciation.
- Commissions and brokerage fees for services on behalf of companies located in Cameroon that exceed 5% of purchased imports and sales of exports.
- Remuneration granted to wage earners that are excessive in comparison to the services rendered and that do not correspond to effective work and conventional norms.
- Amounts set aside for self-insurance.
- Certain specific charges (such as contributions other than those for retirement paid to a foreign social security organization, which are deductible up to a limit of 15%, and premium insurance paid to companies located in Cameroon for employees' retirement indemnities), gifts, subsidies and penalties (to some extent).
- Expenses paid in cash of XAF1 million or more. The XAF1 million limit is assessed with respect to the total amount of specific expenses recorded in the expenditures account. Accordingly, splitting an expense worth XAF1 million into two equal parts of XAF500,000 each and paying them in cash does not result in the deductibility of the expenses. Under the 2014 Financial Law, all reimbursements of loan advances to shareholders paid in cash are treated as dividends and are accordingly subject to dividend withholding tax.

- Expenses paid to local suppliers without reference to a Cameroonian tax identification number and without an invoice that complies with the standard requirements for the deductibility of expenses.
- Remuneration paid to liberal professionals in violation of the regulations governing their respective professions.
- Expenses for services and certain purchases paid to natural persons or nonresident legal entities established in territories or states considered to be tax havens.
- Disbursements from tax havens invoiced to local companies by other companies located in or outside tax havens.

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the acquisition cost or at the lower of cost or market value. Cost must be determined on a weighted-average cost-price method. The first-in, first-out (FIFO) method is also generally acceptable.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must establish certain provisions, such as a provision for a risk of loss or for certain expenses. These provisions are normally deductible for tax purposes if they provide for clearly specified losses or expenses that are probably going to occur and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Insurance companies may deduct technical provisions provided by the Conférence Interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurance (CIMA) Code.

Capital allowances. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at rates specified by the tax law. Small equipment and other items that have a value not exceeding XAF400,000 without tax are directly accounted for as charges and considered deductible expenses.

Legal revaluation of fixed assets. The 2011 Financial Law established a regime for the legal revaluation of tangible and intangible fixed assets, regardless of whether the assets are depreciable. The revaluation must occur by 31 December 2013. The capital gain resulting from revaluation is subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 5%. This is a final tax. The 5% withholding tax is not due if the amount of the capital gain is reinvested within two financial years.

Relief for tax losses. Losses may be carried forward for four years; losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. The Cameroonian tax law does not provide for the fiscal integration of Cameroonian companies equivalent to a consolidated filing position.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on transactions carried out in Cameroon; certain transactions are exempt	
Standard rate	19.25
Exports	0

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Business license; rate varies depending on the amount of turnover	Various
Radio-television tax, equal to the business license; payable by companies subject to the business license	Various
Registration duties, on transfers of real property or businesses	2 to 15
Payroll taxes, paid by employer	2.5
Social security contributions on an employee's annual gross salary, limited annually to XAF3,600,000	
Family allowances, paid by employer	3.7 to 7
Old age, disability and survivor's pension; paid by Employer	4.2
Employee	2.8
Social security contributions on an employee's annual gross salary for job-related accidents and diseases; paid by employer	1.75 to 5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Exchange control regulations exist in Cameroon for financial transfers outside the franc zone, which is the monetary zone including France and its former overseas colonies. A CEMAC rule (No. 0200/CEMAC/UMAC/CM, dated 29 April 2000) applies to all of the CEMAC countries.

Transfer pricing. In 2012, Article M19 bis in Book II of the General Tax Code on Manual of Tax Procedures was introduced to increase the regulation and control of transfer pricing.

Under the new rules, if in the course of an accounts auditing, the administration has evidence that a company has indirectly transferred profit, the administration may request that the company provide information and documents with respect to certain items, including the following:

- Relationships between the company and one or more companies or groups established outside Cameroon
- The pricing method for industrial, commercial or financial operations in which the company engages with the related parties mentioned in the first bullet and justification for this method and the agreed consideration in these operations
- The activities carried out by the related parties mentioned in the first bullet
- The tax treatment for the company and related parties mentioned in the first bullet with respect to the operations performed with the related parties

The 2014 Financial Law requires “a detailed statement of transactions with companies which control or which are controlled by them up to 25%, in addition to other existing disclosure and documentation requirements.”

Companies in the large taxpayers unit must transmit the following information to the tax authorities by 15 March of each year at the same time of the filing of the annual tax return:

- A statement of their shareholdings in other companies if the holdings exceed 25% of the share capital
- A detailed statement of intergroup transactions

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Canada	15/20 (a)	15/20 (a)	15/20 (a)
Central African Republic	– (c)	16.5 (b)	– (d)
Chad	– (c)	16.5 (b)	– (d)
Congo	– (c)	16.5 (b)	– (d)
Equatorial Guinea	– (c)	16.5 (b)	– (d)
France	15	16.5 (b)	7.5/15 (e)
Gabon	– (c)	16.5 (b)	– (d)
Tunisia	12	15	15
Non-treaty countries	16.5	0 (f)	15

- (a) The 15% rate applies to payments from a Cameroonian source. The 20% rate applies to payments from a Canadian source.
- (b) If from a Cameroonian source, the payments are subject to withholding tax under Cameroonian domestic tax law. See Section A.
- (c) Withholding rates are determined under the domestic tax law of the state of domicile of the payer.
- (d) Withholding tax is not imposed. The income is subject to tax in the state of the recipient.
- (e) The 7.5% rate applies to payments for financial services, accounting services and technical assistance. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (f) See footnote (f) to Section A.

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A. At a glance

Federal Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Federal Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	7.5 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	25 (c)
Interest	0/25 (d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	25 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	25 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	3
Carryforward	20

- (a) These 2013 rates are applied to general income that is not eligible for the manufacturing and processing deduction or the small business deduction. The calculation of the rate is discussed in Section B. Additional tax is levied by the provinces and territories of Canada, and the combined federal and provincial or territorial rates on general income may vary from approximately 20% to 31%.
- (b) 50% of capital gains is subject to tax.
- (c) Final tax applicable only to nonresidents. This rate may be reduced by a tax treaty (see Section F).
- (d) In general, no withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to payees who are dealing at arm's length with the payer. However, withholding tax at a rate of 25% typically applies to interest paid or credited to related nonresidents (the rate may be reduced by a tax treaty). Other specific exemptions or specific inclusions may apply to change the general rules noted above.
- (e) This tax is imposed in addition to the regular corporate income tax. For details, see Section B. The rate may be reduced by a tax treaty.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporations resident in Canada (whether owned by Canadians or nonresidents) are taxed on their worldwide income from all sources, including income from business or property and net taxable capital gains. Nonresident corporations are taxed only on certain Canadian-source income. In general, a corporation is deemed to be resident in Canada if it is incorporated in Canada or has its central mind and management located there.

If a tax treaty exists between Canada and the country in which a nonresident corporation is resident, the determination of whether a nonresident is taxable in Canada may be restricted or modified, and lower rates may apply. In general, Canada's tax treaties provide that a nonresident that is resident in a treaty country is subject to Canadian tax on income derived from carrying on business in Canada only if the nonresident has a Canadian permanent establishment.

Rates of income tax. Corporations are taxed by the federal government and by one or more provinces or territories. The basic rate of federal corporate tax for 2013 is 38%, but it is reduced to 15% by an abatement of 10 percentage points on a corporation's taxable income earned in a province or territory and a general rate reduction of 13 percentage points on a corporation's full-rate taxable income. Provincial and territorial tax rates are added to the federal tax and generally vary between 10% and 16% of taxable income.

The federal government and the provincial and territorial governments may apply lower rates of tax to active small business earnings and earnings derived from manufacturing and processing.

Nonresident corporations carrying on business in Canada through a branch are taxable at the full corporate rate on their net business income earned in Canada, and they must pay an additional tax of 25% on after-tax income, subject to an allowance for investment in Canadian property. This branch tax may be reduced by treaty.

Capital gains and losses. The taxable portion of capital gains and the deductible portion of capital losses is 50%. See Section E for details concerning the taxation of capital gains of nonresidents.

The deductible portion of capital losses (other than allowable business investment losses) in excess of taxable capital gains is termed "net capital loss" and may be carried back three years and carried forward indefinitely, but may be applied only against taxable capital gains.

Proceeds from the disposition of capital property that exceed the tax cost of such property are generally taxed as capital gains. For depreciable property, tax depreciation previously claimed that is recovered on disposition is generally fully included in income.

If control of a corporation is acquired by a person or group of persons, net capital losses incurred before the change of control cannot be deducted in a year after the acquisition of control. Also, the carryback of capital losses to years prior to such change of control is prohibited. A flow through of net capital losses is provided for on certain amalgamations and liquidations.

If a sale of what might otherwise be capital property is regarded as a sale in the course of a taxpayer's business (such as dealers in real estate, securities or art) or as an undertaking in the nature of normal trading, any resulting gain or loss is fully taxable or deductible.

Administration. A corporation's tax year usually ends on the same date as the financial statement year-end. If an acquisition of control occurs, the corporation is deemed to have a tax year ending immediately before the acquisition of control.

Corporate income tax returns are required to be filed within six months following a corporation's tax year-end. Subject to certain exceptions, nonresident corporations must file a Canadian income tax return if they carry on business in Canada or dispose of taxable Canadian property during the tax year. Nonresident corporations claiming relief from Canadian tax under a tax treaty with another country must disclose detailed information regarding their activities in Canada.

A penalty is levied on returns that are filed late, equal to 5% of the unpaid tax at the required filing date, plus an additional 1% per month (not exceeding 12 months) of such unpaid tax for each month that the return remains unfiled. Repeat offenders may be liable for additional penalties. Nonresident corporations that are required to file Canadian tax returns may be subject to another penalty of up to CAD2,500 even if no tax is payable.

Federal and provincial corporate tax installments must be made monthly during the corporation's tax year. The remaining balance of taxes owed must be paid by the end of the second month following the tax year-end (third month for Canadian-controlled private corporations that carry on an active business and claim a small business deduction).

Interest is charged on late or deficient tax payments based on the prescribed rate. The prescribed rate can vary each quarter. A penalty may apply to late or deficient tax installments.

Dividends. In general, dividends received by one Canadian corporation from another are fully deductible. However, to prevent the use of private companies to obtain significant tax deferrals on portfolio dividend income, such corporations are subject to a special 33⅓% refundable tax on dividends received from portfolio investments. Additional taxes may be imposed on dividends paid on certain preference-type shares.

Dividends paid by a Canadian corporation to a Canadian resident individual are generally taxable, but the individual also receives a tax credit because the income has already been taxed within the corporation. A dividend received from a nonresident corporation that is a foreign affiliate of a Canadian taxpayer may be exempt from tax (see Section E).

Foreign tax relief. In general, taxpayers resident in Canada may deduct from their Canadian tax liability a credit for income or profits tax and for withholding tax paid to another country. The foreign tax credit is calculated separately for foreign business tax and foreign nonbusiness tax on a country-by-country basis.

If a Canadian corporation receives dividends from a foreign affiliate, the normal foreign tax credits are replaced by either a complete or partial deduction for such dividends (see Section E).

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable profits are computed in accordance with generally accepted commercial principles, modified by certain statutory provisions in the Canadian Income Tax Act.

In general, only 50% of meal and entertainment expenses is deductible for income tax purposes.

Inventories. For tax purposes, inventories may be valued at the lower of cost or fair market value. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis is not permitted for tax purposes, despite its acceptability for accounting purposes in certain instances. Corporations may use a different inventory valuation method for tax purposes than the one used for accounting purposes.

Provisions. In general, provisions, such as warranty reserves, are not deductible for income tax purposes. Only actual expenses incurred are tax-deductible.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation or amortization included in financial statements is added back, and tax depreciation, generally calculated on a declining-balance basis at prescribed rates, beginning when the asset is available for use, is deducted for tax purposes. The deduction is generally limited in the first year the asset is available for use. Tax depreciation may be fully or partially claimed at the taxpayer's option.

The following are the depreciation rates under the declining-balance method for major categories of assets.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial and industrial buildings	4 (a)
Computers	55
Office equipment	20
Motor vehicles	30
Machinery and equipment	20 (b)

(a) Certain eligible nonresidential buildings may qualify for a rate of 6% or 10% (election required).

(b) For machinery and equipment used primarily in manufacturing and processing, the rate is generally 30%. A straight-line rate of 50% applies if the machinery and equipment is acquired after 18 March 2007 and before 2014.

Capital assets are generally pooled into various classes, but, in certain cases, a corporation may elect to include individual pieces of certain types of equipment in separate classes. In general, if an asset is disposed of, the balance of the assets in the class is reduced by the proceeds from the disposition. However, if the proceeds from the disposition of an asset exceed the tax value of the class after depreciation, the excess is recaptured and is subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rates. If the asset is the only asset in the class and if a balance remains after the proceeds are charged to the class, the balance may be deducted as a terminal loss.

Groups of companies. Canada does not allow consolidated tax reporting for related companies and does not provide relief for group losses.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Goods and Services Tax (GST), a value-added tax, applies to a broad range of goods and services	5
Harmonized Sales Tax, a value-added tax, applies to a broad range of goods and services in certain provinces	Up to 15
Part VI tax on financial institutions, effectively a minimum tax, which is reduced by income taxes paid; applies on a non-consolidated basis to capital in excess of CAD1 billion	1.25
Provincial/territorial income taxes, on taxable income allocated to jurisdictions in which corporations have permanent establishments (lower rates may apply to manufacturing or processing earnings and active small business earnings)	10 to 16
Provincial payroll taxes; varies by province; paid by employers	Up to 4.26

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Canada Pension Plan, on pensionable earnings between CAD3,500 and CAD51,100 (amounts in effect for 2013)	
Employer	4.95
Employee	4.95
Self-employed individual (The Province of Quebec offers a similar plan for residents of Quebec.)	9.9
Employment insurance, on insurable earnings up to a maximum of CAD47,400 (amount in effect for 2013)	
Employee	1.88
Employer (1.4 times the employee rate)	2.63

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Canada does not impose foreign-exchange control restrictions.

Debt-to-equity rules. Canada imposes a thin-capitalization rule limiting the ability of nonresidents to withdraw profits through deductible interest charges. In general, these rules restrict the deductibility of interest paid or payable by a Canadian resident corporation to a specified nonresident on debts exceeding two times “equity.” The 29 March 2012 Federal Budget proposals, which have been enacted, reduced the debt-to-equity ratio to 1.5 to 1 and extended the application of the rules to partnerships of which a Canadian resident corporation is a member. A specified nonresident is a nonresident shareholder who, either alone or together with persons with whom the shareholder does not deal at arm’s length, owns sufficient shares that satisfy either of the following conditions:

- They give the shareholder 25% or more of the votes that could be cast at an annual meeting of shareholders.
- They have a fair market value representing 25% or more of the fair market value of all of the issued and outstanding shares of the corporation.

Foreign affiliates. A nonresident corporation is considered a foreign affiliate of a Canadian corporation if the Canadian corporation directly or indirectly owns at least 1% of any class of shares of the nonresident corporation and if the Canadian corporation and related persons directly or indirectly own together at least 10% of any class of shares of that nonresident corporation. Dividends received by a Canadian corporation from a foreign affiliate are fully deductible in Canada if the dividends are derived from active business profits earned in a country with which Canada has entered into a tax treaty or a Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA). Dividends are taxable in Canada if they are derived from passive operations (with certain exceptions) or any operations in a non-treaty or non-TIEA country, with relief for foreign tax on such income.

Foreign affiliate dumping rules. The 29 March 2012 Federal Budget proposals, which have been enacted, introduced significant limitations to deal with what is commonly known as “surplus stripping.” These limitations broadly apply to certain investments in foreign affiliates. The new rules apply to an “investment” in a nonresident corporation (subject corporation) by a corporation resident in Canada (CRIC) if the following two conditions are met:

- The subject corporation must be a foreign affiliate of the CRIC immediately after the investment is made.
- The CRIC must be controlled by a nonresident corporation (parent) at the time the investment is made.

The concept of “investment” is broadly defined and includes equity and debt investments in foreign affiliates, as well as the acquisition of shares of another corporation resident in Canada if the fair market value of all of the foreign shares owned directly or indirectly by the Canadian corporation comprises more than 75% of the total fair market value of all the properties owned by the Canadian corporation. If applicable, the new rules deem dividends to have been paid to the parent by the CRIC or will cause the paid-up capital (PUC) of the shares of the CRIC to be reduced. The rules also contain certain elective provisions to reduce PUC instead of triggering a deemed dividend, as well as a PUC reinstatement rule if the shares of the subject corporation (or substituted property) are later distributed (or sold) by the CRIC.

Certain exemptions limit the application of these new rules. For example, the rules do not apply if, broadly speaking, the business activities of the CRIC are more “closely connected” to the subject corporation than the business activities carried on by any related nonresident corporation, and if officers of the CRIC have and exercise the principal decision-making authority with respect to the investment. In addition, for the exception to apply, additional conditions need to be met regarding the officers of the CRIC. In particular, these conditions require that the officers be residents of Canada and that they work principally in Canada. In addition, the rules do not apply to certain internal reorganizations. The rules also do not apply if the debt owed by the foreign affiliate is a pertinent loan or indebtedness (PLOI). To qualify as a PLOI, the CRIC and the parent need to jointly elect to treat the debt obligation as a PLOI. In addition, the PLOI needs to generate a minimum amount of income for the CRIC in Canada (namely, interest computed based on the current government of Canada three-month treasury bill rate plus 4%). In view of the complex nature of the new rules, taxpayers are advised to reach out to their tax advisor to determine whether they could be affected by these new rules.

Passive income of controlled foreign affiliates. Any Canadian taxpayer that controls (as defined) a foreign affiliate is taxed on its share of that entity’s passive investment income (with certain exceptions) in the year such income is earned, regardless of whether such income is currently paid to the shareholder, except in certain specified circumstances. In addition, any taxpayer is taxed on its shares of any other type of income if the income is earned through a permanent establishment located in a non-treaty or non-TIEA country (except a country with which Canada has entered into negotiations for a TIEA or has sought to enter into such negotiations within the last 60 months).

Upstream loans from foreign affiliates. New rules dealing with upstream loans from foreign affiliates were enacted on 26 June 2013. These new rules are essentially anti-avoidance measures that are intended to prevent taxpayers from making synthetic dividend distributions from foreign affiliates to avoid what would otherwise be an income inclusion in Canada that would not be fully offset by a corresponding dividends-received deduction as described in *Foreign affiliates*.

The rules have a very broad application. In general, Canadian taxpayers may be required to include in their income a portion of the principal amount (referred to as the “specified amount”) of loans made to them by their foreign affiliates. In addition, Canadian taxpayers may be required to include in their income a portion of the principal amount of loans made by their foreign affiliates to certain non-arm’s-length persons (other than controlled foreign affiliates that are effectively Canadian controlled). If loans are made to other foreign affiliates, taxpayers may be required to include in their income the portion of such loans to the extent that the taxpayer’s surplus entitlement percentage (SEP) in the creditor affiliate exceeds its SEP in the borrowing affiliate. Accordingly, a loan from one foreign affiliate to another foreign affiliate that is not a Canadian controlled foreign affiliate results in an income inclusion only to the extent that the taxpayer has a lower SEP in the borrowing affiliate than in the creditor affiliate.

Similar to the domestic shareholder loan rule, exceptions exist for indebtedness repaid within two years after the date on which the indebtedness arose, provided that the repayment is not part of a series of loans or other transactions and repayments, and for indebtedness arising in the ordinary course of business of the creditor. The new rules contain further transitional relief with respect to indebtedness that existed before 19 August 2011, which essentially extends the effective date of the rules with respect to such indebtedness to 19 August 2016 (because any 19 August 2011 indebtedness still outstanding at 19 August 2014 is deemed to have arisen on 19 August 2014, thereby extending the two-year period to 19 August 2016).

The income inclusion arising under the new upstream loan rule may essentially be offset in whole or in part by a deduction if the taxpayer demonstrates that a hypothetical dividend paid the year the loan is made would have enjoyed a full deduction from the income of the Canadian taxpayer with respect to the exempt surplus and/or taxable (and hybrid) surplus of a foreign affiliate of the taxpayer. In addition, the rules provide for a deduction equal to amounts previously included in income in the year that the loan is eventually repaid. The new rules also extend the application of the reserve mechanism in certain circumstances to include a deduction for pre-acquisition surplus dividends (essentially equivalent to returns of tax basis), but only to the extent of the taxpayer’s Canadian tax basis in the shares of the top-tier foreign affiliate. However, this particular deduction is not available if the borrower under the relevant loan is a nonresident person with whom the taxpayer does not deal at arm’s length, which for example, includes a foreign parent or sister company. As a result, this deduction is normally only available regarding upstream loans from the foreign affiliate to the Canadian taxpayer.

Cross-border cash redeployment and pooling using PLOI. As noted in *Foreign affiliate dumping rules*, the foreign affiliate dumping rules include an elective exception for certain foreign affiliate indebtedness (PLOI). Under a corresponding amendment to the shareholder loan rules, loans will be allowed to be made without triggering deemed dividends and withholding taxes, if they result in interest income inclusions at the higher of the prescribed rate (the prescribed rate for PLOI is equal to the three-month government of Canada treasury bill rate plus 4%) and essentially, any

funding costs incurred by the CRIC to make the loan. The rules are relevant to all CRICs that are part of a foreign-based multinational group, not only to CRICs having foreign affiliates. In many cases, these proposals should facilitate commercially efficient and tax-neutral cross-border redeployments and pooling of cash among members of foreign-based multinational groups that include CRICs.

Corporate reorganizations. In general, transactions between related corporations must be recognized at fair market value. However, some common types of domestic and foreign corporate reorganizations may be accomplished with little or no immediate Canadian tax cost.

Anti-avoidance legislation. The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) may apply a general anti-avoidance rule to challenge transactions that it perceives to be abusive. This rule does not apply to a transaction that may reasonably be considered to have been undertaken or arranged primarily for bona fide purposes other than to obtain a tax benefit. The application of the rule may cause certain transactions to be ignored or recharacterized.

Transfer pricing. Under Canada's transfer-pricing rules, acceptable transfer-pricing methods are those recommended by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). These methods include comparable uncontrolled price, resale price and cost-plus. Other methods may be used if the result obtained is similar to the result that would be obtained from an arm's-length transaction. It is possible to enter into advance-pricing agreements with the CRA.

Acquisition of control considerations. If control of a corporation has been acquired, the target corporation is deemed to have a year-end immediately before the acquisition of control. A new tax year begins immediately thereafter, and a new year-end may be selected by the target corporation. If an acquisition of control occurs, special rules apply to the determination and treatment of capital losses, business losses, and certain tax attributes with respect to foreign affiliates.

Capital gains realized by nonresidents. Subject to applicable tax treaties, nonresidents must pay Canadian tax on their net taxable capital gains derived from the disposition of "taxable Canadian property" (TCP). Such property includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Real property located in Canada
- Shares of private corporations, interests in partnerships or interests in trusts that, within the preceding 60 months, derived their value principally from real or immovable property located in Canada
- Canadian resource property and timber resource property, or interests in such properties
- Shares of Canadian public corporations (in limited circumstances)
- Property used in a business carried on by the nonresident in Canada

The above definition of TCP applies for determination of TCP status after 4 March 2010 and generally reduces the compliance burden of nonresidents disposing of shares of Canadian corporations that do not derive their value principally from real estate or

immovable properties. Consequently, a nonresident's liability for Canadian tax and obligation to comply with Section 116 filing requirements no longer apply to most dispositions of share investments in private or public corporations occurring after 4 March 2010, regardless of the application of a relevant treaty or the level of ownership. Similarly, nonresident vendors are no longer required to file income tax returns to report gains or losses arising from the disposition of such properties.

A nonresident vendor of TCP (other than property that qualifies as excluded property) must obtain a tax clearance certificate from the CRA and provide acceptable security or must pay tax on the disposition at the time of sale. For dispositions of TCP occurring after 2008, excluded property includes, among other items, property that is treaty-protected property of the vendor. In the case of a disposition between a purchaser and a seller not dealing at arm's length, for treaty-protected property to qualify as excluded property, a notice in a prescribed form must be sent to the CRA.

The purchaser must generally withhold and remit to the Receiver General up to 25% (50% in certain circumstances) of the amount by which the cost to the purchaser of the property (other than excluded property) exceeds the amount stipulated in the CRA clearance certificate on account of the nonresident's potential tax liability resulting from the disposition. In the absence of a clearance certificate, the purchaser must generally withhold and remit 25% of the purchase price (50% in certain circumstances). The withholding and remittance obligation is referred to as the "source deduction." Similar requirements apply for the province of Quebec.

The purchaser remains liable for any source deduction not made in the event it is later determined that the property disposed of does not qualify as excluded property, unless one of the safe harbor rules described below applies. The first safe harbor rule provides that a purchaser is not liable for any source deduction if the purchaser had no reason to believe that the vendor was not resident in Canada after reasonable inquiry. Similarly, a purchaser is not held liable for any source deduction if the property (disposed of after 2008) is acquired from a nonresident vendor and if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- After reasonable inquiry, the purchaser concludes that the vendor is a resident of a country with which Canada has a tax treaty.
- The property is treaty-protected property of the vendor under the tax treaty with the particular treaty country.
- The purchaser sends a notice in a prescribed form to the CRA within 30 days after the acquisition, setting out the date of acquisition, the name and address of the nonresident vendor, a description of the property, the amount paid or payable by the purchaser of the property and the name of the particular treaty country.

In addition, the requirement for the nonresident vendor to file a Canadian tax return may be removed. In general, a nonresident vendor is exempt from filing a Canadian tax return with respect to taxable Canadian properties if the following criteria are satisfied:

- No Canadian "corporate income tax" is payable for the tax year.
- The nonresident is not currently liable to pay any Canadian tax with respect to any previous tax year.

- Each TCP that is disposed of during the year is “excluded property,” which now includes treaty-protected property in certain circumstances (see above) and property with respect to which the Minister of National Revenue has issued a nonresident clearance certificate.

Functional currency reporting. Canada has introduced new rules with respect to functional currency reporting. These new rules are intended to address the concerns of Canadian corporations that are required to use a currency other than the Canadian dollar as their “functional currency” for financial statement reporting purposes and the Canadian dollar for tax purposes.

In general, all Canadian taxpayers are required to use the Canadian dollar as their reporting currency for tax purposes. However, “qualifying corporations” may now elect to determine their “Canadian tax results” in their “functional currency.” In general, a “qualifying corporation” is a corporation resident in Canada (with some exceptions) that has a “functional currency” and makes an election in prescribed form. For these purposes, the taxpayer’s “functional currency” is defined as the currency of a country other than Canada if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The currency is a “qualifying currency.” A “qualifying currency” includes the US dollar, the euro, the British pound, and the Australian dollar. This is not an exhaustive list. A prescribed currency could also qualify.
- The currency is the primary currency in which the taxpayer maintains its records and books of account for financial reporting purposes.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

As noted in Section A, in general, Canada’s domestic tax law provides exemptions from Canadian withholding tax on interest paid or credited to arm’s-length nonresident persons, regardless of their country of residence. In addition, withholding tax does not apply to interest that is considered “fully exempt interest,” regardless of the recipient’s relationship to the payer. “Fully exempt interest” generally includes the following:

- Interest paid by a government body or crown corporation
- Interest on a mortgage or hypothecary obligation with respect to real property located outside of Canada (certain conditions apply)
- Interest paid to a prescribed international institution or agency
- Deemed interest amounts pertaining to securities lending arrangements (certain conditions apply)

However, regardless of the above general rules, a 25% withholding tax applies to all “participating debt interest.” “Participating debt interest” is generally interest, other than fully exempt interest, which satisfies either of the following conditions:

- It is paid or payable on an obligation, other than a prescribed obligation, and all or any portion of the interest is contingent or dependent on the use of or production from property in Canada.
- It is computed by reference to revenue, profit, cash flow, commodity price or any other similar criterion or by reference to dividends paid or payable to shareholders of any class of shares of the capital stock of a corporation.

Similarly, withholding tax applies to the following:

- Interest that is not “fully exempt interest” and is paid or payable to a person with whom the payer is not dealing at arm’s length

- Interest with respect to a debt or other obligation to pay an amount to a person with whom the payer is not dealing at arm's length

The rates in the following table generally reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law for dividends, interest and royalties paid from Canada to residents of various treaty countries. Certain exceptions or conditions may apply, depending on the terms of the particular treaty.

Residence of recipient	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties (b)(c) %
Algeria	15	15/0	15/0 (ii)
Argentina	15/10 (qq)	12.5/0	15/10/5/3 (sss)
Armenia	15/5 (cccc)	10/0	10
Australia	15/5 (rr)	10/0	10
Austria	15/5 (r)	10/0	10/0
Azerbaijan	15/10 (ggg)	10/0	10/5 (hhh)
Bangladesh	15	15/0	10
Barbados	15	15/0	10/0 (eeee)
Belgium	15/5 (uu)	10/0	10/0 (rrr)
Brazil	25/15 (ooo)	15/10/0	25/15 (ttt)
Bulgaria	15/10 (ee)	10/0	10/0
Cameroon	15	15/0	15
Chile	15/10 (u)	15/0	10
China (ssss)	15/10 (uuu)	10/0	10
Colombia (ffff)	15/5 (gggg)	10	10
Côte d'Ivoire	15	15/0	10
Croatia	15/5 (w)	10/0	10
Cyprus	15	15/0	10/0 (vvv)
Czech Republic	15/5 (d)	10/0	10
Denmark	15/10/5 (q)	10/0	10/0 (g)
Dominican Republic	18	18/0	18/0 (pppp)
Ecuador	15/5 (mm)	15/0	15/10 (aaa)
Egypt	15	25/15/0 (f)	15 (qqqq)
Estonia	15/5 (x)	10/0	10
Finland	15/5 (n)	10/0	10/0 (vvv)
France	15/5 (m)	10/0	10/0 (g)
Gabon (ccc)	15	10/0	10
Germany	15/5 (ll)	10/0	10/0 (p)
Greece (hhhh)	15/5 (iiii)	10/0	10/0 (jjjj)
Guyana	15	15/0	10
Hong Kong SAR (aaaaa)	15/5 (r)	10/0	10
Hungary	15/10/5 (aa)	10/0	10/0 (vvv)
Iceland	15/5 (r)	10/0	10/0 (jj)
India	25/15 (www)	15/0	20/15/10 (o)
Indonesia	15/10 (z)	10/0	10
Ireland	15/5 (nnn)	10/0	10/0 (jjj)
Israel	15	15/0	15/0 (vvv)
Italy (ww)	15/5 (xxxx)	15/0 (yyyy)	10/5/0 (vvv)(zzzz)
Jamaica	15	15/0	10
Japan	15/5 (dd)	10/0	10
Jordan	15/10 (t)	10/0	10
Kazakhstan	15/5 (r)	10/0	10
Kenya	25/15 (xxx)	15/0	15
Korea (South)	15/5 (yy)	10/0	10
Kuwait	15/5 (ss)	10/0	10

Residence of recipient	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties (b)(c) %
Kyrgyzstan	15	15/0	10/0 (y)
Latvia	15/5 (x)	10/0	10 (qqqq)
Lebanon (ff)	15/5	10/0	10/5
Lithuania	15/5 (x)	10/0	10 (qqqq)
Luxembourg	15/10/5 (rrrr)	10/0	10/0 (jj)
Malaysia	15	15/0	15
Malta	15	15/0	10/0 (pppp)
Mexico	15/5 (n)	10/0	10/0 (cc)
Moldova	5/15 (zz)	10/0	10
Mongolia	15/5 (vv)	10/0	10/5 (jj)
Morocco	15	15/0	10/5 (yyy)
Namibia (kkkk)	15/5 (llll)	10/0	10/0
Netherlands	15/10/5 (kk)	10/0	10/0 (g)
New Zealand (vvvv)	15/5	10/0	10/5
Nigeria	15/12.5 (v)	12.5/0	12.5
Norway	15/5 (xx)	10/0	10/0 (lll)
Oman	15/5 (oo)	10/0	10/0 (eee)
Pakistan	15	15/0	15
Papua New Guinea	15	10/0	10
Peru	15/10 (nn)	15/0	15
Philippines	15	15/0	10
Poland (uuuu)	15/5 (bbbb)	10/0	10/5 (ccccc)
Portugal	15/10 (gg)	10/0	10
Romania	15/5 (mmm)	10/0	10/5 (iii)
Russian Federation	15/10 (uuu)	10/0	10/0 (p)
Senegal	15	15/0	15
Serbia (www)	15/5 (x)	10	10
Singapore	15	15/0	15
Slovak Republic	15/5 (tt)	10/0	10/0 (vvv)
Slovenia	15/5 (pp)	10/0	10
South Africa	15/5 (pp)	10/0	10/6 (l)
Spain	15	15/0	10/0 (vvv)
Sri Lanka	15	15/0	10/0 (vvv)
Sweden	15/10/5 (bb)	10/0	10/0 (jj)
Switzerland	15/5/0 (n)	10/0 (mmmm)	10/0 (jj)
Tanzania	25/20 (zzz)	15/0	20
Thailand	15	15/0	15/5 (yyy)
Trinidad and Tobago	15/5 (r)	10/0	10/0 (vvv)
Tunisia	15	15/0	20/15/0 (aaaa)
Turkey (nnnn)	20/15 (oooo)	15/0	10
Ukraine	15/5 (j)	10/0	10 (a)
USSR (e)	15	15/0	10/0 (vvv)
United Arab Emirates	15/5 (bbb)	10/0	10/0 (kkk)
United Kingdom (tttt)	15/5 (ddd)	10/0	10/0 (fff)
United States (dddd)	15/5 (h)	0 (i)	10/0 (p)
Uzbekistan	15/5 (hh)	10/0	10/5 (jj)
Venezuela	15/10 (ppp)	10/0	10/5 (qqq)
Vietnam	15/10/5 (s)	10/0	10/7.5 (bbbb)
Zambia	15	15/0	15
Zimbabwe	15/10 (u)	15/0	10
Non-treaty countries (k)	25	0	25

- (a) A 0% rate generally applies to royalties relating to computer software.
- (b) The lower rate usually applies to royalties on cultural works or to royalties relating to computer software, patents and know-how.
- (c) Withholding tax of 25% applies if the royalties relate to the use of real or immovable property, including resource property.
- (d) The treaty provides that the lower rate applies to dividends paid to a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the payer. Interest on certain government-assisted debt and certain other categories of interest are exempt from withholding tax.
- (e) Belarus is honoring the USSR treaty, and consequently that treaty continues to be in force with respect to Belarus. Canada has entered into tax treaties with Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Canada has signed tax treaties with Azerbaijan and Armenia, but these treaties have not yet been ratified. The withholding rates under these treaties are listed in the above table. Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have announced that they are not honoring the USSR treaty, but negotiations for new treaties with these countries have not yet begun.
- (f) Mortgage interest on Egyptian property is not eligible for reduced rates under the treaty. As a result, the higher rate applies if such interest is not exempt under Canadian domestic law.
- (g) The 0% rate applies to certain copyright royalties and to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software, patents or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (h) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporate shareholders owning at least 10% of the voting shares of the Canadian company. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (i) The fifth protocol to the 1980 tax treaty between Canada and the United States, which entered into force on 15 December 2008, generally provides for a gradual reduction to the withholding tax rate on interest paid or credited to non-arm's-length US residents. Under the protocol, the following withholding tax rates apply:
- 7% for interest paid during the 2008 calendar year
 - 4% for interest paid during the 2009 calendar year
 - 0% for interest paid after the 2009 calendar year
- The reduced rates retroactively apply for the entire calendar year in which the protocol was ratified (that is, effective for interest paid as early as 1 January 2008). For further information regarding the protocol, see footnote (dddd). Withholding tax is not imposed on interest paid or credited to arm's-length nonresidents after the 2007 calendar year.
- (j) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 20% of the voting power in the payer.
- (k) In general, no withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to payees who are dealing at arm's length with the payer. However, withholding tax at a rate of 25% typically applies to interest paid or credited to related nonresidents (the rate may be reduced by a tax treaty). Other specific exemptions or specific inclusions may apply to change the general rules. In addition, most copyright royalties are exempt from withholding tax.
- (l) The 6% rate applies to royalties paid on cultural works, copyrights, computer software, patents and certain types of information.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the dividends are paid by a Canadian corporation to a French corporation that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the votes of the payer.
- (n) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations owning at least 10% of the voting shares and capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends. A protocol amending the tax treaty between Canada and Switzerland entered into force on 19 December 2011. The protocol provides that no tax will be withheld if a dividend is paid by a resident of a contracting state to a resident of the other contracting state that operates or administers pension or retirement plans for individuals who are resident in that other contracting state and if the dividend is not derived from the carrying on of a trade or a business.
- (o) The general rate is 15%, and payments for the use of, or the right to use, certain industrial, commercial or scientific equipment may qualify for a 10% rate.
- (p) The 0% rate applies to royalties on cultural works as well as to payments for the use of, or the right to use, computer software, patents and information concerning industrial, commercial and scientific experience.
- (q) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a corporation that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies if the dividends are paid by a nonresident-owned investment corporation that is a resident of Canada to a beneficial owner that is a resident of Denmark and that holds directly or indirectly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividend. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.

- (r) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer.
- (s) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends controls at least 70% of the voting power of the payer. The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends controls at least 25% but less than 70% of the voting power of the payer.
- (t) The 10% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer.
- (u) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a corporation that controls directly or indirectly at least 25% of the voting power of the payer.
- (v) The 12.5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the votes of the payer.
- (w) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a resident of Croatia that controls at least 10% of the voting power of the payer or that holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (x) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial corporate owner of the dividends controls directly at least 25% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends.
- (y) The 0% rate generally applies to royalties for certain cultural works and copyrights. It also applies to royalties for computer software, patents and information concerning industrial, commercial and scientific experience, if the payer and recipient are not associated persons (as defined).
- (z) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid to a company holding at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (aa) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer. The 10% rate applies to dividends that are paid by a nonresident-owned investment corporation resident in Canada to a company that is a resident of Hungary and that controls at least 25% of the voting power in the company paying the dividends and the beneficial owner of such dividends. The 15% rate applies to all other cases.
- (bb) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a corporation that controls directly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer or that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to dividends paid by a nonresident-owned investment corporation resident in Canada to a beneficial owner resident in Sweden that controls directly at least 10% of the voting power, or holds at least 25% of the capital, of the corporation paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (cc) The 0% rate applies to copyright royalties and similar payments with respect to cultural, dramatic, musical or other artistic works.
- (dd) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company that owns at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer for the last six months of the accounting period for which the distribution of profits takes place.
- (ee) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a company that controls at least 10% of the votes of the payer.
- (ff) The treaty was signed on 29 December 1998, but it is not yet in force. The 5% rate for dividends will apply if the recipient is a company that controls at least 10% of the votes of the payer. The 5% rate for royalties will apply to royalties for certain cultural works, and royalties for certain computer software, patents and know-how if the payer and the payee are not related.
- (gg) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a company that controls at least 25% of the voting power of the payer directly or indirectly.
- (hh) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that controls at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.
- (ii) The 0% rate generally applies to royalties relating to computer software or patents.
- (jj) The lower rate applies to royalties for certain cultural works, and generally to royalties for computer software, patents and know-how.
- (kk) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns at least 25% of the capital or controls, directly or indirectly, 10% of the voting power of the payer. The 10% rate applies to dividends paid by a nonresident-owned investment corporation that is a resident of Canada to a beneficial owner that is a company (other than a partnership) resident of the Netherlands and that owns at least 25% of the capital of, or controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in, the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ll) The 5% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.
- (mm) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 25% of the voting power in the payer.
- (nn) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.

- (oo) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company holding directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the payer.
- (pp) The 5% rate for dividends applies if the recipient is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.
- (qq) The 10% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that holds directly 25% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (rr) The 5% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls at least 10% of the voting power in the payer. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ss) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the voting shares, or at least 25% of the value of the shares, of the payer.
- (tt) The 5% rate applies if the dividends are paid to a company that controls at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.
- (uu) The 5% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns directly at least 10% of the voting stock of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (vv) The 5% rate for dividends applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.
- (ww) These are the rates under a new treaty, which entered into force on 25 November 2011.
- (xx) The 5% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividends.
- (yy) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company (other than a partnership) that is a beneficial owner and controls directly at least 25% of the voting power in the payer.
- (zz) The 5% rate for dividends applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls at least 25% of the voting power in the payer.
- (aaa) The 10% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment.
- (bbb) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company holding directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ccc) This treaty was signed on 14 November 2002, but it has not yet been ratified.
- (ddd) Under a protocol to the Canada-United Kingdom treaty, which is effective from 1 January 2005, a 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company that controls at least 10% of the voting power of the payer.
- (eee) The 0% rate applies to royalties pertaining to certain cultural works, computer software, patents or know-how.
- (fff) Under a protocol to the Canada-United Kingdom treaty, which is effective from 1 January 2005, payments for the use of computer software, patents and certain know-how are exempt.
- (ggg) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a company holding directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer.
- (hhh) The 5% rate applies to certain royalties pertaining to certain computer software, patents or know-how.
- (iii) The general withholding tax rate for royalties is 10%. A 5% rate applies to royalties pertaining to certain cultural works, computer software, patents and know-how.
- (jjj) The general withholding tax for royalties is 10%. Royalties pertaining to certain cultural works, computer software, patents and know-how are exempt.
- (kkk) The general withholding tax rate is 10%. Royalties pertaining to certain cultural works, computer software, patents and know-how are exempt.
- (lll) The general withholding tax rate for royalties is 10%. Royalties pertaining to certain cultural works, computer software, patents and know-how are exempt from withholding tax.
- (mmm) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company holding directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (nnn) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company holding directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ooo) The 15% rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds an equity percentage of at least 10% in the payer of the dividends.
- (ppp) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 25% of the voting power in the payer.

- (qqq) The 5% rate applies to royalties with respect to certain cultural works, and to royalties for certain computer software, patents and know-how if the payer and payee are not related.
- (rrr) The general withholding tax for royalties is 10%. Royalties pertaining to certain cultural works and computer software and royalties for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience are exempt.
- (sss) The 3% rate applies to royalties paid for rights to use news. The 5% rate applies to royalties pertaining to certain cultural works. The 10% rate applies to royalties pertaining to patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas and technical assistance.
- (ttt) The general rate for royalties is 15%. The 25% rate applies to royalties pertaining to the use of trademarks.
- (uuu) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the voting power in the payer of the dividends.
- (vvv) The 0% rate applies to copyright royalties and other similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of literary, dramatic, musical or other artistic works, but not including royalties with respect to the following:
- Computer software
 - Motion picture films
 - Works on film or videotape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with television broadcasting
- (www) The 15% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the payer.
- (xxx) The 15% rate applies to dividends paid to a company that owns at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer during the six-month period immediately preceding the date of payment of the dividend.
- (yyy) The 5% rate applies to royalties pertaining to cultural works.
- (zzz) The 20% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 15% of the voting power in the payer.
- (aaaa) The 20% rate applies to the following:
- Patent royalties
 - Royalties for the use of, or the right to use, trademarks, motion picture films and films or videotapes for use in connection with television
 - Payments for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, scientific or harbor equipment
- (bbbb) The 7.5% rate applies to fees for technical services.
- (cccc) The 5% rate applies if, at the time the dividend is declared, the recipient is a company holding directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer and if the capital invested by the recipient exceeds USD100,000. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (dddd) On 15 December 2008, the fifth protocol to the 1980 tax treaty between Canada and the United States entered into force. The following are amendments contained in the protocol that affect cross-border payments:
- The withholding tax on cross-border interest payments will be eliminated. The protocol provides that the withholding tax rate on interest payments will be reduced to 0% (phased out over a three-year period with respect to debt between parties that are “related”). For further details, see footnote (i).
 - A “Hybrid Entity Clause” is introduced with respect to income, profits or gains derived through or from certain “fiscally transparent” entities. The protocol can extend treaty relief to income earned through certain “fiscally transparent” entities, such as limited liability corporations and certain other hybrid entities. The protocol may also deny treaty benefits with respect to income derived through or from certain “fiscally transparent” entities.
 - The protocol provides that the existing limitation on benefits (LOB) provisions, which are currently applicable for US tax purposes only, will also become operative for Canadian tax purposes. The comprehensive LOB article, designed to counter “treaty shopping” abuses, is a significant development in the Canadian tax landscape and could operate to deny treaty benefits in many situations in which treaty entitlement had never come under question, including situations in which treaty shopping was not a consideration. Consequently, an analysis is required in each case in which payments are made to an entity that may have non-qualifying US or Canadian owners or owners that are residents of other countries, including in certain circumstances, public companies.
- (eeee) The 0% rate applies to copyright royalties and similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works.
- (ffff) This treaty was signed on 21 November 2008, and entered into force on 10 July 2012.

- (gggg) The 5% rate applies if, at the time the dividend is declared, the recipient is a company holding directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (hhhh) This treaty was signed on 29 June 2009, and entered into force on 16 December 2010. The tax treaty applies to withholding taxes, effective from 1 January 2011 and to other taxes for tax years beginning on and after 1 January 2011.
- (iiii) The 5% rate applies if, at the time the dividend is declared, the recipient is a company holding directly or indirectly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (jjjj) The 0% rate applies to copyright royalties and similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of cultural or artistic works (excluding royalties with respect to motion picture films and royalties with respect to works on film or videotape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with television broadcasting).
- (kkkk) This treaty was signed on 25 March 2010, but it is not yet in force.
- (llll) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns directly at least 25% of the shares, or controls directly or indirectly 25% of the voting power, of the payer.
- (mmmm) A protocol to the tax treaty between Canada and Switzerland entered into force on 19 December 2011. It provides that interest payments made to a beneficiary in the other contracting state are not subject to withholding tax if the beneficiary is not related to the payer.
- (nnnn) These are the withholding tax rates under a tax treaty between Canada and Turkey, which was signed on 14 July 2009, and entered into force on 4 May 2011. The tax treaty applies to withholding taxes, effective from 1 January 2012, and to other taxes for tax years beginning on or after 1 January 2012.
- (oooo) The 15% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the voting power in the payer of the dividends.
- (pppp) The 0% rate applies to royalties pertaining to certain cultural works.
- (qqqq) The last paragraph of the royalties article contains a most-favored nation clause in favor of Canada.
- (rrrr) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a corporation that holds directly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer. The 10% rate applies if the dividends are paid by a nonresident-owned investment corporation that is a resident of Canada to a beneficial owner that is a company (other than a partnership) resident in Luxembourg and that holds directly or indirectly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ssss) Tax treaty negotiations with the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China began on 27 June 2011.
- (tttt) Negotiations to update the Canada-United Kingdom tax treaty began on 1 October 2011.
- (uuuu) These are the rates under a new tax treaty between Canada and Poland, which entered into force on 30 October 2013.
- (vvvv) These are the rates under a new tax treaty between Canada and New Zealand, which entered into force on 31 October 2013.
- (wwww) A new tax treaty between Canada and Serbia was signed on 27 April 2012, but it has not yet been ratified. Under the new treaty, the following will be the withholding tax rates:
 - Dividends: 15% and 5%
 - Interest: 10% and 0%
 - Royalties: 10%
- (xxxx) The 5% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls at least 10% of the voting power in the payer. A 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (yyyy) Interest on certain government or government-assisted debt is exempt from withholding tax.
- (zzzz) The general withholding tax rate for royalties is 10%. The 5% rate applies to certain royalties pertaining to computer software and information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The withholding tax rate is 0% for copyright royalties and for similar payments with respect to literary, dramatic or artistic works.
- (aaaa) This treaty entered into force on 29 October 2013.
- (bbbb) The withholding tax rate for dividends is 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. A 15% rate applies to dividends in all other cases.
- (cccc) The withholding tax rate is 5% for copyright royalties and other similar payments with respect to literary, dramatic or artistic works and royalties for right-to-use patents or know-how. A 10% rate applies to royalties in all other cases.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	0
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

The Cayman Islands does not impose taxes on income, profits, wealth or capital gains.

C. Corporate license fees

Ordinary resident company. An ordinary resident company may transact foreign and domestic business from within the Cayman Islands. A Trade and Business License is required if business is to be conducted within the Cayman Islands unless the business is exempted (see Section D). If Caymanians or persons with Cayman status do not own at least 60% of the issued share capital, hold 60% of board positions or otherwise control such a company, the company must also obtain a Local Companies (Control) Law License before it can do business in the Cayman Islands, unless the business is exempt from this requirement.

Incorporation fees range from a minimum of KYD300 to a maximum of KYD500. Annual fees range from a minimum of KYD300 to a maximum of KYD500. The fees are based on authorized capital.

Ordinary nonresident company. An ordinary nonresident company is similar to a resident company, but it is not permitted to conduct business within the Cayman Islands. However, it may transact within the Islands all matters necessary to conduct its business outside the Islands; for example, it can negotiate contracts or open bank accounts.

Incorporation fees range from a minimum of KYD575 to a maximum of KYD815. Annual fees range from a minimum of KYD575 to a maximum of KYD815. The fees are based on authorized capital.

Exempted company. An exempted company is the most common form of company used by the offshore investor. An exempted company, similar to an ordinary nonresident company, may not conduct business within the Cayman Islands, but may transact from within the Islands all the matters necessary to conduct its business outside the Islands. An exempted company has certain advantages over an ordinary resident or nonresident company, including the availability of a Tax Exemption Certificate, which make the exempted company attractive to an offshore investor. A Tax Exemption Certificate provides that no law enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax on income, profits, capital gains or appreciations will apply to the exempted company and that no such tax, estate duty or inheritance tax will be payable on or with respect to the shares, debentures or other obligations (or the income derived from such instruments) of the exempted company. The exemptions provided in the certificate are for a renewable 20-year period.

Incorporation fees range from a minimum of KYD700 to a maximum of KYD2,568. Annual fees range from a minimum of KYD700 to a maximum of KYD2,568. The minimum fee applies to companies with authorized capital of up to KYD42,000; the fee increases on a sliding scale for authorized capital in excess of this amount until it reaches the maximum of KYD2,568, which applies to companies with authorized capital exceeding KYD1,640,000.

An exempted company, through its memorandum and articles of association, may be established as a company limited by shares, a company limited by guarantee or a limited duration company (LDC). LDCs may be treated by the authorities of the United States and other jurisdictions as partnerships for tax and other purposes. An exempted company is classified as an LDC if its corporate existence terminates on the happening of one or more specified events and if it has a maximum life of 30 years. If a company limited by shares has more than one share class, it may be established on the basis that some of its classes will have limited liability and some will have unlimited liability. LDCs must pay a fee of KYD200 on registration in addition to the regular fees described above.

D. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency of the Cayman Islands is the Cayman Islands dollar (KYD). The exchange rate of the US dollar against the Cayman Islands dollar is fixed at USD1.2 = KYD1.

The Cayman Islands has no foreign-currency exchange control regulations.

Business licenses. Unless exempted, every person or company carrying on a trade or business must have an annual license for each place where such trade or business is carried on. The amount of the fee depends on the type and location of the business, as well as on the number and type of employees.

Companies that engage in certain types of business, such as banking and insurance, may be required to be licensed or registered under relevant laws. These laws may expressly eliminate the requirement that a company obtain a Trade or Business License or a Local Companies (Control) Law License.

The following are the annual license renewal fees payable by insurance companies and banks registered in the Cayman Islands.

Insurance companies (KYD)

Class A (locally incorporated)	75,000
Class A (approved external insurer)	75,000
Class B (unrestricted)	8,500
Class B (restricted)	8,500

Banking and trust companies (KYD)

Class A (unrestricted)	1,000,000
Class A (restricted)	300,000 or 350,000
Class B (unrestricted)	60,000 to 100,000
Class B (restricted)	37,000 or 40,000

The fees for Class B banking and trust licenses depend on the corporate structure of the relevant bank (the structures are branches, subsidiaries and private/affiliated companies) and slightly higher fees may be payable on the application and grant of the license. Restricted trust companies must pay an annual fee of KYD7,000 for a restricted trust license alone.

Mutual funds registered or licensed under the Mutual Funds Law must pay an annual license fee of KYD3,500. Mutual fund administrators must pay the following license renewal fees:

- Restricted license: KYD7,000
- Unrestricted license: KYD30,000 or KYD35,000 (depending on the number of funds under administration)

Company managers and corporate service providers licensed under the Companies Management Law must pay an annual license fee. For managers, the annual license fee ranges from KYD750 to KYD20,000 (depending on the number of companies under management), plus KYD150 per managed company. For corporate service providers, the annual license fee ranges from KYD500 to KYD10,000, plus KYD75 per company.

Stamp duties. Stamp duties are charged on transfers of real property, leases, mortgages and the execution of various other documents within the Cayman Islands. Transfer duty is payable on transfers of shares in Cayman Islands companies that hold real property in the Cayman Islands, subject to certain exemptions.

E. Tax treaties

As of June 2013, the Cayman Islands has entered into bilateral tax information arrangements with Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Curaçao, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greenland, Guernsey, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Sint Maarten, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. It has also agreed to share information under the unilateral mechanism with Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic, South Africa and Switzerland.

The Cayman Islands has also entered into a double tax treaty with the United Kingdom.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	40 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	40 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	40 (a)(c)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	20 (d)(e)
Interest	20
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	25
Fees for Technical Services, Professional Activities and All Other Services Paid Abroad	25 (f)
Certain Payments to Resident Individuals	20 (g)
Rent under Leases Paid to Individuals	15/20 (h)
Branch Remittance Tax	20 (i)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) The minimum tax equals 1.5% of turnover. For further details, see Section B.
- (b) In certain circumstances, the tax is deferred or reduced (see Section B).
- (c) An optional final withholding tax is available for CIE Petroleum Contractors and Subcontractors (foreign companies that have entered into subcontracts with oil companies registered in Chad). The rate of this final withholding tax is 12.5% of the net amount of the contract.
- (d) This withholding tax also applies to directors' allowances, nondeductible expenses and adjustments or reinstatements following a tax reassessment.
- (e) This withholding tax applies to residents and nonresidents.
- (f) This withholding tax applies to payments by Chadian resident companies to nonresidents.
- (g) This withholding tax applies to payments made to individuals in the self-employed professions, trade intermediaries, door-to-door salespersons and representatives of the law (attorneys, bailiffs and notaries).
- (h) The withholding tax rate is 15% for payments made to residents and 20% for payments made to nonresidents.
- (i) The income subject to tax corresponds to a portion of the distributions made by the head office company. This portion is determined by applying to the distributed amount a percentage corresponding to the ratio of the profits realized by the Chadian branch and the total head office profits.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Chadian companies are taxed on the territoriality principle. As a result, Chadian companies carrying on a trade or business outside Chad are not taxed in Chad on their foreign-source profits. Chadian companies are those registered in Chad, regardless of the nationalities of their shareholders or where they are managed and controlled. Foreign companies with activities in Chad are subject to Chadian corporate tax on Chadian-source profits.

Tax rates. Under the General Tax Code, the standard corporate income tax rate applicable to all companies is a flat rate of 40% of taxable income. Corporate income tax is calculated by applying the tax rate to taxable income, which is based on income reported in the audited financial statements.

Oil and gas contractors are subject to higher rates.

The minimum tax is paid on a monthly basis at a rate of 1.5% of the turnover of the previous month. The payment must be made by the 15th day of the month following the month of realization of the turnover.

Sales made by wholesale dealers to individuals are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 4%. Wholesale dealers must pay the amount due to the tax authorities by the 15th day of the following month. Purchases made by companies from individuals are also subject to withholding tax at the same rate.

Profits realized in Chad by branches of foreign companies are subject to a branch withholding tax of 20% levied on a percentage of the distributions made by the branch, which corresponds to the profits realized in Chad after corporate income tax.

Newly incorporated companies or new businesses conducted by existing companies can be exempt from corporate income tax for five years if they satisfy the following conditions:

- The newly incorporated company or new business must be created after 1967 and must be operating in specific sectors, which are the industry, mining, agriculture, forestry and real estate sectors.
- The newly incorporated company or new business must demonstrate a particular interest for Chad development.
- The newly incorporated company or new business must not compete in any way with existing companies.
- The newly incorporated company must have a regular accounting conducted in Chad.

If the above-mentioned conditions are met, the application can be submitted to the Ministry of Finance and Budget.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the regular corporate rate. Capital gains include gains on the sale of real estate, corporate shares and business assets. However, the tax can be deferred or eliminated in the event of a merger under certain conditions.

For a business that is totally or partially transferred or discontinued (such as through a liquidation or sale of the business), only one-third of the net capital gains is taxed if the event occurs more than five years after the beginning or purchase of the business,

and only one-half of the gains is taxed if the event occurs within the five years following the beginning or purchase of the business.

Administration. The fiscal year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

Companies must file income tax returns by 31 March of the year following the fiscal year. Late returns are subject to a penalty of 1.5% per month, up to 50% of the tax due. An additional penalty of 100% or 150% applies in case of bad faith or in case of fraud discovered through a tax audit. Corporate income tax must be paid by the deadline for filing tax returns. Late payments are subject to a penalty of 2% per month of delay, excluding the application of an additional penalty.

Dividends. Dividends paid to resident individuals in Chad are subject to a 20% withholding tax. Resident individuals must include the gross dividend in taxable income, but they receive a corresponding 20% tax credit to prevent double taxation. Dividends received by resident companies are included in their taxable income and are subject to corporate income tax at the regular rate of 40%. Dividends paid to nonresidents are subject to a final 20% withholding tax.

The participation exemption regime may exempt up to 90% of the dividends received from a 50%-owned subsidiary if the parent company and the subsidiary have their registered offices in a Central African Economic and Monetary Community (Commission de la Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale, or CEMAC) member state. The CEMAC member states are Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic of), Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

Foreign tax relief. In general, foreign tax credits are not allowed. The income of residents and nonresidents subject to foreign tax that is not exempt from Chadian tax under the territoriality principle is taxable, net of the foreign tax.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles and the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (L'Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires, or OHADA) standard statements.

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. Expenses that are not deductible include the following:

- Head office overhead, research costs, and technical, financial and administrative assistance fees paid to nonresidents that exceed 10% of taxable profits before their deduction. This limitation does not apply to technical assistance fees related to the assembly of a factory, which are deductible in their entire amount.
- Rent expenses for movable equipment paid to a shareholder that manages the company in fact or by right and holds, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the capital.
- Interest paid to shareholders in excess of the central bank annual rate plus two points.

- Commissions and brokerage fees for services on behalf of companies located in Chad that exceed 5% of purchased imports and sales of exports.
- Amounts set aside for self-insurance.
- Certain specific charges (such as contributions other than those for retirement paid to a foreign social security organization, which are deductible up to 15%, and health insurance premiums paid to companies located abroad), gifts, subsidies and penalties (to some extent).
- Expenses paid to local suppliers without reference to a Chadian tax identification number.
- Disallowed expenses, such as personal expenses, family expenses, nonbusiness-related expenses, provisions for redundancy for economic purposes and for self-insurance and unsupported expenses.

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the acquisition cost or at the lower of cost or market value. Cost must be determined on a weighted-average cost-price method. The first-in, first-out (FIFO) method is also generally acceptable.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must establish certain provisions, such as a provision for a risk of loss or for certain expenses. These provisions are normally deductible for tax purposes if they provide for clearly specified losses or expenses that are probably going to occur and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Insurance companies may deduct technical provisions provided by the Conférence Interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurance (CIMA) Code to the extent that the General Tax Code does not contain any limitation for such deduction.

Credit institutions may deduct provision for bad debts. Such deduction is limited to 25% for the first year, 50% for the second year and 25% for the third year, if the concerned debt is not covered by a guarantee. If the bad debt is covered by a real guarantee, the deductibility is limited to 15% for the first year, 30% for the second year, 30% for the third year and 25% for the fourth year.

Capital allowances. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at rates specified by the tax law. Accordingly, if the rates used for accounting purposes are greater than the prescribed rates, the excess is disallowed for tax purposes.

Relief for tax losses. Losses may be carried forward for three years. However, losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. The Chadian tax law does not provide for the fiscal integration of Chadian companies equivalent to a consolidated filing position.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on transactions carried out in Chad; certain transactions are exempt	
Standard rate	18
Exports	0
Business license; rate varies depending on the amount of turnover	Various
Registration duties, on transfers of real property or businesses	3 to 15
Social security contributions on an employee's annual gross salary, limited to XAF6 million	
Family allowances, paid by employer	7.5
Old age, disability and survivor's pension; paid by Employer	5
Employee	3.5
For job-related accidents; paid by employer	4
Inclusive tax; on gross salary and effective value of benefits in kind; paid by employer	7.2
Training tax; on gross salary and effective value of benefits in kind; paid by employer	1.2

E. Foreign-exchange controls

Exchange-control regulations exist in Chad for financial transfers outside the franc zone, which is the monetary zone including France and its former overseas colonies. A CEMAC rule (No. 0200/CEMAC/UMAC/CM, dated 29 April 2000) applies to all of the CEMAC countries.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Chad has a limited tax treaty network. Chad has only entered into the CEMAC multilateral tax treaty, dated 13 December 1966. Under this treaty, the following are the withholding tax rates.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Cameroon	20 (a)	20 (a)	– (b)
Central African Republic	20 (a)	20 (a)	– (b)
Congo (Republic of)	20 (a)	20 (a)	– (b)
Equatorial Guinea	20 (a)	20 (a)	– (b)
Gabon	20 (a)	20 (a)	– (b)
Non-treaty countries	20	20	25

- (a) Payments from a Chadian source are subject to withholding tax under Chadian domestic tax law.
- (b) Withholding tax is not levied. The income is subject to tax in the state of the recipient.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20/35 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	35 (b)(c)
Interest	35 (b)(d)
Royalties from Patents, Trademarks, Formulas and Similar Items	0/15/20/30 (b)(e)
Technical Services	15/20 (f)
Other Fees and Compensation for Services Rendered Abroad	35 (b)
Branch Remittance Tax	35 (g)
Net Operating Losses (Years) (h)	
Carryback	Unlimited
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) See Section B.
- (b) The tax applies to payments to nonresidents.
- (c) The 35% tax is applied to the amount of the grossed-up dividend. A credit equal to the corporate tax paid is available.
- (d) A reduced rate of 4% applies to certain interest payments including, but not limited to, interest paid on loans granted by foreign banks, insurance companies, financial institutions, and interest paid with respect to import operations.
- (e) No withholding tax is imposed on payments related to standard software if certain requirements are met. A reduced withholding tax rate of 15% applies to payments with respect to the following:
- Invention patents
 - Models
 - Industrial drawings and designs
 - Layout sketches or layouts of integrated circuits
 - New vegetable patents
 - Use or exploitation of computer programs (software)
- The reduced tax rate does not apply to payments made to related entities or to companies resident in countries included in a list prepared by the Chilean Ministry of Finance containing the territories considered to be tax havens. As a result, the withholding tax rate for such payments is 30%. Two companies are considered to be related if one of the following conditions is satisfied:
- Either company owns 10% or more of the other company's capital.
 - Either company participates in 10% or more of the other company's revenues.
 - A shareholder or owner owns 10% or more of each company or participates in 10% or more of its revenue.

A reduced withholding tax rate of 20% applies to payments for television broadcasting and cinematographic materials.

- (f) A 15% rate applies to payments for engineering, technical assistance, professional and other technical services rendered in Chile or abroad. However, if the parties are related (see footnote [f] above) or if the payments are being made to a company domiciled in a country included in the tax-haven list (see footnote [e] above), the withholding tax rate is 20%.
- (g) The 35% tax is applied to the grossed-up branch remittance. A credit is available for the corporate tax paid at the branch level.
- (h) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Chilean resident corporations and branches of foreign entities are subject to income tax on their worldwide income. A resident corporation is one that is incorporated in Chile. The corporate income tax is applied to accrued net income, with the exception of foreign-source income, which is computed on a cash basis.

Rates of corporate tax. The corporate income tax rate is 20%. Income derived from activities developed in certain regions of Chile (the extreme north and south) is exempt from corporate income tax.

The corporate income tax serves as a credit against the tax applicable to the distribution of profits to nonresident partners or shareholders, or to resident individual partners or shareholders. Dividends or profit distributions between resident entities are not subject to tax.

Mining tax. A special tax on mining activities is imposed on individuals or legal entities that extract minerals subject to concession and sell these minerals in any state of production. The tax is imposed at progressive rates ranging from 0% to 14%, depending on the amount of the sales. The tax base is corporate income with certain adjustments.

Sales made by related mining entities are attributed to the taxpayer for purposes of determining the tax rate.

The mining tax is imposed in addition to the income tax. However, the mining tax may be deducted as an expense for income tax purposes for the year in which the tax is due.

Chilean Holding Company regime. Under the Chilean Holding Company (CHC) regime, a participation exemption is granted with respect to dividends distributed by the CHC's foreign subsidiaries or capital gains derived by the CHC from the disposal of such entities. To apply for the regime, the requirements contained in Article 41 D of the Income Tax Law must be met.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived by foreign investors are taxed at the regular 35% corporate rate if the capital gains relate to the disposal of shares or quotas in Chilean entities. A capital gain can be subject to corporate tax of 20% as a sole tax if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The shares or quotas were owned for at least one year.
- The seller is not habitually engaged in the sale of shares.
- The parties to the transaction are not related.

If any of these conditions is not met, the 35% general rate applies to the amount of the capital gain.

Sales of shares of companies listed on the stock exchange are exempt from income tax under certain conditions. Under certain double tax treaties, the tax rate on capital gains may be reduced to 17% or 16%.

Indirect transfers of Chilean shares are subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 35% if either of the following circumstances exists:

- Chilean assets represent more than 20% of the foreign company that is transferred.
- The value of the Chilean assets is greater than USD200 million.

The above measure may also apply if a tax haven resident entity is transferred. Limitations apply to the measure if the indirect transfer is made within a group reorganization process and if no capital gains are triggered.

Administration. All accounting periods in Chile must end on 31 December. Income taxes must be paid during the month of April.

Provisional monthly payments on account of final annual income tax are due on the 12th day of each month.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit may be claimed up to a limit of 20% or 30% of the foreign-source income, depending on the nature of the income and the existence of a double tax treaty.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income, determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, includes all profits, with the exception of specified items that are not considered income for tax purposes.

In general, all necessary expenses for producing income, sustained and justified, may be deducted to determine taxable income. However, expenses related to automobiles are not deductible.

Inventories. For inventory valuation, the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and the weighted-average cost method are accepted by law. A corresponding monetary correction must be added to cost.

Monetary correction. The Income Tax Law contains monetary adjustment rules. These rules, known as monetary correction, require taxpayers to revalue certain assets and liabilities annually based on the changes reflected in the consumer price index (CPI) and in foreign-exchange rates. The different indices that are used to adjust assets and liabilities may result in taxable profits or losses.

The following adjustments must be made for monetary correction purposes:

- The initial net value of fixed tangible assets is restated based on the change in the CPI, which is fixed monthly by the National Statistical Service. Depreciation is computed on the value of the assets after restatement.
- Inventories existing at the balance-sheet date are restated to their replacement cost.
- Credits, rights and liabilities that are in a foreign currency or linked to price indices are adjusted based on the change in the foreign-exchange rate or the relevant index. Investments in foreign entities are treated as foreign-currency denominated assets.

Depreciation. Depreciation must be calculated using the straight-line method. The tax authority has established the following normal periods of depreciation.

Manufacturing industry and trade	Years
Machinery	15
Heavy tools	8
Light tools	3
General installations	10
Trucks	7
Cars, pickups, station wagons and buses	7
Computers, computer systems, peripherals and similar items	6
Building and mining industries	Years
Solid buildings	80
Semisolid buildings	20 to 50
Buildings of light materials	10
Bulldozers, tractors, Caterpillars and other machines employed in heavy construction	8
Drilling equipment, internal combustion engines, soldering equipment and similar equipment	6
Machines employed in mining activities (general rate)	9

Annual depreciation rates must be applied after the revaluation of fixed assets according to the rules of monetary correction (see *Monetary correction*). Accelerated depreciation may be applied to new or imported fixed assets and to imported fixed assets with normal useful lives of three years or more. The accelerated method allows the calculation of depreciation based on a useful life for an asset equivalent to one-third of the normal useful life established by the Chilean tax authorities. However, accelerated depreciation may be used only in determining trading income for corporate tax purposes. The difference between normal and accelerated depreciation must be recaptured on the payment of dividends and profit distributions to nonresident shareholders or partners or to resident individual shareholders or partners for purposes of calculating withholding and personal income taxes.

Relief for losses. Losses must first be carried back to offset undistributed profits of prior years and then may be carried forward without a time limit. If a qualified change of ownership occurs, accumulated tax losses may not be deducted from income generated after the ownership change.

D. Value-added tax

Value-added tax (VAT) applies to sales and other transactions regarding tangible personal property, as well as to payments for certain services. It also applies to certain real estate transactions. The general tax rate is 19%. VAT is imposed under a credit-debit system.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Central Bank of Chile must be informed of all transactions exceeding USD10,000. Other annual information requirements are imposed.

Transfer pricing. Changes to the transfer-pricing regulations are designed to conform the Chilean rules to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines and to introduce tax filing obligations.

Acceptable transfer-pricing methods include the following:

- Comparable uncontrolled price
- Resale price
- Cost plus
- Profit split
- Transactional net margin

Any other method may be used if none of the above methods applies to the transaction. The most suitable method should be used, taking into account the facts and circumstances of each related-party transaction.

Taxpayers must file an annual sworn statement identifying related-party transactions and transfer-pricing methods, and providing other information requested by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service through regulations. In addition, taxpayers must keep all relevant information supporting compliance with the transfer-pricing rules.

Debt-to-equity rules. In general, Chile does not impose debt-to-equity requirements. However, indebtedness of local companies resulting from loans or financing granted by related parties abroad and indebtedness secured with cash (or values representative of cash obligations) provided by related parties is limited to a 3:1 debt-to-equity ratio if the interest derived from those loans is subject to a 4% withholding tax rate (see footnote [e] to Section A). Interest payments in excess of this ratio are subject to an additional 31% tax that should be borne by the debtor. Interest payments abroad in excess of the ratio are subject to a total tax burden of 35%.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The table below lists the withholding tax rates under the Chilean treaties in force. All of these treaties are based on the OECD model convention. The Chile-Argentina treaty has been denounced and is no longer in force as of 1 January 2013.

	Dividends %	Interest (f) %	Patent and know-how royalties %
Australia	15 (a)	4/15 (b)	5/10 (c)
Belgium	15 (a)	4/15 (b)	5/10 (c)
Brazil	10/15 (a)	4/15	15
Canada	10/15 (a)	4/15 (b)	15 (c)
Colombia	0/7 (a)	4/15	10 (c)
Croatia	5/15 (a)	4/15	5/10
Denmark	5/15 (a)	4/15 (b)	5/15 (c)
Ecuador	5/15 (a)	4/15 (b)	10/15 (c)
France	15 (a)	4/15	5/10
Ireland	5/15 (a)	4/15 (b)	5/10 (c)
Korea (South)	5/10 (a)	4/10/15 (b)	5/15 (c)
Malaysia	5/15 (a)	4/15 (b)	10
Mexico	5/10 (a)	4/15 (b)	15 (c)

	Dividends	Interest (f)	Patent and know-how royalties
	%	%	%
New Zealand	15 (a)	4/10/15 (b)	10 (c)
Norway	5/15 (a)	4/15 (b)	5/15 (c)
Paraguay	10 (a)	4/10/15 (b)	15 (c)
Peru	10/15 (a)	4/15	15 (c)
Poland	5/15 (a)	4/15 (b)	5/15 (c)
Portugal	10/15 (a)	4/10/15 (b)	5/10
Russian Federation	5/10 (a)	4/15 (b)	5/10
Spain	5/10 (a)	4/15 (b)	5/10 (c)
Sweden	5/10 (a)	4/15	5/10
Thailand	10 (a)	4/10/15	10/15
United Kingdom	5/15 (a)	3/15 (b)	5/10 (c)
Switzerland	15 (a)	4/15 (b)	5/10 (c)
Non-treaty countries	35 (e)	4/35 (d)(f)	15/30 (g)

- (a) With respect to Chile, the treaty withholding tax rates for dividends do not apply to the 35% withholding tax applicable under domestic law as long as the corporate tax is creditable against the withholding tax.
- (b) These treaties have a most-favored nation (MFN) clause with respect to interest.
- (c) These treaties have a most favored clause with respect to royalties. In the case of the Peru treaty, the clause applies after a five-year period beginning on the effective date of the Chile-Peru treaty.
- (d) From a Chilean standpoint, the Chile-Argentina treaty no longer applies as of 1 January 2013. Consequently, any payment made on or after that date is taxed under local law (that is, the non-treaty country rates apply).
- (e) For dividends paid from Chile, the withholding tax rate is 35% of the grossed-up dividend less a credit for the corporate tax paid (at the existing rate).
- (f) Under Chilean domestic law, a reduced 4% tax rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid on loans granted by foreign banks, financial institutions and insurance companies
 - Interest paid on bonds
 - Interest paid with respect to import operations
- (g) The withholding tax rate is reduced to 15% for payments with respect to the following:
- Invention patents
 - Models
 - Industrial drawings and designs
 - Layout sketches or layouts of integrated circuits
 - New vegetable patents
 - The use or exploitation of computer programs (software)
- The reduced tax rate does not apply to payments made to related parties or to companies resident in countries included in a list prepared by the Chilean Ministry of Finance containing the territories that are considered to be tax havens. The withholding tax rate for such payments is 30%.

Chile has signed tax treaties with Austria, South Africa and the United States, which are awaiting ratification by the Chilean Congress.

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This chapter refers only to the taxation of entities under the tax laws of Mainland China. The tax laws in the Special Administrative Regions (SARs) of Hong Kong and Macau and in Taiwan are separate sets of rules that are completely distinct from those in Mainland China. For information concerning the tax laws in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, see the chapters concerning such jurisdictions in this guide.

Effective from 1 January 2008, a unified China Enterprise Income Tax Law applies to both domestic enterprises and business operations with foreign investment. The unified law replaces the previous Enterprise Income Tax Law (applicable to domestic enterprises) and Foreign Investment Enterprise and Foreign Enterprise Income Tax Law (applicable to business operations with foreign investment). Under the unified law, differences no longer exist between the taxation of domestic-owned enterprises and the taxation of foreign-owned enterprises.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	10
Interest	10
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) Capital gains derived by foreign enterprises from disposals of interests in foreign investment enterprises are subject to a final withholding tax of 10% instead of income tax. This rate may be reduced by applicable tax treaties.
- (b) The statutory rate is 20%, which is reduced to 10% by the Enterprise Income Tax Law Implementation Regulations.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. On 16 March 2007, China enacted the new China Enterprise Income Tax Law (the New Law), which took effect on 1 January 2008. Before the enactment of the New Law, two separate tax laws, one for domestic enterprises and the other for foreign-owned business operations, including foreign investment enterprises (FIEs) and foreign enterprises, were in effect for more than 15 years. The New Law applies to all business operations regardless of their ownership, except for sole proprietorships and partnerships to which the individual income tax law applies. FIEs that were incorporated (that is, obtained their business license) before 16 March 2007 are entitled to a five-year transitional period beginning 1 January 2008. During this transitional period, entitlement to tax incentives under the prior tax law can be grandfathered.

Corporate residents of China are taxed on their worldwide income, including income from business operations, investment and other sources. A foreign tax credit is allowed for income taxes paid in other countries. This credit is capped at the China income tax payable on the same income calculated under the New Law.

In general, a company is regarded as tax resident in China if it is incorporated in China or effectively managed in China. "Effective management" is defined as overall management and control over the production, business, personnel, accounting, and assets of a company.

Nonresident companies are taxed on China-source income only. However, if the nonresident company has an establishment in China, non-China source income effectively connected with the China establishment is also taxed.

The term “establishment” is broadly defined to include the following:

- A place of management
- A branch
- An office
- A factory
- A workshop
- A mine or an oil and gas well or any other place of extraction of natural resources
- A building site
- A construction, assembly, installation or exploration project
- A place for the provision of labor services
- Business agents

Rates of corporate tax. The statutory rate of enterprise income tax is 25%, effective from 1 January 2008. The withholding tax rate on passive income (including dividends, interest, royalties and capital gains) of non-China tax residents is 10%.

A reduced tax rate applies to the following enterprises, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions:

- 20% for small and less-profitable enterprises
- 15% for High and New Technology Enterprises
- 15% for Technologically Advanced Service Companies in select cities (from 2009 to 2018)
- 15% for qualifying integrated circuit production enterprises
- 10% for key software enterprises, key animation and comics enterprises and integrated circuit designing enterprises
- 15% for western region enterprises and enterprises in Ganzhou in Jiangxi Province engaging in and deriving 70% of their total income from certain encouraged industries as stipulated in a new western region catalog (from 2011 to 2020)
- 15% for qualifying enterprises registered in Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone and Zhuhai Hengqin New Area

Tax incentives. A five-year tax holiday (exemption for the first two years and 50% reduction for the next three years) is granted to newly established and qualified High and New Technology Enterprises that are incorporated after 1 January 2008 and that are located in the Shanghai Pudong New Area or one of the five Special Economic Zones (SEZs), which are Hainan Province, Shantou, Shenzhen and Zhuhai in Guangdong Province, and Xiamen in Fujian Province. A five-year tax holiday also applies to qualifying software enterprises, animation and comics enterprises, integrated circuit designing enterprises and integrated circuit production enterprises. For qualified integrated circuit production enterprises, the tax holiday can be extended to 10 years (exemption for the first five years and 50% reduction for the next five years) under certain conditions. To enjoy the tax holidays described in the two preceding sentences, the qualifying software enterprises, animation and comics enterprises, and integrated circuit enterprises must make profits by the end of 2017.

During the period from 2010 to 2020, certain specified industries in selected areas of Xinjiang, such as agriculture and forestry, irrigation, coal production and related industries, electricity, new energy, oil and gas, production of certain metals and related industries, petrochemical, pharmaceutical, transportation, modern logistics, environmental protection and resources conservation, can also benefit from a five-year tax holiday based on the statutory rate of 25%. A five-year exemption applies to qualifying enterprises located in the Kashi and Huoerguosi Special Economic Development Zones of Xinjiang.

Other tax incentives are available to enterprises engaged in industries, projects, or activities encouraged by national policies. The incentives granted to these encouraged industries, projects and activities typically include the following:

- Income from agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery projects is eligible for a full tax exemption or 50% reduction of tax, depending on the type of projects.
- Income from infrastructure projects is eligible for a full tax exemption for the first three years and 50% reduction of tax for the next three years.
- Income from environmental protection or water or energy conservation projects is eligible for a full tax exemption for the first three years and 50% reduction of tax for the following three years.
- Income from technology transfer is eligible for a tax exemption for the first CNY5 million and a 50% reduction for the amount over that threshold.
- 150% of qualified costs incurred for the research and development of new technologies and products can be tax deductible.
- 200% of qualified wages for disabled people can be tax deductible.
- Venture capital companies investing in the equity of unlisted small or medium-sized High and New Technology Companies can use 70% of its investment cost to offset the taxable income for the year in which the holding period reaches two years.
- Income derived from recycling business is eligible for a 10% reduction in calculating taxable income.
- 10% of the cost incurred in purchasing environmental protection, water and energy saving or production safety equipment can be credited against income tax payable for the year of the purchase.

Capital gains and losses. In general, capital gains and losses are treated in the same manner as other taxable income and losses, and are taxed at the normal income tax rate of 25%. However, China-source capital gains derived by nonresident enterprises, such as gains from the disposal of an FIE, are subject to a 10% withholding tax. In addition to income tax, real property gains tax is imposed on gains derived from transfers of real properties (see Section D).

Administration. The tax year in China is the calendar year.

An annual corporate income tax return, together with audited financial statements issued by a certified public accountant registered in China and a set of annual reporting forms for related-party transactions, is due within five months after the end of the tax year. Enterprises must settle all outstanding tax liabilities within the same period.

In addition, enterprises must also file quarterly provisional corporate income tax returns within 15 days after the end of each quarter, together with payments of provisional tax based on actual profits. If an enterprise has difficulty in filing a provisional tax return based on the actual quarterly profits, it may pay tax based on estimated profits. The estimated profits are normally computed by reference to one-quarter of the enterprise's actual taxable profits for the preceding year. Otherwise, they are computed under other methods approved by the tax bureau.

Late filing or late payment triggers a surcharge of 0.05% per day and a discretionary penalty of 50% to 500% of the unpaid tax liabilities. For adjustments made under anti-avoidance provisions, such as adjustments with respect to transfer pricing, thin capitalization and controlled-foreign corporations (see Section E), an interest charge is imposed on a daily basis, beginning on 1 June of the year following the tax year to which the tax underpayment is related and ending on the day the tax underpayment is settled. This charge is based on the renminbi yuan (CNY) loan base rate published by the People's Bank of China (PBOC) plus 5%. If related-party transaction annual reporting forms and other prescribed documentation can be provided, the interest charge may be reduced to an amount based only on the CNY loan-based rate published by the PBOC.

Dividends. Profits of FIEs distributed as dividends are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10% (this rate may be reduced under a tax treaty or arrangement) when remitted from China. The investor must obtain preapproval from the tax authorities responsible for administering the relevant treaty reliefs. Dividends paid between qualified resident companies may be exempted. For this purpose, resident companies are qualified if one tax resident has made a direct investment in the other tax resident. Dividends attributable to publicly traded shares are also treated as tax-exempt investment income if the holding period of the shares is longer than 12 months.

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit is allowed for foreign income taxes paid, or indirectly borne, by China resident enterprises, but the credit is generally limited to the amount of China corporate income tax payable on the foreign-source portion of an enterprise's worldwide taxable income. A nonresident enterprise with an establishment or place of business (generally referred to as a permanent establishment [PE]) in China that derives foreign-source income effectively connected to the PE can also claim a tax credit for income taxes paid in foreign jurisdictions, but the credit is limited to China corporate income tax payable on such income. Excess foreign tax credits may be carried forward for a period of five years. The tax credit limit mentioned above must be calculated on a country-by-country basis. The tax credit limit for each country is calculated by apportioning the total income tax on worldwide taxable income through the application of an apportionment ratio of the taxable income sourced in the relevant country to worldwide taxable income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is defined as total revenue less the following:

- Non-taxable income
- Tax-exempt income
- Allowable deductions
- Tax losses

No major differences exist between tax and accounting methods for income computation purposes. Dividends, bonuses, interest, royalties, rent and other income are included in taxable income.

In general, all necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in carrying on a business are deductible for tax purposes. However, specified limits apply to the deductibility of advertisement expenses, entertainment expenses, union fees, employee welfare costs, employee education expenses, commissions and handling fees, supplementary pensions and supplementary medical insurance. Charitable donations of up to 12% of the total annual profit are deductible.

Management fees paid between enterprises, rental and royalty fees paid between business units of an enterprise, and interest paid between business units of non-bank enterprises are not deductible. Interest paid on related-party borrowing that does not meet debt-to-equity ratio rules (see Section E) may not be deductible. Other nondeductible expenses include the following:

- Sponsorship expenses
- Dividends and returns on equity investments
- Income tax payments including penalties and surcharges
- Donations not fulfilling prescribed requirements
- Provisions not yet approved
- Other expenses not related to production or business operations

For an establishment in China of an enterprise that is not a resident for tax purposes, reasonable expenses allocated from the overseas head office are deductible if these expenses are incurred by the head office for the production or business operations of such establishment and are supported by proper documents issued by the head office.

Inventories. For tax purposes, the cost of inventories is determined in accordance with the following rules:

- The cost of inventories that are paid for in cash is the sum of the purchase price and the related taxes and charges actually paid.
- The cost of inventories that are not paid for in cash is determined based on the fair market value of the consideration and the related taxes and charges actually paid.
- The cost of agricultural products generated from biological assets (for example, animals or woods) is determined based on the necessary raw material, labor and relevant overhead expenditure actually incurred.

Cost may be determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO), weighted average, or specific identification basis. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis is not acceptable for tax purposes. The method chosen must be applied consistently.

Provisions. Provisions that have not been approved by the tax authorities are generally not deductible. These include various provisions and allowances for asset impairment and risk reserves.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation of tangible assets is generally computed using the straight-line method. The following are minimum useful lives for various assets.

Asset	Years
Buildings and structures	20
Aircraft, trains, vessels, machinery, equipment and other production plants	10
Appliances, tools, furniture and other assets related to production and business operations	5
Means of transport other than aircraft, trains and vessels	4
Electronic equipment	3
Productive biological assets in the nature of trees	10
Productive biological assets in the nature of livestock	3
Acquired software (subject to approval)	2

Accelerated depreciation is allowed with respect to certain fixed assets subject to rapid technological obsolescence and fixed assets exposed to constant shock and erosion.

Intangible assets, including technical know-how, patents and trademarks, are amortized over the contractual term or over a period of no less than 10 years if a time period is not specified. Self-developed goodwill cannot be amortized or deducted. Acquired goodwill is deductible only if the entire business is transferred or liquidated.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward for up to five years. Carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. In general, consolidated returns of enterprises are not allowed, and all companies must file separate tax returns, unless specifically approved by government authorities. Tax resident enterprises in China must adopt combined filing for units (branches and establishments without legal person status) operating in different areas of China. On approval by the relevant tax authorities, nonresident enterprises that have two or more establishments in China may select a main establishment to file a combined tax return.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT)	
Standard rate	17
Rate on specified products (primarily basic necessities), agricultural products and utility services	13
VAT pilot arrangements; implemented nationwide, effective from 1 August 2013; certain services previously subject to Business Tax are now subject to VAT under the pilot arrangements	
Leasing of movable properties	17
Transportation services	11
Certain modern services (including R&D and technology services, information technology services, cultural and creative services, logistics	

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
auxiliary services and authentication and consulting services)	6
Other reduced rates (applicable to small businesses or simplified VAT calculation method)	3/4/6
(VAT previously paid on the purchase of raw materials, parts and taxable services that are used in the production of export goods or in the provision of certain export services is refundable; applicable refund rates depend on types of goods or services that are exported.)	
Consumption tax; on the production and importation of certain luxury items, such as cigarettes, gasoline, alcoholic beverages, jewelry, cosmetics, motor vehicles, motor vehicle tires, golf balls and equipment, luxury watches and yachts	Various
Business tax, on various types of services and income not derived from production, including transportation, construction, finance, insurance, postal services, telecommunications, cultural and sporting events, entertainment establishments, hotels and restaurants, rentals, advertising, tourism and the transfer of intangible and immovable properties	
General rates	3 to 5
Finance and insurance businesses	5
Entertainment establishments	5 to 20
Transfers of intangible and immovable properties; transfers of technology, licensing of software and transfers of equity interests can be exempt from business tax	5
Real property gains tax; imposed on real property transfers	30 to 60
City construction tax (CCT); based on indirect taxes (including VAT, consumption tax and business tax) actually paid	
Taxpayers located in urban areas	7
Taxpayers located in county or township areas	3
Taxpayers located in rural areas	1
Education surcharge (ES); based on indirect taxes (including VAT, consumption tax and business tax) actually paid	3
Local education surcharge (LES); based on indirect taxes (including VAT, consumption tax and business tax) actually paid	2

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. In general, the Chinese government permits the free convertibility of current account items of China incorporated enterprises. Current account items are defined as transactions occurring daily that involve international receipts and payments. Current account foreign-exchange receipts and payments include trading receipts and payments, service receipts and payments, unilateral transfers and dividends paid from after-tax profits.

Recently, China has been relaxing its foreign-exchange controls in phases by permitting settlement in renminbi yuans (CNY) for cross-border trading transactions, including cross-border trades in commodities, services and other current account items, on a nationwide basis and then extending the CNY settlement to both inbound and outbound investments. Remittances of dividends to foreign investors and other items including income derived from share transfers, capital reductions, liquidations and early withdrawals of investments may be settled in renminbi yuans.

Remittances of dividends and profits. Remittances of after-tax profits or dividends to foreign investors in FIEs must be supported by written resolutions of the board of directors and by audited financial statements, and may not be made until a tax clearance is issued by the tax authorities.

Remittances of interest and principal. Interest payments on foreign loans are considered current account items. In general, after receipt of tax clearance from the tax authorities, these payments may be made through the enterprise's special foreign-exchange bank account or through designated foreign-exchange banks with the approval of the State Administration for Foreign Exchange (SAFE).

Since 13 May 2013, enterprises are not required to submit any formal application to the SAFE for the approval of principal repayments. In general, the enterprise may repay the principal from its special foreign-exchange bank account or through conversion at designated foreign-exchange banks.

Remittances of royalties and fees. In general, after receipt of tax clearance from the tax authorities, payments of royalties and fees may be made either out of the enterprise's special foreign-exchange bank account or through currency conversion and payment at a designated foreign-exchange bank. To enjoy treaty benefits with respect to royalties, the investor must obtain pre-approval from the in-charge tax authorities. Proper documentation (such as royalty agreements, invoices and other tax and business documents) is required for all payments of royalties and fees.

Alternative procedure for remittances. Instead of applying for tax clearance for settling outbound payments mentioned above that exceed USD50,000, effective from 1 September 2013, enterprises can file a record with the responsible state tax authorities by submitting copies of contracts (stamped by the official seal) together with registration forms.

Debt-to-equity requirements. For FIEs in China, the following debt-to-equity ratios are applicable for the purpose of obtaining foreign-currency loans from foreign parties (including foreign related parties) and meeting corporate law requirements:

- For investment projects of up to USD3 million, the capital contribution must equal or exceed 70% of the total investment.
- For investment projects of over USD3 million but not exceeding USD10 million, the minimum capital requirement is 50% of the total investment, but not less than USD2,100,000.
- For investment projects of over USD10 million but not exceeding USD30 million, the minimum capital requirement is 40% of the total investment, but not less than USD5 million.

- For investment projects in excess of USD30 million, the minimum capital requirement is 33.3% of the total investment, but not less than USD12 million.

The New Law provides for a separate set of debt-to-equity rules for tax purposes. Subject to certain exceptions, in general, the debt-to-equity ratio for financial institutions is 5:1 and the ratio for non-financial institutions is 2:1. The interest expense on funds loaned by a related party that exceed the maximum debt calculated under the debt-to-equity ratio is not deductible for tax purposes.

In addition, the deduction of expenses on a loan from an investor may be limited if the investor has not yet paid up its committed investment capital. The nondeductible interest expense is calculated by apportioning the total interest expenses based on the ratio of the outstanding capital commitment to the total loan balance.

Transfer pricing. China has introduced transfer-pricing rules under which all amounts paid or charged in business transactions between related parties must be determined based on an arm's-length standard. If the parties fail to meet this requirement, the tax bureau may make reasonable adjustments by using one of the following methods:

- Comparable uncontrolled price (CUP)
- Resale price method (RPM)
- Cost-plus method (CPM)
- Transactional net margin method (TNMM)
- Profit split method (PSM)
- Other methods that are consistent with the arm's-length principle

Enterprises must disclose related-party transactions in Related-Party Transaction Forms, which should be submitted to the in-charge tax bureau together with the annual tax return by the due date for the annual return. The following related-party information must be disclosed in the forms:

- Related-party relationships
- Sales and purchases
- Services
- Transfers of intangible assets and fixed assets
- Financing
- Outbound investments and payments

Enterprises with aggregate related-party transactions exceeding one of the following thresholds must prepare contemporaneous documentation on an entity level unless their transactions are covered by an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) or unless they meet the "domestic transaction" exemption:

- CNY200 million of related-party purchase or sale transactions
- CNY40 million of other kinds of transactions such as intangibles, services and interest from financing transactions

The contemporaneous documentation must be completed by 31 May of the year following the year in which the related-party transactions took place and be provided to the tax authorities within 20 days on request.

The New Law recognizes the concept of cost-sharing arrangements for group procurement and group marketing activities. Other types of service cost sharing are not currently entertained

by the tax authorities. Entities that have executed a cost-sharing agreement must prepare and preserve contemporaneous documentation regardless of the related-party transactions thresholds.

Taxpayers may apply for APAs in China.

Anti-avoidance rules. The general anti-avoidance rules apply to transactions if the transactions may be considered to have been undertaken or arranged primarily for other than bona fide purposes and if the sole and dominant purpose for a company to enter into such transactions was the obtaining of tax benefits.

Controlled foreign corporations. The New Law introduces controlled foreign corporation (CFC) rules, which are designed to counter income deferral strategies. A resident company that holds an interest in a CFC incorporated in a jurisdiction with an effective tax rate of lower than 12.5% may be taxed on its share of profits of the CFC, regardless of whether a dividend has been declared. A non-resident company is considered to be controlled by a China resident company if either of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The China resident company directly or indirectly holds 10% or more of the voting shares in the nonresident company and jointly holds an interest of 50% or more in the nonresident company.
- The China resident company exercises effective control over the nonresident company by means of shares, capital, business operations, purchases and sales or other mechanisms.

China has issued a white list showing jurisdictions that are not subject to CFC rules, including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States. The CFC rules do not apply if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The CFC is located in one of the jurisdictions in the white list.
- The CFC carries out substantial and positive business activities.
- The CFC reports an annual profit of CNY5 million or less.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table provides Chinese withholding tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties paid from Mainland China to residents of various treaty countries and arrangement jurisdictions (Hong Kong and Macau SARs). The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic law. The following table is for general guidance only.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Albania	10	10	10
Algeria	5/10 (a)	7	10
Armenia	5/10 (a)	10	10
Australia	10	10	10
Austria	7/10 (d)	7/10 (h)	6/10 (i)
Azerbaijan	10	10	10
Bahrain (t)	5	10	10
Bangladesh	10	10	10
Barbados	5/10 (a)	10	10
Belarus	10	10	10
Belgium (p)	5/10 (f)	10	7
Brazil	10	10	10
Brunei Darussalam	5	10	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Bulgaria	10	10	7/10 (k)
Canada	10	10	10
Croatia	5	10	10
Cuba	5/10 (a)	7.5	5
Cyprus	10	10	10
Czechoslovakia (m)	10	10	10
Czech Republic	5/10 (a)	7.5	10
Denmark	5/10 (a)	10	7/10 (j)
Egypt	8	10	8
Estonia	5/10 (a)	10	10
Ethiopia	5	7	5
Finland	5/10 (a)	10	7/10 (j)
France	10	10	6/10 (i)
Georgia	0/5/10 (e)	10	5
Germany	10	10	7/10 (j)
Greece	5/10 (a)	10	10
Hong Kong SAR	5/10 (a)	7	7
Hungary	10	10	10
Iceland	5/10 (a)	10	7/10 (j)
India	10	10	10
Indonesia	10	10	10
Ireland	5/10 (c)	10	6/10 (i)
Iran	10	10	10
Israel	10	7/10 (h)	7/10 (j)
Italy	10	10	7/10 (j)
Jamaica	5	7.5	10
Japan	10	10	10
Kazakhstan	10	10	10
Korea (South)	5/10 (a)	10	10
Kuwait	5	5	10
Kyrgyzstan	10	10	10
Laos	5	10	10
Latvia (r)	5/10 (a)	10	10
Lithuania	5/10 (a)	10	10
Luxembourg	5/10 (a)	10	6/10 (i)
Macau SAR	5/10 (a)	7	7
Macedonia	5	10	10
Malaysia	10	10	10
Malta	5/10 (a)	10	7/10 (j)
Mauritius	5	10	10
Mexico	5	10	10
Moldova	5/10 (a)	10	10
Mongolia	5	10	10
Morocco	10	10	10
Nepal	10	10	10
Netherlands (s)	10	10	6/10 (i)
New Zealand	10	10	10
Nigeria	7.5	7.5	7.5
Norway	10	10	10
Oman	5	10	10
Pakistan	10	10	10
Papua New Guinea	15	10	10
Philippines	10	10	10
Poland	10	10	7/10 (j)
Portugal	10	10	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Qatar	10	10	10
Romania	10	10	7
Russian Federation	10	10	10
Saudi Arabia	5	10	10
Seychelles	5	10	10
Singapore	5/10 (a)	7/10 (h)	6/10 (i)
Slovenia	5	10	10
South Africa	5	10	7/10 (j)
Spain	10	10	6/10 (i)
Sri Lanka	10	10	10
Sudan	5	10	10
Sweden	5/10 (a)	10	7/10 (j)
Switzerland (u)	10	10	6/10 (i)
Syria	5/10 (a)	10	10
Tajikistan	5/10 (a)	8	8
Thailand	10	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	5/10 (a)	10	10
Tunisia	8	10	5/10 (l)
Turkey	10	10	10
Turkmenistan	5/10 (a)	10	10
Ukraine	5/10 (a)	10	10
United Arab Emirates	7	7	10
United Kingdom (q)	5/10 (a)	10	6/10 (i)
United States	10	10	7/10 (j)
Uzbekistan	10	10	10
Venezuela	5/10 (b)	5/10 (g)	10
Vietnam	10	10	10
Yugoslavia (o)	5	10	10
Yugoslavia (former) (n)	10	10	10
Zambia	5	10	5
Non-treaty countries	10	10	10

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (c) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (d) The 7% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (e) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and that has invested more than EUR2 million in the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and that has invested more than EUR100,000 in the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (f) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that, before the moment of the payment of the dividends, directly held for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (g) The 5% rate applies to interest paid to banks. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (h) The 7% rate applies to interest paid to banks or financial institutions. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (i) Payments for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment are taxed on the basis of 60% of the gross payments. Consequently, the effective rate for such payments is 6%.

- (j) Payments for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment are taxed on the basis of 70% of the gross payments. Consequently, the effective rate for such payments is 7%.
- (k) The 7% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial and scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (l) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for technical or economic studies or for technical assistance. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works including cinematographic films, films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, or secret formulas or processes, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (m) China is honoring the Czechoslovakia treaty with respect to the Slovak Republic until a new treaty is signed.
- (n) After the partition of the former Yugoslavia, China is honoring the double tax treaty with the former Yugoslavia with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- (o) China entered into a treaty with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It has been indicated that China considers Serbia to have inherited the Yugoslavia treaty and that China is also honoring the treaty with respect to Montenegro. However, it is suggested that taxpayers check with the relevant tax authorities before relying on this treaty.
- (p) On 7 October 2009, China signed a new tax treaty with Belgium. The new treaty was ratified on 29 December 2013 and is effective for income derived on or after 1 January 2014. The withholding tax rates under the new treaty are reflected in the table.
- (q) On 27 June 2011 and 27 February 2013, respectively, China signed a new tax treaty and new protocol with the United Kingdom. The new treaty and protocol were ratified on 13 December 2013. In China, the new treaty is effective with respect to profits, income and capital gains arising in tax years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. In the United Kingdom, the new treaty is effective with respect to income tax and capital gains tax for years of assessment beginning on or after 6 April 2014 and with respect to corporation tax for financial years beginning on or after 1 April 2014. The withholding tax rates under the new treaty are reflected in the table.
- (r) On 24 August 2011, China signed a new protocol with Latvia, which has not yet been ratified.
- (s) On 31 May 2013, China signed a new tax treaty with the Netherlands, which has not yet been ratified.
- (t) On 16 September 2013, China signed a new protocol with Bahrain, which has not yet been ratified.
- (u) On 25 September 2013, China signed a new tax treaty with Switzerland, which has not yet been ratified.

China signed tax treaties with Uganda, Botswana and Ecuador on 11 January 2012, 11 April 2012 and 21 January 2013, respectively, but these treaties have not yet been ratified.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Corporate Income Tax for Equality Rate (%)	9 (b)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0/20/33 (c)
Interest	0/14/33 (d)
Royalties	
Software	26.4
Other	33
Technical Services, Technical Assistance and Consulting Services	10 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	0/33
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (f)

- (a) Reduced and gradually increasing income tax rates exist (for details, see Section B).
- (b) This tax applies to local corporate taxpayers required to file an income tax return, which include branch offices and permanent establishments (PEs) of foreign entities. For details, see Sections B and C.
- (c) Dividends paid to nonresidents are not subject to tax if the dividends are paid out of profits that were taxed at the corporate level. If the dividends were not taxed at the corporate level, dividends paid to nonresidents that are not attributable to a branch or PE are subject to withholding tax at the corporate income tax rate of 33%. Dividends paid between domestic corporations are not subject to tax if the company generating the profits out of which the dividends are paid is taxed on these profits in Colombia. Otherwise, the dividends are included in the income tax return of the recipient of the dividends. A 20% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to residents if the taxpayer is required to file an income tax return.
- (d) Interest paid or accrued by Colombian residents to foreign entities on loans with a term equaling or exceeding one year are subject to 14% withholding tax; otherwise, the applicable rate is 33%. Interest paid by Colombian financial institutions and interest paid by Colombian residents to foreign entities with respect to international trade operations are deemed to be foreign-source income and are accordingly exempt from withholding tax. Certain qualified loans executed before 31 December 2010 do not generate Colombian-source income. As a result, interest on such loans is exempt from withholding tax.
- (e) This withholding tax applies to consulting services, technical services and technical assistance services rendered in Colombia or from abroad by nonresidents that are not domiciled in Colombia.
- (f) Beginning with the 2007 fiscal year, tax losses may be carried forward without limitation. Restrictions apply to the transfer of losses with respect to spin-offs or mergers (for details, see Section C).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. National corporations are taxed on worldwide income and capital gains. National corporations are corporations that have their principal domicile in Colombia or are organized under Colombian law or that during the respective tax

year or period have their effective place of management in Colombia (holding board meetings in Colombia is not enough to qualify as a national company).

Branches of foreign corporations and PEs are taxed on Colombian-source income and capital gains only. Attribution is based on domestic tax accounting records, which should be supported by an analysis of functions, assets, risks and personnel.

Corporate income tax rates. The corporate income tax rate is 25%, except for foreign companies receiving Colombian-source income not attributable to a branch office or PE, which are subject to an income tax rate of 33%. A special reduced corporate income tax rate of 15% applies to legal entities qualified as Industrial Users of Goods and/or Services in a free-trade zone. Commercial Users in a free-trade zone are subject to the general corporate income tax rate.

Reduced and gradually increasing income tax rates are available for small businesses (as defined by Law 1429, December 2010) beginning their activities on or after 1 January 2011 and registering on or before 31 December 2014. Zero percent of the regular corporate income tax rate applies for the first two years. The rate increases by 25% of the regular corporate income tax rate for the third through the fifth years, and the regular corporate income tax rate of 25% applies from the sixth year.

Certain tax credits are available (see *Foreign tax relief*).

The income tax for equality (CREE) rate is 9%. CREE taxpayers are exonerated from the National Learning Service (SENA) and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) payroll contributions (up to 13.5% of the payroll tax base as of 2014) assessed on salaries and days of rest, only for employees earning up to 10 minimum monthly wages. Nonprofit organizations and free-trade zone users qualified on 31 December 2012, free-trade zone users in special free-trade zones with a request filed on 31 December 2012 and new free-trade zone users in an existing permanent free-trade zone at 31 December 2012 are not subject to CREE. For further details regarding CREE, see Section C.

Capital gains. The following gains are considered capital gains, which are subject to tax at a rate of 10%:

- Gains on the transfer of fixed assets owned for more than two years
- Gains resulting from the receipt of liquidation proceeds of corporations in excess of capital contributed if the corporation existed for at least two years

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Each December, the Colombian government sets the due dates for the filing of income tax returns and payment of taxes due. Tax payments are made in three installments between February and October for Larger Taxpayers (large corporations, according to conditions set by the tax authorities) and in two installments between April and June for other legal entities. Advance payments for the current tax year, which generally represent 20% of the income tax payable for the prior tax year after withholdings, must be made with these installments.

Interest on the late payment of taxes is accrued at the daily effective rate of usury certified by the Superintendency of Finance for the consumption credits. A penalty for late filing is levied on the amount of tax assessed in the corresponding tax return at a rate of 5% or 10% for each month or a fraction thereof. The penalty for late filing cannot exceed 100% or 200% of the difference of the tax to be paid or the balance in favor, depending on the timing of the filing. The penalty for amending a return may be 10% or 20% of the difference between the amount shown on the original tax return and the correct amount, depending on the timing of the amendment.

Dividends. Dividends paid to nonresidents are not subject to tax if the dividends are paid out of profits that were taxed at the corporate level (temporal differences can affect this calculation). If the dividends were not taxed at the corporate level, dividends paid to nonresidents are subject to withholding tax at the regular corporate income tax rate of 33%. Dividends paid between domestic corporations are not subject to tax if the company generating the profits out of which the dividends are paid is taxed on these profits in Colombia. Otherwise, the dividends are included in the income tax return of the recipient of the dividends. A 20% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to residents out of profits not taxed at the corporate level if the taxpayer is required to file an income tax return.

If the non-taxable dividends in a given year are higher than the commercial profits of that year, the difference can be carried back for two years or carried forward for five years to offset the profits of such periods.

Foreign tax relief. For national corporations and resident individuals, a credit for foreign taxes paid on foreign-source income is granted, up to the amount of Colombian corporate income tax and CREE payable on the foreign-source income.

An indirect tax credit is also granted for foreign taxes paid on income at the level of the foreign company that is distributing corresponding dividends to Colombian shareholders or quota holders. This tax credit equals the amount resulting from the application of the income tax rate of the foreign company to the amount of distributed dividends. If the foreign company distributing the dividends has received dividends from other companies domiciled in the same or other jurisdictions, the tax credit equals the amount resulting from the application of the income tax rate of the foreign company to the amount of the dividends received by the Colombian taxpayer. The sum of the direct tax credit and indirect tax credit may not exceed the corporate income tax and CREE payable in Colombia on such dividends.

To be entitled to the direct and indirect tax credit, the domestic taxpayer must prove that the corresponding tax was effectively paid in each relevant jurisdiction. In addition, for the indirect tax credit, the investments must be qualified as fixed assets for the taxpayer and possessed for a minimum of two years.

The tax credit may be claimed in the tax year in which the foreign tax is paid or in any of the following four years.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable income is determined in accordance with the following calculation: gross income, minus non-taxable income, returns, rebates and discounts, equals net income, minus costs and expenses, equals taxable income.

In general, to be deductible, expenses must be related to the activity that generates taxable income and must be proportional and necessary with respect to the productive activity of the taxpayer. Some limitations and prohibitions may apply to the deductibility of certain expenses.

Payments to entities resident outside Colombia are deductible if they meet the general rules above and, for expenses related to Colombian-source income, if the applicable withholding tax is paid. In general, if no withholding tax applies, the expenses are allowed as deductions, up to a maximum of 15% of the taxpayer's net income before taking into account all costs and expenses abroad not subject to Colombian withholding tax. Costs or expenses incurred abroad that are related to foreign-source income subject to income tax in Colombia are deductible if the general requirements are met, even if withholding tax is not imposed, and the 15% limitation mentioned above does not apply.

Branches of foreign companies may deduct the following types of payments made to their foreign related party if the applicable withholding tax is paid:

- Royalties
- Commissions that are related to the acquisition of raw materials or goods
- Administration fees
- Payments for the use or acquisition of intangible property

Interest and other financial expenses resulting from liabilities owed to foreign-related companies are generally not deductible. Payments made to foreign-related parties that comply with the transfer-pricing rules (see Section E) may be deductible even if no income tax withholding is required. However, the 15% limitation described above applies to such payments.

Overhead expenses are deductible for Colombian tax purposes if they are related to services rendered and if they are supported by transfer-pricing studies. It is usually difficult to satisfy these conditions and, as a result, overhead expenses are generally not deductible. Transactions subject to transfer-pricing rules (see Section E) are not subject to the limitations provided in the Tax Code for costs and expenses in transactions involving related parties. Consequently, transactions with foreign related parties that are subject to the transfer-pricing rules are deductible for a Colombian company, even if such payments are not subject to withholding tax. Nevertheless, the limitation provided in Article 122 of the Tax Code (up to 15% of the net income computed before taking into account such expenses) applies.

Income generated from the following activities is exempt from income tax:

- Hotel services (new and remodeled hotels)
- Software and medical patents developed in Colombia
- Fluvial transportation services

- Energy generated from wind and biomass sources, and agriculture disposal

The assets used in the above activities are not included in the base for determining presumptive income (see *Presumptive income*).

Taxable income for CREE is net revenues less costs and certain deductions. Certain exempt income is subject to CREE. The tax base for CREE may not be lower than 3% of the tax equity of the preceding year, which is the base for the calculation of the presumptive income tax (see *Presumptive income*). The law does not include rules allowing taxpayers to offset corporate income tax losses generated in previous years or the excess of presumptive income over ordinary net income against CREE.

Presumptive income. Under the Colombian tax law, the tax base for corporate income tax purposes is the higher of actual taxable income (see *General*) or minimum presumptive income, which is equal to 3% of the net equity as of 31 December of the preceding tax year. Certain assets may be excluded from this calculation, and certain taxpayers are not required to calculate presumptive income.

The amount of income tax payable after tax credits may not be less than 75% of the income determined under the presumptive income rules, before taking into account tax credits.

For corporate income tax calculation purposes, the excess of the presumptive income tax over ordinary net income may be amortized over the following five years.

Inventories. Inventories are generally valued using the permanent inventory method.

Provisions. Provisions are not allowed as deductions in determining taxable income, except for provisions for accounts receivables, which are subject to special tax rules.

Depreciation. Depreciation may be calculated using the straight-line method, declining-balance method or other recognized method authorized in advance by the tax authorities.

Individual assets purchased for up to 50 tax units (for 2014, a tax unit equals COP27,485, or approximately USD14.25) may be fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

The following are the general categories of useful lives established by the tax law:

- Buildings, including pipelines: 20 years
- Machinery and equipment: 10 years
- Vehicles and computers: 5 years

If machinery and equipment are used daily in shifts in excess of a regular eight-hour schedule, a taxpayer may request an additional 25% on the depreciation rate for each additional eight-hour shift and a corresponding proportion for a fraction of such shift. Land is not depreciable.

In Colombia, the same depreciation method may be used for both tax and accounting purposes. Differences in the methods may generate future taxable dividends for shareholders if the expense for tax purposes is greater than the expense for accounting purposes.

Amortization. In general, amortization of ordinary and necessary investments used for the purposes of the business, including intangibles (for example, know-how) is allowed. Amortization must be claimed over a minimum period of five years, except for certain intangibles, such as software, for which a shorter period may be allowed, if properly justified.

Amortizable costs and expenses for the oil industry may be amortized using the straight-line method over five years, unless a shorter period can be justified. Alternatively, they can be amortized using the units-of-production method. If investments in exploration are unsuccessful, the costs and expenses may be claimed as deductions in the year in which this is determined or in the following two years.

Relief for tax losses. Tax losses may be carried forward with no time limitation. Tax losses incurred between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2006 may be carried forward for eight years only and only 25% of such tax losses is available for offset each tax year.

Restrictions apply to the transfer of losses in mergers or spin-offs (tax-free events for the participating companies for Colombian tax purposes if certain requirements are observed). The surviving entity can offset losses originated in the merged entities, but only up to the percentage of its equity participation in the merged entity's equity. Similar rules apply to spin-offs of companies. Tax losses generated do not affect the entity's presumptive income for the respective tax year.

The special treatment of tax losses in mergers and spin-offs applies only if the economic activity of the companies involved remains the same after the merger or spin-off occurs.

Inflation adjustment. An optional tax readjustment of fixed assets may be applied. This readjustment is calculated by applying the percentage certified by the government for the adjustment of the tax unit (see *Depreciation*). The readjustment affects the tax basis for the transfer of fixed assets, presumptive income and the determination of taxable net equity. Although the inflation adjustments were eliminated, the accumulated inflation adjustments can be depreciated.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax; imposed, unless expressly excluded by law, on sales of movable tangible assets, on imports of movable tangible assets and on most services	
General rate	16%
Basic products, such as coffee and wheat	5%
National consumption tax, imposed on, among others items, food services in restaurants, mobile phone services and certain cars; the tax paid is deductible for income tax purposes	4% to 16%
Industry and commerce tax, on annual or bimonthly net revenue; rates vary depending on the company's activity and municipality;	

Nature of tax	Rate
tax effectively paid during the year is 100% deductible for income tax purposes Bogotá	0.414% to 1.38%
Municipalities other than Bogotá Signs and Posters Tax; imposed on enterprises with advertisements in public places; tax rate applied to the industry and commerce tax due; tax effectively paid during the year is 100% deductible for income tax purposes	0.2% to 1% 15%
Tax on Visible Advertisement Hoardings; imposed on each advertisement on hoardings or billboards with a size equal to or larger than 8 square meters (86,111 square feet); for the 2013 tax year, a minimum wage equals COP589,500 (approximately USD327)	5 minimum wages
Debit tax (financial transactions tax); imposed on the amount of each financial transaction, such as disposals of funds from savings accounts, current bank accounts and deposit accounts, which involve cash withdrawals by checks and through other mechanisms, and on the amount of certain accounting entries; tax effectively paid during the year is 50% deductible for income tax purposes	0.4%
Social security contributions and payroll taxes Pension (foreigners who remain in Colombia in accordance with an employment agreement may voluntarily enroll in the pensions system); contributions calculated on the monthly ordinary salary of the employee; if the monthly salary is more than 25 times the minimum wage, contributions to the social security regime are calculated on a maximum base of 25 minimum wages (COP14,737,500 [approximately USD8,175] per month); for employees earning integral (all-inclusive) salary, 70% of the salary is the base, but the maximum limit described above applies	
Employer	12%
Employee	4%
Health; contribution calculated on the monthly ordinary salary of the employee; subject to the same maximum limitation and integral salary rules as the pension contributions	
Employer	8.5%
Employee	4%
(Effective from 1 January 2014, employers are not required to pay the 8.5% health contribution for employees earning less than 10 [COP5,895,000; approximately USD3,270] minimum legal wages.) Solidarity Fund; payable by employer on the monthly ordinary salary of the employee; contribution required only for employees who earn a monthly salary greater than 4 minimum wages (COP2,358,000)	

Nature of tax	Rate
[approximately USD1,308]); subject to same maximum limitation and integral salary rules as pension contributions; rates vary according to the amount of monthly salary earned by employee	
Employees earning up to 16 minimum wages (COP9,432,000 [USD5,232])	1%
Employees earning monthly between 16 and 17 minimum wages (COP9,432,000 to COP10,021,500 [USD5,232 to USD5,559])	1.2%
Employees earning between 17 and 18 minimum wages (COP10,021,500 to COP10,611,000 [USD5,559 to USD5,886])	1.4%
Employees earning between 18 and 19 minimum wages (COP10,611,000 to COP11,200,500 [USD5,886 to USD6,213])	1.6%
Employees earning between 19 and 20 minimum wages (COP11,200,500 to COP11,790,000 [USD6,213 to USD6,540])	1.8%
Employees earning between 20 and 25 minimum wages (COP11,790,000 to COP14,737,500 [USD6,540 to USD8,175])	2%
Labor risk; payable by employer on monthly ordinary salary; rate depends on a legally established scale based on the degree of risk represented by the economic activity of the company; the Social Security office makes the classification at the time of enrollment; subject to same maximum limitation and integral salary rules as pension contributions	0.348% to 8.7%
Payroll taxes to National Learning Service (SENA), Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) and Family Compensation Fund; payable by employer on the monthly ordinary salary earned by the employee; no ceiling applies; subject to same integral salary rules as pension contributions; reduced and progressive rates apply to small businesses (see discussion in Section B regarding CREE taxpayers and the SENA and ICBF payroll taxes)	9%
Custom duty, on Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF) value; general rates	0% to 15%
Real estate tax; municipal tax imposed on the ownership of land or immovable property; tax rate is applied to the commercial value of the property; rate set by the municipality and varies according to the location and use of the property; the tax effectively paid during the tax year is 100% deductible for income tax purposes; general range of rates	0.4% to 3.5%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. A controlled exchange market and a free market exist. The controlled exchange market primarily covers foreign-trade operations (imports and exports of goods), external indebtedness, foreign investment in Colombia and Colombian investment abroad. Commercial banks and financial institutions administer the controlled exchange market.

Exchange operations that are not covered by the controlled market are conducted through the free market. These operations include the purchase of foreign currency that is used to open free-market bank accounts abroad.

Foreign investors may receive abroad, without limitation, annual profits derived from an investment that is registered with the Colombian Central Bank (Banco de la República de Colombia).

Effective from October 2011, Colombian residents may receive foreign loans from non-Colombian residents without any restriction. However, nonresident individuals are authorized to do so only under certain circumstances (for work capital and pre-financing of exports). Before October 2011, only financial institutions recognized as such by the Colombian Central Bank could lend money to Colombian residents.

Controlled foreign companies. Colombia does not have special measures for controlled foreign companies.

Debt-to-equity rules. Interest paid on loans (with third parties or related parties) that in average exceeds a 3:1 debt-to-equity ratio is not deductible. For this purpose, the equity taken into account is the taxpayer's net equity for the preceding year, and the debt taken into account is debt that accrues interest.

Transfer pricing. The transfer-pricing regime includes several of the methods contained in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) rules. However, as a result of rulings of the Constitutional Court, the OECD guidelines may not be directly referred to for purposes of interpretation of the Colombian transfer-pricing rules and are considered auxiliary criteria for interpretation. Significant aspects of the transfer-pricing system in Colombia include the following:

- All events that create economic linkage are specifically mentioned in the tax code.
- The rules do not cover local operations between related companies established in Colombia, except for transactions between local entities and free-trade zone users.
- Parties that have gross equity exceeding 100,000 tax units as of the last day of the tax year or gross revenues for the year in excess of 61,000 tax units must prepare contemporaneous documentation and file transfer-pricing information returns. In addition, information regarding comparables must be sent to the tax authorities in electronic form.
- Penalties are imposed for not meeting filing requirements, submitting erroneous or incomplete reports or failing to meet other requirements.

The tax haven jurisdiction list was issued in October 2013.

Anti-abuse rules. Under anti-abuse rules, tax abuse is defined as the use or implementation of a transaction or several transactions for purposes of the following:

- Changing or modifying artificially tax effects that would otherwise have arisen for the taxpayer, or its related parties, shareholders, or effective beneficiaries
- Obtaining a tax benefit

Typically, transactions subject to the anti-abuse rules are those that do not have a valid and reasonable business purpose that serves as the main cause for the transactions.

If at least three of the specified criteria apply (for example, the use of a tax haven or a related-party transaction), the taxpayer must disprove the abuse. For such purpose, the taxpayer must demonstrate business purpose or the market value of the transaction under transfer-pricing methodologies. The Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales (DIAN), which is the tax authority, may recharacterize the transaction, pierce the corporate veil, and assess the tax due together with fines and penalties

The decision that a tax abuse has occurred is made by a body composed of representatives of several governmental institutions, including the director of the DIAN.

F. Tax treaties

Colombia has entered into a multilateral tax treaty with Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, which follows the source criteria. In addition, Colombia has double tax treaties in effect with Canada, Chile, Mexico, Spain and Switzerland, which are based on the OECD model convention.

Colombia has entered into tax treaties covering certain international air transportation services with several countries, including Argentina, Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Panama, the United States and Venezuela.

On 27 July 2010, Colombia signed a double tax treaty with Korea (South). On 30 August 2010, Colombia signed a double tax treaty with Portugal. On 13 May 2011, Colombia signed a double tax treaty with India. On 22 March 2012, Colombia signed a double tax treaty with Czech Republic. All of these treaties are based on the OECD model convention. They are not yet in effect.

The following table presents the withholding tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties under the Canada, Chile, Mexico, Spain and Switzerland treaties.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Canada	0/5/15	10	10
Chile	0/7/33 (a)	5/15	10
Mexico	0/33 (a)	5/10	10
Spain	0/33 (a)	0/10	10
Switzerland	0/15	0/10	10
Non-treaty countries (b)	0/33	0/14/33	26.4/33 (c)

(a) Dividends that are not taxed at a corporate level are subject to the tax rate of 33% at the shareholder level. However, the 33% rate may be reduced if the dividends are exempt from income tax at the corporate level and are reinvested for a three-year term.

(b) For details regarding these rates, see Section A.

(c) The 26.4% rate applies to software.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	35
Branch Tax Rate (%)	35
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	20 (b)
Interest	20 (c)
Royalties	20 (d)
Services	14 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	None
Carryforward	5

- (a) The corporate income tax rate is 30% for mining companies.
 (b) The rate of dividend withholding tax for mining companies is 10%.
 (c) Interest on loans abroad to mining companies is not subject to withholding tax.
 (d) The net amount of royalties is subject to tax. For this purpose, net royalties equal gross royalties minus professional expenses, or 30% of gross royalties.
 (e) This withholding tax applies to payments for services provided to Congolese companies by foreign companies and individuals without a permanent establishment in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The tax base is the gross amount of the applicable invoice.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Congolese companies are taxed on the territoriality principle. As a result, companies carrying on a trade or business outside the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are not taxed in the DRC on the related profits. Congolese companies are those registered in the DRC, regardless of the nationality of the shareholders or where the company is managed and controlled. Foreign companies engaged in activities in the DRC are subject to Congolese corporate tax on Congolese-source profits only.

A company is considered to have a business in DRC if it satisfies either of the following conditions:

- It possesses a material facility (for example, head office, branch office, factory, plant, workshop, or buying and selling counter) or any other fixed or permanent business of a productive nature in the DRC.

- In the absence of a material facility, it carries out a professional activity under its corporate name for at least six months, provided that this activity cannot be considered the providing of technical assistance to a DRC company.

Rates of corporate tax. The regular corporate income tax rate is 35%.

The minimum tax payable cannot be less than CDF750,000 for average-sized corporations or companies or CDF2,500,000 for larger corporations.

The corporate income tax rate is 30% for companies holding mining or quarry titles.

Capital gains. Increases resulting from capital gains and depreciation that are realized and either realized or expressed in the accounts or inventories are included in profits and are subject to tax at a rate of 35%.

Increases resulting from unrealized capital gains that are expressed in the accounts or inventories and that are not treated as profits are immunized. This immunization applies only if the taxpayer holds a regular accounting and if it fulfills its declarative obligations.

The capital gain remains incorporated in the property until the property is alienated. If the property is alienated, the capital gain is treated in accordance with Article 35 of Law No. 69-009 of 10 February 1969.

Unrealized capital gains are not taken into account, except in companies limited by shares, to determine the incoming or outgoing partners' shares.

Capital gains are not subject to depreciation or mandatory distribution or withdrawal. They are not used in determining the distribution of the profits or the calculation of the annual allocation of the legal reserve, remunerations or assignments.

A social credit (income paid in case of the retirement of a partner or the restructuring of a company) is not distributed even if a partner retires or if a merger of companies (through the creation of a new company or by the absorption of another company) takes place.

Capital gains remain in a special account distinct from the accounts of reserves or capital. If any of the conditions mentioned above is not satisfied, capital gains are considered to be profits derived during the fiscal year in which the conditions are not satisfied.

Increases resulting from realized capital gains on buildings, tools, materials and movable assets (whether or not resulting from rent payments), as well as on participations and portfolios, are taxable to the extent that the sales price exceeds the acquisition price or cost. A deduction is made from the amount of the depreciation that has already been claimed for tax purposes.

Administration. The fiscal year extends from 1 January to 31 December. Tax returns must be filed before 1 April.

Corporate tax must be paid in two installments before 1 August and 1 December. Each installment must be equal to 40% of the previous year's tax. The balance of tax due must be paid by the following 31 March.

A penalty of 4% per month is assessed for late payment of tax. Tax is fixed automatically if a tax return is not filed.

Dividends. Dividends paid are subject to a 20% withholding tax.

Foreign tax relief. In general, foreign tax credits are not allowed. Income subject to foreign tax that is not exempt from Congolese tax under the territoriality principle is taxable.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared in accordance with principles set by the Congolese General Accounting Plan (PCGC). The net amount of income is taxed. This amount equals gross income minus business expenses incurred during the tax year to acquire and retain the income. Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. The following expenses are not deductible:

- Head office, remuneration or management fees for services paid to nonresidents that are not justified
- Head office overhead or remuneration for certain services (studies and technical assistance) paid to nonresidents
- Expenditure of a personal nature, such as maintenance of household, appraisal fees, holidays and other expenses not necessary for the profession
- Corporate income tax, as well as real tax (tax on movable assets, tax on vehicles or tax on mining concessions), to the extent that the real tax does not constitute an operating expense
- All judicial or administrative fines, and fees and charges relating to breaches by income beneficiaries
- Certain specific charges, gifts, subsidies and penalties
- Directors' fees allocated under the Corporations Act to members of the General Council
- Expenditures on leased property, including depreciation of the property
- Provisions for losses, expenses or depreciation of assets, excluding provisions for the recovery of mineral deposits and provisions for the recovery of bank capital
- Commissions and brokerage fees if it cannot be proven that the tax on turnover (see Section D) has been paid for these items
- Most liberalities (payments that do not produce a compensatory benefit, such as excessive remuneration paid to a director)

Inventories. Inventories are normally valued at their historical cost or acquisition cost.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must implement certain provisions, such as a provision for risk of loss or for certain expenses. These provisions are not deductible for tax purposes. However, provisions for recovery of bank capital and provisions for the recovery of the mineral deposit are deductible for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at rates specified by tax law. The following are some of the specified annual rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	2 to 5
Office equipment	10
Motor vehicles	20 to 25
Plant and machinery	10

Companies can also opt for a regressive method for tax depreciation with an annual rate of two to three times the straight-line rate.

Relief for tax losses. On the specific request of a taxpayer, tax losses incurred in a tax year may be deducted from profits in the following five tax years. Losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely.

Groups of companies. The DRC does not have a fiscal integration system equivalent to a consolidated filing position.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	16
Payroll taxes	
Annual income not exceeding CDF22,956,000; progressive rates	0 to 40
Annual income exceeding CDF22,956,000; flat rate	30
Exceptional income tax (IERE)	
Mining companies	10
Other companies	25
Social Security National Institute (Institut national de sécurité sociale, or INSS) contributions; payable monthly	
Employers	9
Employees	3.5
National Institute for Professional Preparation (Institut national de préparation professionnelle, or INPP); payable monthly by employers	1 to 3
National Agency for Labor (Office National de l'Emploi or ONEM); payable monthly by employers	0.2

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in the DRC is the Congolese franc (CDF). The exchange rate is variable.

In the DRC, the Central Bank of Congo regulates foreign-exchange controls. It also supervises the regulation on the transfer of currency. Money held in cash on entering into and exiting from the DRC is not subject to restrictions if it does not exceed the equivalent of USD10,000. An exchange royalty of 0.2% is levied on payments to or from abroad.

Transfer pricing. The Congolese tax law contains the transfer-pricing measures described below.

Amounts paid by a DRC company to a person or a foreign entity with which it is linked (through direct participation in its capital or through the holdings by one or more other companies in the same group) for compensation for services rendered may be deducted only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The reality of the service is clearly demonstrated.
- The service in question cannot be performed in the DRC.
- The amount of compensation corresponds to the actual value of the service.

Any payment considered to be transfer of income is adjusted by the tax administration.

F. Tax treaty

The DRC has entered into double tax treaties with Belgium and South Africa.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	33 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	33 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20 (c)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	20 (d)
Interest	20
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20
Payments for Non-commercial Services and Activities	5
Revenues Earned by Certain Foreign Companies	7.7/20 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) The proposed 2014 Finance Act provides for a rate of 30%. The minimum tax is 1% of turnover. The corporate income tax rate is 25% for agricultural companies.
- (b) In certain circumstances, the tax is deferred or reduced (see Section B).
- (c) The branch tax is calculated on the basis of the net profit decreased by the amount of the corporate income tax, to which a tax rebate of 30% is applied.
- (d) This tax also applies to directors' fees, nondeductible expenses and adjustments of profits following a tax examination. For directors' fees, the rate is 22%.
- (e) For details, see Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Congolese companies are taxed on the territoriality principle. As a result, Congolese companies carrying on a trade or business outside Congo are not taxed in Congo on the related profits. Congolese companies are those registered in Congo, regardless of the nationality of the shareholders or where the company is managed and controlled. Foreign companies engaged in activities in Congo are subject to Congolese corporate tax on Congolese-source profits only.

Tax rates. The regular corporate income tax rate is 33%. The proposed 2014 Finance Act provides for a rate of 30%.

The minimum tax payable is 1% of the annual turnover and cannot be less than XAF1 million (or XAF500,000 if turnover is less than XAF10 million a year). A 2% minimum tax is payable by companies that incur tax losses in two consecutive years. It appears that the 2% rate is applied to the sum of gross turnovers and products and benefits realized by the company in the most recent year in which it earned a profit. In general, the 2% tax is not deductible for corporate income tax purposes. However, in the company's first profit-making year after incurring the losses, one-half of the 2% tax is deductible.

The corporate income tax rate is 25% for agricultural companies, micro-finance companies and private educational institutions registered as companies.

The corporate income tax rate is 30% for mining companies and real estate companies.

The branch tax is imposed at a rate of 20%. It is calculated on the basis of the net profit decreased by the amount of the corporate income tax, to which a tax rebate of 30% is applied.

A withholding tax at a rate of 7.7% is imposed on the turnover of foreign companies without a registered branch in Congo that are engaged in legally authorized activities there. A 20% withholding tax is imposed on income sourced in Congo that is derived by foreign companies not engaged in activities in Congo.

Corporations may apply for various categories of priority status and corresponding tax exemptions. The priority status varies depending on the nature of the project and the level of investments.

The Charter of Investments may grant a tax exemption for a three-year period for new activities in industry, agriculture, forestry and mining. In addition, under the General Tax Code, a tax exemption for a two-year period may be granted for such new activities.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the regular corporate rate. The tax, however, can be deferred if the proceeds are used to acquire new fixed assets in Congo within three years or in the event of a merger.

If the business is totally or partially transferred or discontinued, only one-half of the net capital gains is taxed if the event occurs less than five years after the start-up or purchase of the business, and only one-third of the gains is taxed if the event occurs five years or more after the business is begun or purchased. The total gain is taxed, however, if the business is not carried on in any form by any person.

Under the 2013 Finance Act, capital gains derived by natural or legal entities domiciled abroad on the sale of all or part of their shares in the capital of companies registered under Congolese law are subject to a special tax at a rate of 20%. This withholding tax is payable at the time of registration of the deed of assignment.

Administration. The fiscal year extends from 1 January to 31 December. Tax returns must be filed by 30 April.

Companies must pay the minimum tax before 15 March, and corporate tax must be paid in four installments by 15 February, 15 May, 15 August and 15 November. Each installment must be equal to 20% of the previous year's tax. The balance of tax due must be paid by the following 30 April.

A 50% penalty is assessed for late payment of tax.

Dividends. Dividends paid are subject to a 20% withholding tax. Resident corporations are taxed on the gross dividend; a corresponding 20% tax credit is available for double tax relief.

After three years, profits credited to the non-compulsory reserve are considered to be dividends and are accordingly subject to the 20% withholding tax on dividends.

A parent corporation may exclude the net dividends received from a Congolese or foreign subsidiary if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The parent company is a Congolese joint stock company or limited liability company that holds 30% or more of the capital of the subsidiary, which is also a joint stock company or limited liability company.
- The subsidiary carries on only industrial, agricultural, mining, forestry, large-scale fishing or stock-breeding activities.

No withholding credit is allowed if the net dividends are excluded.

A Congolese joint stock company or limited liability company may exclude 90% of the net dividends received from a joint stock company or limited liability company located in Congo or another Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) country if the parent company holds 25% or more of the capital of the payer of the dividends.

Foreign tax relief. In general, foreign tax credits are not allowed; income subject to foreign tax that is not exempt from Congolese tax under the territoriality principle is taxable net of the foreign tax. A tax treaty with France, however, provides a tax credit on dividends.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles and the standard statements of the Organization for Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) treaty. The members of OHADA are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. The following expenses are not deductible:

- Head office overhead or remuneration for services paid to non-residents that exceeds 20% of taxable income before the deduction of such items
- Head office fees or remuneration for certain services (studies and technical assistance) paid to nonresidents by companies engaged in building and public works, by engineering firms and by accounting firms, to the extent that the expenses exceed 2% of turnover
- Royalties from patents, brands, models or designs paid to a non-resident corporation participating in the management of, or owning shares in, the Congolese corporation
- Interest paid to a shareholder in excess of a 5.25% annual rate and, if the shareholder is in charge of management, interest on the portion of the loan exceeding one-half of the capital stock
- Commissions and brokerage fees exceeding 5% of purchased imports
- Certain specific charges, gifts, subsidies and penalties
- Most liberalities (payments that do not produce a compensatory benefit, such as excessive remuneration paid to a director)
- Corporate income tax

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or market value.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must establish certain provisions, such as a provision for a risk of loss or for certain expenses. These provisions are normally deductible for tax purposes if they provide for clearly specified losses or expenses that are likely to occur and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Tax depreciation. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at rates specified by tax law. The following are some of the specified annual rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial and industrial buildings	5
Office equipment	15
Motor vehicles	20 to 33.33
Plant and machinery	10 to 33.33

Heavy new assets acquired for manufacturing, transformation, transport and handling qualify for a special depreciation allowance at a rate of 40% in the year of acquisition if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The assets are used only in industrial, forestry or agricultural activities.
- The assets can be used for a period exceeding three years.
- The total value of the assets exceeds XAF40 million.
- The assets will be intensively used.

Relief for tax losses. Losses may be carried forward for three years. Losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely, but they must be reported on the depreciation table. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. The 2013 Finance Act introduced a fiscal integration system and a fiscal regime for holding companies with tax exemptions, particularly with respect to capital gains, dividends and interest on loans.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	18.9
Business activity tax (<i>patente</i>), calculated based on the nature of the business, the value of equipment and the number of employees	Various
Registration duties, on transfers of real property or businesses	4 to 15
Tax on salaries (TUS)	7.5
Social security contributions, on annual salaries; paid by	
Employer	
Family allowance contribution	10.035
Work accident insurance	2.25
Old-age pension	8
Employee	
Old-age pension	4

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Congolese currency is the CFA franc BEAC (XAF). The fixed exchange rate for the CFA franc BEAC is XAF655,957 = EUR1.

Exchange-control regulations exist in Congo for financial transfers outside the franc CFA zone (XAF zone), which is the monetary zone including France and its former overseas colonies.

Transfer pricing. The Congolese tax law contains the transfer-pricing measures described below.

Amounts paid by a Congolese company to a company or a group of companies located outside Congo are considered indirect transfers or profits if the payer is dependent *de jure* or *de facto* on the recipient of the payments and if the tax authorities establish that the payments are excessive or unjustified. This measure applies to certain transactions, including the following:

- Overcharges for purchases
- Payments of excessive royalties
- Loans that are interest-free or have unjustifiable rates
- Discounts of debts
- Advantages granted out of proportion with the benefit provided by a service provider

Payments for the use of patents, marks, drawings and models, interest payments and payments for services made by a Congolese company to a nonresident company located in a country with low or no taxation, are considered indirect transfers of benefits unless the Congolese company proves that the payments correspond to real operations and that they are not excessive.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The withholding rates under a treaty with France are listed in the following table.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
France	15/20 (a)	0 (b)	15
Non-treaty countries	20	20	20

- (a) The 15% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a French joint stock company that holds directly 10% or more of the capital of the Congolese company. The 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) Interest is subject to tax in the recipient's country. Withholding tax is not imposed in the country of source.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0/30 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (c)
Interest	15 (d)(e)
Royalties from Know-how and Technical Services	25 (d)
Transportation and Telecommunications	8.5 (d)(f)
Salaries and Pensions	10 (d)
Fees and Commissions	15 (d)
Reinsurance	5.5 (d)(f)
News Services, Videos and Films	20 (d)(f)
Other	30 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	15
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3/5 (g)

- (a) The 30% rate is reduced to 10% or 20% for companies whose annual gross income does not exceed specified amounts (see Section B).
- (b) See Section B.
- (c) This withholding tax applies to dividends paid to non-domiciled business entities and to domiciled and non-domiciled individuals (see Section B). The withholding tax is considered a final tax.
- (d) This is a final withholding tax that is imposed on non-domiciled companies and non-domiciled individuals.
- (e) Interest paid by qualified banks and financial institutions registered with the Banco Central de Costa Rica (central bank) is exempt from tax.
- (f) Non-domiciled companies engaged in these types of activities through a permanent establishment in Costa Rica that do not comply with requirements to report income or file an income tax return may be subject to an imputed amount of taxable income equivalent to 10.5%, 15% or 30% of their total gross income derived in Costa Rica. The applicable percentage depends on the type of business activity. Imputed taxable income is subject to the ordinary corporate income tax rate. For further details, see Section C.
- (g) Industrial companies may carry forward net operating losses incurred in their first five years of operations for five years, and they may carry forward net operating losses incurred in subsequent years for three years. Agricultural companies may carry forward net operating losses for five years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. The Costa Rican tax system is based on the territorial principle. As a result, income derived from Costa Rican sources is subject to tax.

Corporate income tax rates. The corporate tax rate for the 2014 fiscal year is 30% for resident and nonresident companies. However, companies with annual gross income not exceeding CRC49,969,000 (approximately USD98,770) are subject to an income tax rate of 10%. Companies with annual gross income between CRC49,969,001 and CRC100,513,000 (approximately USD198,678) are subject to an income tax rate of 20%. These tax brackets are adjusted annually.

Companies operating under the Free Trade Zone Regime that are located in the Great Extended Metropolitan Area (GEMA) benefit from an income tax exemption of 100% for the first eight years and of 50% for the next four years. Companies located outside the GEMA benefit from an income tax exemption of 100% for the first 12 years and of 50% for the next six years. The Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy specifies which areas are considered part of the GEMA.

On 13 July 2007, the World Trade Organization Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures agreed to adopt the text of a draft decision of the General Council to continue procedures for the extension until 2015 of the transition period for the elimination of the export subsidy programs of 19 developing countries, including Costa Rica. Based on the above action and to comply with Costa Rica's commitments as a member of the World Trade Organization, on 22 January 2010, the executive branch of the Costa Rican government published Law 8794 which amends and adds certain sections to the Free Trade Zone Regime Law No. 7210. The new law creates a new category of companies that can apply for the Free Trade Zone Regime. This category is for companies that produce or process goods, regardless of whether the goods are for exportation. Companies in this new category are subject to income tax at reduced rates (0%, 5%, 6% or 15%) for a specified number of years depending on whether the company is located inside or outside the GEMA or depending on the amount of the investment. For companies in any of the other categories listed in the law, the benefits remain the same until 31 December 2015.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxable and capital losses are deductible if they result from the transfer of depreciable assets or from the transfer of non-depreciable assets in the ordinary course of a trade or business. Taxable capital gains are treated as ordinary income and are subject to tax at the normal corporate income tax rate.

Administration. The statutory tax year runs from 1 October through 30 September. Companies must file annual corporate income tax returns and pay any tax due within two months and fifteen days after the end of the tax year. Subsidiaries of foreign companies may request permission to use the parent company's fiscal year in filing their returns. In addition, certain agricultural companies may use the calendar year or other fiscal year.

The current-year tax liability must be paid in quarterly installment payments, which are based on the preceding year's income tax paid or the average of the last three years' tax liability, whichever is higher. If a company did not file a return for the last three years, the installment payments are calculated based on the tax liability

from the last year a return was filed. New companies must make quarterly payments based on their first-year projected income, which must be reported to the tax authorities on or before the last day of January. If no projected income is reported, the tax authorities determine the quarterly tax payments based on an imputed income amount.

Companies defined by tax authorities as National Large Taxpayers or Large Territorial Companies must file audited financial statements. Effective from the 2011 fiscal year, the audited financial statements must be filed within six months following the end of the fiscal year of the company.

Dividends. Dividends paid between resident corporations, limited liability companies and partnerships with stock are not taxable. A 15% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to domiciled and non-domiciled individuals or to non-domiciled business entities. If the shares on which dividends are paid were purchased through a local stock exchange, the withholding tax rate is reduced to 5%. Distributions by companies of their own shares are not taxable. Under the Income Tax Law, domiciled companies include companies incorporated in Costa Rica and companies that have a permanent establishment in Costa Rica.

Foreign tax relief. Rulings No. DGT-CI-004-2012 and DGT-CI-005-2012, which were issued by the tax authorities on 13 February 2012 and 21 February 2012, respectively, established that Costa Rican taxpayers may deduct foreign taxes paid abroad when calculating their taxable income if the taxes are levied on assets, services or activities that constitute that taxpayer's usual trade or business and if those assets, services or activities produce income that can be taxed by the Costa Rican tax authorities.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Income tax is determined in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS), subject to adjustments required under the Costa Rican Income Tax Law and general resolutions issued by the tax authorities. Taxable income includes all income derived from Costa Rican sources, such as income from industrial, agricultural and trade activities in Costa Rica, income from services rendered in Costa Rica and income derived from real estate transactions, assets, capital, goods and rights invested or used in Costa Rica.

Imputed income. The tax authorities may assess imputed income in the cases described below.

Non-domiciled companies that do not file tax returns. Non-domiciled companies engaged in certain types of activities in Costa Rica through a permanent establishment that do not comply with requirements to report income or file income tax returns are subject to an imputed income assessment equal to a specified percentage of their Costa Rican gross income, unless they provide evidence of a lower amount of actual income. For example, documentation supporting an allocation of income between Costa Rica and other countries would prove that all income is not Costa Rican source. The amount of the imputed income assessment is subject to tax at the normal income tax rate. The following are the applicable income tax percentages for determining imputed income.

Activity	Rate (%)
Transport and telecommunications	15
Reinsurance	10.5
Media, cinema and international news	30

Airlines, maritime shipping and transportation companies. Airlines, maritime shipping and transportation companies may enter into an agreement with the tax authorities to compute Costa Rican taxable income using a special formula based on the company's worldwide and local revenues.

Loan and financing transactions. Unless the taxpayer provides evidence to the contrary, loan and financing transactions are deemed to derive a minimum amount of interest based on the highest active interest rate fixed by the Banco Central de Costa Rica (central bank) for lending and financial transactions or, if this rate is not available, on the average market rate being charged in the Costa Rican banking system. The tax authorities do not allow any exceptions to this rule unless the parties entered into a formal written loan or financing agreement.

Inventories. The Costa Rican Income Tax Regulations provide that acquisition cost must be used to record assets. The acquisition cost may be computed using several valuation methods, such as the first-in, first-out (FIFO), last-in, first-out (LIFO) and weighted-average cost.

Provisions. In general, provisions, including provisions for contingent liabilities such as doubtful accounts and severance pay, are not deductible expenses. However, actual payments of such liabilities are considered to be deductible expenses.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation may be computed using the straight-line or the sum-of-years' digits method. The tax authorities may allow a special accelerated depreciation method in certain cases. The tax authorities may authorize other methods based on the type of asset or business activity. The method chosen must be applied consistently. Depreciation is computed based on the useful life of the asset as specified in the Income Tax Regulations. The following are some of the straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	2/4/6
Plant and machinery	7/10/15
Vehicles	10/15/34
Furniture and office equipment	10
Tools	10

Relief for losses. Industrial companies may carry forward net operating losses incurred in their first five years of operation for five years and they may carry forward net operating losses incurred in subsequent years for three years. Agricultural companies may carry forward net operating losses for five years. Net operating losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Costa Rican law does not allow the filing of consolidated income tax returns or provide any other tax relief to consolidated groups of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Sales tax	13%
Real estate transfer tax; under the Tax Management Strengthening Law, which entered into force on 28 September 2012, the definition of “transfer” in the Real Estate Transfer Tax Law now includes indirect transfers in addition to direct transfers of immovable property; indirect transfers are the transfer of control over the legal owner of immovable property	1.5%
Vehicle transfer tax	2.5%
Customs duties	
Agricultural products; average rate	12.72%
Industrial products; average rate	4.69%
Certain raw materials and machinery and equipment (Certain specified goods and merchandise are subject to higher rates of customs duty.)	0
Real estate tax (assessed and collected by the municipalities)	0.25%
Payroll taxes; withheld by employers; paid by employee; rate depends on compensation level	0%/10%/15%
Social security contributions	
Employer	26.17%
Employee	9.17%
Municipal taxes (varies by municipality)	Various
Solidarity Tax for the Strengthening of Housing Programs; (Solidarity Tax) contained in Law No. 8683; effective from 1 October 2009 through 1 October 2019; purpose of the tax is to finance public housing programs; tax applicable to residential property that is used habitually or occasionally or for recreational purposes, that the taxpayer owns or has the right to use and that is located in Costa Rica; taxpayers are subject to the tax if the value of the infrastructure (permanent structures, such as houses, swimming pools and parking lots) exceeds CRC117 million (approximately USD231,266); the value of the infrastructure must be updated every 3 years during the first 15 calendar days of the corresponding tax year in accordance with the parameters established by the tax authorities; if the taxpayer is subject to the tax (that is, meets value threshold for the infrastructure) the tax base is computed as the total value of the infrastructure (not just the excess of CRC117 million) plus the value of the land as of 1 January, based on a specific zoning model determined by tax authorities; hotel businesses may be subject to the tax depending on their operating model and the type of infrastructure; the tax is paid annually	

Nature of tax	Rate
and is due on 15 January of the current tax year (for example, for a fiscal year-end of 31 December 2013, the tax is due by 15 January 2013); Solidarity Tax is independent from the other real estate taxes and is not deductible for income tax purposes; the tax rates are progressive	0.25% to 0.55%
Companies Tax; contained in Law No. 9024; effective from 1 April 2012; imposed on all commercial entities (including, among others, corporations, limited liability companies and branches) that are registered or will register with the National Registry	
Active entities registered with the tax authorities; tax equals 50% of base salary	CRC189,700 (approximately USD374)
Inactive entities; tax equals 25% of base salary	CRC94,850 (approximately USD187)

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The currency in Costa Rica is the colon (CRC). As of 12 November 2013, the exchange rate of the colon against the US dollar was CRC505.91 = USD1.

No restrictions are imposed on foreign-trade operations or foreign-currency transactions.

F. Tax treaties

Costa Rica has entered into an income tax treaty with Spain. Costa Rica has not entered into an income tax treaty with any other country.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	2/10/12/15/18 (c)
Directors' Fees and Nondeductible Expenses	12
Interest	18 (d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20
Payments for Services	20 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	12 (f)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

(a) For details concerning the minimum tax, see Section B.

(b) See Section B.

(c) For details concerning these rates, see Section B.

(d) The withholding tax rate is 6.75%, 8.25%, 13.5% or 16.5% in certain cases if the income is received through a bank or if the income is deposited by a holding company. The withholding rate on "lots" (exceptionally high bond discounts given only for certain specified bonds selected at random) is 25%. The withholding tax is imposed on the amount of the discount.

- (e) This withholding tax applies to payments by resident companies for services rendered by nonresidents who do not maintain a professional office in Côte d'Ivoire. For premiums paid to nonresident reinsurance companies, the rate is 12.5%.
- (f) On one-half of the before-tax profit (18% if the profit is exempt from corporate tax). See Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are taxed on the territoriality principle. As a result, companies carrying on a trade or business outside Côte d'Ivoire are not taxed in Côte d'Ivoire on the related profits. Resident companies are those registered in Côte d'Ivoire, regardless of the nationality of the shareholders or where they are managed and controlled. Foreign companies with activities in Côte d'Ivoire are subject to corporate tax on local-source profits if they have a permanent establishment in Côte d'Ivoire.

Tax rates. The regular corporate income tax rate is 25%.

The minimum tax is 0.5% of turnover. For oil-producing, electricity and water-producing companies, the rate is reduced to 0.1%. The rate is reduced to 0.15% for banks and financial companies and for insurance companies. The minimum tax may not be less than XOF3 million or more than XOF35 million. New corporations are exempt from the minimum tax for their first fiscal year, and mining companies are exempt from the minimum tax during the exploration phase.

Profits realized in Côte d'Ivoire by branches of foreign companies are deemed to be distributed and therefore are subject to a branch withholding tax on one-half of the before-tax profit at a rate of 12% (18% if the profit is exempt from corporate tax).

Corporations may apply for various categories of priority status and corresponding tax exemptions. Priority status varies depending on the nature of the project and the level of investments. Corporate tax reductions and temporary tax exemptions are granted to new industrial businesses for investments in industrial buildings and building sites, land for development, and industrial and agricultural establishments.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the regular corporate rate. The tax, however, can be deferred if the proceeds are used to acquire new fixed assets in Côte d'Ivoire within three years or in the event of a merger (or other acquisition).

If the business is totally or partially transferred or discontinued, only one-half of the net capital gain is taxed if the event occurs less than five years after the start-up or purchase of the business, and only one-third of the gain is taxed if the event occurs five years or more after the business is begun or purchased.

The total gain is taxed, however, if the business is not carried on in any form by any person.

Capital gains derived by holding companies are exempt or are taxed at a rate of 12% if certain conditions are satisfied.

Administration. The financial year is from 1 January to 31 December. Corporate financial statements and corporate results must be filed by 30 April of the year following the financial year.

Companies must pay corporate income tax in three equal installments, which are due on 20 April, 20 June and 20 September of the year following the financial year.

Late payments are subject to a penalty of 5% for the first month, plus 0.5% for each additional month or part of a month.

Late submissions of financial statements are subject to a penalty of XOF1 million plus XOF100,000 for each month or part of a month of the delay.

If the lateness of a submission exceeds three months, the penalty is XOF2 million plus XOF200,000 for each month or part of a month of the delay.

Dividends. Dividends paid by listed companies out of profits taxed at the 25% corporate tax rate are subject to a 10% withholding tax. A 12% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid by other companies out of profits taxed at the 25% corporate tax rate. Dividends paid out of profits exempt from corporate tax and certain other dividends are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 18%. Special withholding tax rates of 2% and 15% apply to certain types of bonds issued in Côte d'Ivoire.

A parent company may exclude up to 95% of dividends received from a 10%-owned subsidiary (regime of holding companies and subsidiaries). If less than a 10% interest is held, a listed company may exclude 90% of the dividends received while an unlisted company may exclude 50%.

Foreign tax relief. In general, foreign tax credits are not allowed; income subject to foreign tax that is not exempt from tax in Côte d'Ivoire under the territoriality principle is taxable, net of the foreign tax. However, a tax treaty may provide for a tax credit.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to the Accounting System of the Organization for African Business Law Harmonization. Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. The following expenses are not deductible:

- Gifts (except those granted to certain associations engaged in social, sporting, scientific or cultural development)
- Most liberalities (payments that do not produce a compensatory benefit, such as excessive remuneration paid to a director)
- Subsidies
- Corporate tax
- Penalties

Services fees and royalties paid by Ivorian companies to resident and nonresident parent companies are deductible if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The payer proves that the payments are related to real operations and that the amount of the payments is normal.
- The amount of the payments does not exceed 5% of the turnover and 20% of the overhead of the payer.

Payments to resident companies are also subject to the same two conditions mentioned above.

Under certain tax treaties of Côte d'Ivoire, amounts paid to non-resident companies are deductible for tax purposes based on the same conditions as those applicable to payments to resident companies. Even if such treaties apply, the payer must satisfy the two conditions mentioned above in order to deduct the payments.

The deduction of services fees and royalties paid by resident companies to other resident companies is subject to the second condition mentioned above (5% of the turnover and 20% of the overhead). As a result, the nondiscrimination clause provided for by certain tax treaties does not apply, and services fees and royalties paid by resident companies to nonresident companies are deductible under the conditions mentioned above.

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost must be determined on a weighted-average cost price method. A first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis is also generally acceptable.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must establish certain provisions, such as a provision for a risk of loss or for certain expenses. These provisions are normally deductible for tax purposes if they provide for clearly specified losses or expenses that are probably going to occur and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Capital allowances. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at the following rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	5
Light construction	10
Loud machinery	10
Stationary machinery	20
Fixtures	10
Office and home chattels	10
Office equipment	20 to 25
Motor vehicles	33.33
Other specified vehicles and engines	20 to 25
Computers and software	20 to 50

Relief for tax losses. Losses may be carried forward five years. Losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. The law does not contain any provision for the fiscal integration of related companies equivalent to a consolidated filing position. However, a parent-subsidiary tax regime exempts dividends and capital gains from tax under certain conditions.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on goods and services sold in Côte d'Ivoire	18
Turnover tax (tax on banking operations), on interest paid to and services rendered by banks and financial companies	10
Special tax on equipment; based on turnover; applicable to all companies	0.1
Business activity tax (<i>patente</i>), based on the turnover and the rental value of tangible assets	Various
Withholding tax, on amounts invoiced by importers, producers and sellers to persons subject to commercial or agriculture tax (entitles the buyer to a credit against withholding tax or VAT payable on its sales)	Various
Registration duties, on transfers of real property or businesses	1 to 10
Special tax on subcontractors of petroleum companies; a global tax including income tax, payroll taxes, a tax on shares, a national solidarity tax and an insurance tax; on taxable turnover	5.656
Payroll tax, paid by employers on salaries of	
Employees from Côte d'Ivoire	2.8
Expatriates	12
Social security contributions	
Retirement, on monthly salaries up to XOF1,647,315; paid by	
Employer	7.7
Employee	6.3
Family allowances, on monthly salaries up to XOF70,000; paid by employer	5.75
Industrial injuries, on monthly salaries up to XOF70,000; paid by employer	2 to 5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Exchange control regulations apply to financial transfers outside the franc zone, which is a monetary zone including France and its former overseas colonies.

Transfer pricing. Côte d'Ivoire does not have transfer-pricing regulations, but it has provisions addressing tax avoidance.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Côte d'Ivoire has signed a multilateral tax treaty with the other members of the West African Economic Community (Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, or CEAO), which are Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

The country also signed a multilateral tax treaty in the framework of the Common African and Mauritian Organization (Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne, or OCAM). This treaty was also signed by Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Togo.

The two international organizations mentioned above have been dissolved. However, the Ivorian tax administration considers the above multilateral tax treaties to be still applicable, provided that reciprocity exists.

Côte d'Ivoire has signed a new treaty with the countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). This tax treaty has applied for some tax items since 2009. It is wholly applicable, effective from 1 January 2010. The members of WAEMU are Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Belgium	12	16	10
Benin	10	15	15
Burkina Faso	10	15	15
Cameroon	12	18	0
Canada	12	15	10
Central African Republic	12	18	0
Chad	12	18	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	12	18	0
Congo (Republic of the)	12	18	0
France	12	15	10
Gabon	12	18	0
Germany	12	15	10
Italy	12	15	10
Madagascar	12	18	0
Mali	10	15	15
Mauritania	12	18	0
Niger	10	15	15
Norway	12	16	10
Rwanda	12	18	0
Senegal	10	15	15
Switzerland	12	15	10
Togo	10	15	15
United Kingdom	12	15	10
WAEMU countries	10	15	15
Non-treaty countries	2/10/12/15/18 (a)	18 (b)	20

(a) See Section B.

(b) See footnote (d) to Section A.

Croatia

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	12
Interest	15
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15
Fees for Market Research, Tax Advice, Business Advice and Auditor Services	15
Service Fees Paid to Persons in Blacklisted Low-Tax Countries	20
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide income. A company is resident in Croatia if its legal seat or its place of their management and supervision is located there. Branches of foreign companies are subject to tax only on their profits derived from Croatia.

Tax rate. The rate of corporate income tax is 20%.

Tax incentives. Tax exemptions and other tax reliefs are available in accordance with the Croatian Corporate Income Tax Act and special legislation regulating incentives. For example, the Investment Promotion and Development of Investment Climate Act provides incentives for investments in new business activities and new workplaces.

Capital gains and losses. Capital gains and losses from the sale of assets are considered regular taxable income and tax-deductible expenses, respectively. Specific rules apply to unrealized gains and losses on certain types of assets. Depending on the type of asset, such gains or losses may be not taxable or not tax deductible, and may be recognized for tax purposes in the period of the realization of the asset.

Administration. The normal tax year is the calendar year, but a company may apply for a different tax year.

Annual tax returns must be filed by the end of the fourth month following the tax year.

Companies must make monthly advance payments of tax. In principle, each monthly advance payment is equal to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the tax due for the preceding year before the decrease of the tax base for tax incentives (excluding multiyear tax incentives). The balance of tax due must be paid by the end of the fourth month following the tax year. If the total of the advance payments exceeds the tax due for the year, the company may claim a refund.

Dividends. Dividends are taxable at a rate of 12%.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit is available to resident companies for foreign tax paid on income earned directly or through permanent establishments abroad. The amount of the credit is the lower of the Croatian corporate tax payable on the foreign income and the foreign tax paid.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The corporate income tax base is determined in accordance with the accounting regulations (Croatian Financial Reporting Standards [CFRS]/International Financial Reporting Standards [IFRS]), adjusted for certain items that increase or decrease the tax base.

The following items decrease the tax base:

- Revenues from dividends and profit shares
- Unrealized profits from value adjustments of shares if they were previously taxed
- Revenues from collected written-off receivables that were taxed in previous periods
- Depreciation expenses carried forward from previous periods

- Tax incentives in accordance with special laws
- Reinvested profits other than those realized in the banking or nonbanking financial sector

The following items increase the tax base:

- Depreciation expenses exceeding the maximum allowable amounts (excess may be carried forward).
- Penalty interest paid between related parties.
- Privileges and other benefits granted to individuals and legal persons to execute certain actions in favor of the company.
- Nondeductible interest on loans between related parties.
- The costs of forced collection of tax and other levies.
- Unrealized losses from value adjustments of shares, if these were included in the expenses.
- Unrealized losses from value adjustments of depreciable assets except in the case of extraordinary damages.
- Seventy percent of entertainment expenses resulting from a business relationship with a business partner, including related value-added tax (VAT). These expenses include the following:
 - Gifts, regardless of whether they include the mark of the company or product.
 - The cost of holidays, sports, recreation and leisure.
 - Rental of airplanes, automobiles, vacation homes and vessels.
- Fines imposed by competent bodies.
- Thirty percent of expenses, including related VAT but not including insurance and interest costs, incurred with respect to owned or rented motor vehicles or other means of personal transportation (for example, personal car, vessel, helicopter and airplane) used by managerial, supervisory and other employees, if the personal use of the means of personal transportation is not taxed as a benefit in kind.
- Inventory shortages above the amount prescribed by the Croatian Chamber of Economy, if the shortages are not subject to personal income tax.
- Donations in cash or in kind exceeding 2% of the preceding year's revenue. The limitation does not apply to donations made in accordance with the competent ministry's decisions on special programs and actions undertaken outside the regular business activities of the beneficiary. The donations also include financing of healthcare expenses (surgery, and purchases of medicines or orthopedic devices) for individuals who are not covered by primary, additional or private health insurance.
- Expenses identified in the course of a tax audit, including value-added tax, personal income tax, city tax and obligatory contributions incurred with respect to hidden profit payments, including payments of private costs of shareholders, company members and individuals and persons related to these individuals.
- Other expenses not incurred for the purpose of earning profit.

The expenses mentioned above, except privileges and other benefits granted to individuals and legal persons to execute certain actions in favor of the company and expenses identified in a tax audit, do not increase the tax base if they are subject to personal income tax.

Inventories. Inventories are valued in accordance with Croatian Financial Reporting Standards (CFRS) or International Accounting Standards (IAS)/International Financial Reporting Standards

(IFRS). In general, inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs include all acquisition costs, conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their current location and condition. In general, the cost of inventories must be determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted-average method.

Losses from value adjustments of inventories are recognized as tax-deductible expenses at the time of disposal of the inventories.

Specific rules deal with allowable limits of inventory shortages.

Provisions. The following provisions are deductible for tax purposes:

- Provisions for severance payments to be paid in the following year according to a prepared plan
- Provisions for costs of renewing natural resources
- Provisions for costs incurred during guarantee periods
- Provisions for costs related to court disputes that have already been initiated against the taxpayer
- Provisions for the risk of potential loss in banks, up to the amount prescribed by the Croatian National Bank
- Provisions in insurance companies, up to the obligatory amount prescribed by the law governing the insurance
- Provisions for the unused vacation in accordance with accounting principles

Value adjustments of trade receivables are deductible if the receivables are overdue for more than 60 days as of the end of the tax year and if they are not collected by the 15th day before the filing of the tax return. However, if the taxpayer does not take measures for debt collection (for example, sue the debtor) before the receivables are barred by the statute of limitations, the receivables treated as deductible for tax purposes in prior years must be included in taxable income. In addition, value adjustments are deductible for tax purposes in the following circumstances:

- The receivables do not exceed HRK5,000 (approximately EUR600) per debtor that is not a natural person or, for write-offs of obsolete receivables from unrelated individuals, they do not exceed HRK2,000 (approximately EUR260) per individual, if the total receivables per individual do not exceed this amount on the last day of the tax period and if the receivables are written off by 31 December 2013.
- The company is suing the debtor or a foreclosure is being conducted.
- The receivables are reported in a bankruptcy proceeding of the debtor.
- The debt has been settled in the pre-bankruptcy or bankruptcy proceedings of the debtor.

Credit institutions may treat as tax deductible the write-off of receivables from unrelated individuals and legal entities with regard to housing provisions and entrepreneurial loans, respectively. This is allowed if it can be determined that the write-off is made with the goal of protecting the basic life needs of the individual (for example, prevention of foreclosure on the only real estate in which the loan recipient lives) or not jeopardizing investment developments and entrepreneurial activities of legal entities.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation is calculated by using the straight-line method. The following are the maximum annual depreciation rates prescribed by the Corporate Income Tax Act.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings and ships over 1,000 gross registered tons	10
Primary herd and personal cars	40
Intangible assets, equipment, vehicles (except personal cars), and machinery	50
Computers, computer hardware and software, mobile telephones and computer network accessories	100
Other assets	20

The deduction for tax depreciation cannot exceed the expense for accounting depreciation. If maximum allowable tax depreciation exceeds accounting depreciation, the accounting depreciation prevails for tax purposes. If accounting depreciation exceeds maximum allowable tax depreciation, the excess may be deducted in future periods.

Depreciation expenses for personal cars and other vehicles used for personal transportation are deductible up to the amount calculated on the purchase cost of HRK400,000 (approximately EUR53,000) per vehicle. The limitation does not apply to vehicles used exclusively for rental or transportation activities.

Depreciation of assets that are not used in the performance of ordinary business activities is not deductible for tax purposes.

If the accounting records of a taxpayer include vessels, airplanes, apartments or resort houses and if the taxpayer uses these items in its regular business activities, the depreciation of such assets may be claimed as deductible expenses for tax purposes if the following conditions are met:

- The taxpayer is registered for the activity of renting such assets.
- The revenue realized from the use of the vessels and airplanes is at least 7% of the purchased value of the vessels or airplanes.
- The revenue from the use of apartments and resort houses is at least 5% of the purchase value of the apartments or resort houses.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward for five years, but they may not be carried back.

The legal successor may lose the right to a loss carryforward after a legal change (business combination) and/or change in ownership of the company of more than 50% if one of the following circumstances exists:

- The legal predecessor did not perform its business activity for the two tax periods before the occurrence of the legal change and/or change in ownership.
- Within two tax periods after the occurrence of the legal change and/or change in ownership, the business activity of the company substantially changes.

Groups of companies. Croatia does not allow consolidated returns or provide any other tax relief for groups of companies. Each company within a group is taxed separately.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	5/13/25
Real estate tax, on the value determined by the tax authorities	5
Social security contributions; paid by	
Employer	15.2
Employee	20
Personal income tax; the withholding liability lies with the employer	
Up to HRK2,200 per month	12
From HRK2,200 to HRK8,800 per month	25
In excess of HRK8,800 per month	40
Municipal surcharge; varies among cities; the rate for Zagreb (the capital city) is 18%	0 to 18

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Croatian currency is the kuna (HRK).

The Croatian National Bank is responsible for foreign-exchange regulations.

The Foreign Exchange Act generally imposes restrictions on payments abroad that do not have a legal basis. No restrictions are imposed on transfers of paid-in share capital, dividends, profits, interest, royalties, fees for know-how and similar payments.

Under the Foreign Exchange Act, Croatian resident companies may acquire foreign securities, provide long-term and short-term loans to nonresident companies, acquire real estate abroad and engage in certain other specified transactions. Such transactions are allowed if they are reported to the Croatian National Bank.

Natural persons may make direct investments abroad, acquire foreign securities, provide long-term loans to nonresidents, acquire real estate abroad and provide short-term loans to nonresidents who are related parties (family members).

Transfer pricing. Croatia has transfer-pricing rules that apply to transactions between Croatian residents and nonresidents. Under these rules, the tax authorities may adjust the taxable income of Croatian taxpayers derived from transactions with foreign related companies if they deem the prices and agreed conditions to be different than arm's-length prices and conditions. In such circumstances, taxable income is increased (or expenses decreased) by the difference between prices stated in the financial statements and arm's-length prices. These rules also apply to transactions between two Croatian residents if one of the related parties has special tax status (pays corporate income tax at reduced rates) or has a tax-loss carryforward.

A company may apply one of the following methods for establishing an arm's-length price:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Resale price method
- Cost-plus method

- Profit-split method
- Transactional net margin method

Before the beginning of each tax year, the Ministry of Finance sets the market interest rate for related-party loans. If the rate is not published, the relevant rate is the Croatian National Bank discount rate.

Debt-to-equity ratios. Under thin-capitalization rules, interest on loans received from foreign shareholders owning 25% or more of the shares, capital or voting rights of the borrower or on loans guaranteed by such shareholders is not deductible if the loan balance exceeds four times the shareholders' share in the equity of the borrower.

Under recent amendments of the Corporate Income Tax Act, interest paid on loans received from related parties abroad may be treated as nondeductible.

Prepayments of dividends. If the dividends or profit shares are prepaid to an individual during a tax year and if the realized profit at the end of a tax year is insufficient to cover such prepayment or the prepayment is not settled by the time of submission of the tax return, the prepayment is considered to be income subject to personal income tax. The taxpayer must maintain documentary evidence of dividend prepayments and submit it with the tax return.

F. Tax treaties

Croatia has entered into double tax treaties on avoidance of double taxation with many countries (see the withholding rate table below).

Croatia has signed tax treaties with Egypt and Georgia, but these treaties have not yet taken effect.

Croatia has adopted the double tax treaties entered into by the former Yugoslavia with Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The withholding tax rates for payments by Croatian companies under Croatia's double tax treaties and under the former Yugoslavia's double tax treaties adopted by Croatia are listed in the table below.

Croatia became a member of the European Union (EU) on 1 July 2013. As of that date, provisions of the Interest and Royalty Directive and Parent-Subsidiary Directive adopted by Croatian corporate income tax legislation became applicable to payments to recipients within the EU.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Albania	10	10	10
Armenia	0/10 (a)	10	5
Austria	0/15 (b)	5	0
Azerbaijan	5/10 (e)	10	10
Belarus	5/15 (c)	10	10
Belgium	5/15 (d)	10	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5/10 (e)	10	10
Bulgaria	5	0	5

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Canada	5/15 (f)	10	10
Chile	5/15 (g)	5/15	5/10
China	5	10	10
Czech Republic	5	0	10
Denmark	5/10 (h)	5	10
Estonia	5/15 (i)	10	10
Finland	5/15 (c)	0	10
France	0/15 (j)	0	0
Germany	5/15 (k)	0	0
Greece	5/10 (l)	10	10
Hungary	5/10 (l)	0	0
Iceland	5/10 (m)	10	10
Indonesia	10	10	10
Iran	5/10 (l)	5	5
Ireland	5/10 (n)	0	10
Israel	5/10/15 (o)	5/10	5
Italy	15	10	5
Jordan	5/10 (p)	10	10
Korea (South)	5/10 (l)	5	0
Kuwait	0	0	10
Latvia	5/10 (l)	10	10
Lithuania	5/15 (q)	10	10
Macedonia	5/15 (c)	10	10
Malaysia	5/10 (r)	10	10
Malta	5 (s)	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0
Moldova	5/10 (l)	5	10
Morocco	8/10 (w)	10	10
Netherlands	0/15 (b)	0	0
Norway	15	0	10
Oman	0	5	10
Poland	5/15 (c)	10	10
Qatar	0	0	10
Romania	5	10	10
Russian Federation	5/10 (l)	10	10
San Marino	5/10 (l)	10	5
Slovak Republic	5/10 (l)	10	10
Slovenia	5	5	5
South Africa	5/10 (l)	0	5
Spain	0/15 (t)	0	0
Sweden	5/15 (u)	0	0
Switzerland	5/15 (c)	5	0
Syria	5/10 (m)	10	12
Turkey	10	10	10
Ukraine	5/10 (l)	10	10
United Kingdom	5/15 (u)	10	10
Yugoslavia (v)	5/10 (l)	10	10
Non-treaty countries	12	15	15

- (a) The 0% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that directly holds at least 25% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The 0% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that directly holds at least 10% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (c) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (d) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 25% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (f) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that directly or indirectly controls at least 10% of the voting power of the payer, or holds directly at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to dividends paid by investment corporations that are resident in Canada but are owned by non-residents and in all other cases.
- (g) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 20% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is an entity that directly holds at least 25% of the voting power of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 10% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (j) The 0% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that directly or indirectly holds at least 10% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (k) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 10% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (l) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 25% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 10% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (n) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that directly controls at least 10% of the voting power of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (o) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 25% of the payer. The 10% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 10% of the payer and if the entity is a resident of Israel. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (p) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds at least 25% of the payer and if this ownership is not achieved for the purposes of exploiting these provisions. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (q) The 5% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 10% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (r) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is an entity that holds directly at least 10% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (s) The 5% rate applies if the dividends are paid by a Croatian resident to a Maltese resident (beneficial owner). If dividends are paid by a Maltese resident to a Croatian resident (beneficial owner), the applicable rate is the rate used to tax the profits out of which the dividends are paid.
- (t) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is an entity that holds directly at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (u) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is an entity that directly holds at least 25% of the voting power of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (v) This treaty applies to Montenegro and Serbia.
- (w) The 8% rate applies if the recipient (beneficial owner) is an entity that holds directly at least 25% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.

Curaçao

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On 10 October 2010, the country Netherlands Antilles, which consisted of five island territories in the Caribbean Sea (Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten), was dissolved. On dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles, the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (BES-Islands) became part of the Netherlands as extraordinary overseas municipalities. Curaçao and Sint Maarten have both become autonomous countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The former Netherlands Antilles tax laws remain applicable to Curaçao, with the understanding that references in the laws to “the Netherlands Antilles” should now be read “Curaçao.” A tax reform in Curaçao is effective from 1 January 2012. This is the first step in a more extensive tax reform planned for upcoming years. The following chapter provides information on taxation in Curaçao only. Chapters on BES-Islands and Sint Maarten appear in this guide.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	27.5 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	27.5 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	27.5 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	10 (b)

- (a) The corporate income tax rate of Curaçao is expected to be further reduced in upcoming years.
- (b) Losses incurred by certain companies during their first four years of business may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses incurred during the first six years by an entity that has the objective of engaging in business in the shipping or aviation industry may be carried forward indefinitely. Companies under the Curaçao offshore tax regime may carry forward tax losses for five years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporate income tax is levied on resident and nonresident entities. Resident entities are those incorporated under former Netherlands Antilles or current Curaçao laws, even if their management is located abroad, as well as entities incorporated under foreign law, but effectively managed in Curaçao. For resident entities, corporate income tax is, in principle, levied on the aggregate amount of net profits earned from all sources during the entity's accounting period. Nonresident entities are subject to tax on specific Curaçao income items, such as profits earned through a permanent establishment and income related to real estate property in Curaçao, including interest derived from a mortgage on such real estate property.

Tax rates. Resident and nonresident entities, including branches of foreign companies, are taxed at a standard rate of 27.5%. However, different rates may apply to companies qualifying for tax holidays, E-zone companies, offshore companies or tax-exempt companies.

Withholding taxes are not imposed on remittances of profits by branches to their foreign head offices.

Tax incentives. Reduced tax rates and other tax incentives (tax holidays) are available to new business enterprises that engage in certain activities, including tourism and land development.

E-zone companies. Incentives are available under E-zone legislation. These incentives replaced the incentives that were previously available under the free-zone legislation. The E-zone legislation offers tax incentives to e-commerce companies and trading companies with an e-strategy that are located in an E-zone. In principle, the activities of these companies must be focused on trading with, or providing services to, companies or persons located outside Curaçao. Profits derived by E-zone companies from sales of goods or services to companies or individuals located in Curaçao may not exceed 25% of the total annual turnover. In general, E-zone companies are taxed at a rate of 2%. However, for profits derived from sales of goods or services to companies or individuals located in Curaçao (up to a maximum of 25% of the total turnover), the standard corporate income tax rate of 27.5% applies. Tax losses may be carried forward to offset taxable profits in the following 10 years. No turnover tax or import duties are imposed on the following:

- Goods entering the E-zone
- Services rendered by Curaçao companies to E-zone companies
- Products delivered by E-zone companies, or services rendered to individuals or companies that are not resident in Curaçao or to companies that are located in the E-zone

Offshore companies. The offshore regime was abolished in 2001. However, under grandfathering rules, special incentives are avail-

able for qualifying offshore companies in existence before 1 January 2002. Offshore companies are resident companies owned by nonresidents that perform their business activities abroad; that is, they mostly earn foreign-source income. Income derived by offshore companies (for example, from royalty, financing, holding, portfolio investment, mutual fund, real estate and service activities) is taxed at corporate income tax rates of 2.4% to 3%. For trading and service companies, offshore status may result in the application of reduced rates. Capital gains on securities, loans, intellectual property and immovable property are exempt from corporate income tax. In addition, advance tax rulings can be obtained for determining the offshore tax status and method of calculating the tax base of offshore companies. Profits derived from real estate located outside Curaçao are exempt from corporate income tax. The offshore tax rates are guaranteed through 2019.

Tax-exempt companies. Tax-exempt companies (TECs) are exempt from Curaçao corporate income tax. Only private limited liability companies incorporated under former Netherlands Antilles or current Curaçao laws may qualify as TECs. TECs are allowed to solely or practically solely (more than 90%) engage in extending of loans, investing in securities and deposits and licensing of intellectual and industrial property rights and similar property rights. To qualify as a TEC, a company must submit a written request to the Tax Inspector and certain conditions must be satisfied. TECs are not eligible for benefits under the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands or for benefits under any other double tax treaty of the former Netherlands Antilles or Curaçao. However, exchange-of-information provisions in the tax regulation, tax treaties and tax information exchange agreements apply to TECs. If a TEC loses its tax-exempt status, it is treated as a regularly taxed company subject to tax on its worldwide income, and it receives a tax-free step-up.

Taxed private foundations and trusts. The 2011 tax reform of the Curaçao corporate income tax legislation introduced the option for private foundations and trusts to be subject to a reduced effective corporate income tax rate of 10%. In principle, Curaçao private foundations and trusts are fully exempt from corporate income tax if they do not conduct an enterprise. After the option is exercised, the reduced effective rate of 10% applies for a period of at least three full fiscal years. After this three-year period, the private foundation can request to discontinue being subject to the reduced effective rate of 10%.

Transparent companies. Curaçao public limited liability companies or private limited liability companies can opt for fiscal transparency for Curaçao corporate income tax and individual income tax purposes. To qualify as a transparent company, a written request must be filed and certain conditions must be satisfied. If fiscal transparency is elected, the limited liability company is treated for tax purposes as a partnership; that is, only the partners can be taxed in Curaçao on Curaçao sources of income. If a transparent company loses its tax-exempt status, it is treated as a regularly taxed company subject to tax on its worldwide income.

Ruling policy. Curaçao has an extensive advance tax ruling practice. These rulings include the following:

- Cost-plus rulings for intercompany support activities
- Minimum gross margin rulings for finance activities
- Participation exemption rulings for holding activities
- Informal capital (or cost-plus) rulings for intercompany trading activities

These rulings are usually valid for a three-year period, with the option for extension every three years.

Other incentives. Curaçao also offers other incentives for specific activities, such as the international use of aircraft and ships and the insurance of risks outside Curaçao.

Capital gains. Under the current corporate income tax rules, in general, except for offshore companies, no distinction is made between the taxation of capital gains and the taxation of other income. All income is taxed at the applicable corporate tax rate (27.5%). Taxation of capital gains on qualifying share interests (participation exemption) is discussed in Section C.

Administration. The standard tax year is the calendar year. However, on request and under certain conditions, a company may use a different financial accounting year as its tax year.

Companies must file a provisional tax return within three months after the end of the financial year. In principle, this return must show a taxable profit that is at least equal to the taxable profit shown on the most recently filed final tax return. Any tax due must be paid at the time of filing of the provisional tax return. An extension of time to file the return and pay the tax is not granted. On request of the company, the Tax Inspector may consent to the reporting of a lower taxable profit than the taxable profit shown on the most recently filed final tax return.

The final tax return must be filed within six months after the end of the financial year. Any difference between the tax due based on the provisional return and the tax due based on the final return must be settled at the time of the filing of the final return. An extension for filing the final tax return on a later date can be obtained.

To ensure compliance with the rules described above, penalties may be imposed. The tax authorities may impose arbitrary assessments if the taxpayer fails to file a tax return. Additional assessments, including a penalty, may be imposed if insufficient tax is levied. A penalty of 100% of the additional tax due may be levied. Depending on the degree of wrongdoing, this penalty is normally 25% or 50%.

In general, offshore companies must file their tax returns within six months following the end of the financial year. In practice, the tax authorities do not strictly enforce this deadline for offshore companies.

Dividends. Curaçao does not levy dividend withholding tax on dividend distributions.

Foreign tax relief. A 100% exemption from Curaçao corporate income tax is available for foreign business profits. For this purpose, foreign profits are profits earned in another country through a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in the other country, or profits earned from immovable property located

in a foreign country, including the rights related to the property that is part of the business activities of the taxpayer but is deemed to be part of the foreign business. If foreign profits are derived from a business that can be considered a low-taxed portfolio investment, a reduced exemption of 63% applies.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable profit must be calculated in accordance with “sound business practices.”

All expenses incurred with respect to conducting a business are, in principle, deductible. However, if expenses exceed normal arm’s length charges and are incurred directly or indirectly for the benefit of shareholders or related companies, the excess is considered to be a nondeductible profit distribution (dividend). In addition, certain expenses, such as fines, penalties and expenses incurred with respect to crimes, are not deductible. Only 80% of representation expenses, as well as expenses incurred on meals, beverages, gifts, courses and seminars, is deductible.

In principle, interest expenses are deductible for tax purposes if the interest rate is determined on an arm’s length basis. However, certain restrictions apply to the deduction of interest on loans connected to certain tax-driven transactions and intragroup reorganizations. Under thin-capitalization rules, the deductibility of interest accrued or paid directly or indirectly to an affiliated TEC may be restricted.

Participation exemption. In principle, a 100% participation exemption applies for all qualifying share interests held by Curaçao corporate taxpayers.

In general, a shareholding qualifies for the participation exemption if it represents at least 5% of the share capital or voting power in a company or if the amount paid for the shareholding amounts to at least USD500,000. In addition, any member of a cooperative association can apply for the participation exemption.

For dividend income, additional requirements are imposed for a participation to be considered a qualifying participation. To apply the 100% exemption on dividends, either of the following conditions must be met:

- The qualifying participation is subject to a (nominal) profit tax rate of 10% (subject-to-tax clause).
- Dividends, interest or royalties received from sources other than the business of the participation do not account for 50% or more of the gross income of the participation (non-portfolio-investment clause).

These conditions may be met on a consolidated basis. If neither of the above conditions is met, a lower participation exemption of 63% applies to dividends. The subject-to-tax clause and the non-portfolio-investment clause do not apply to the 100% participation exemption on capital gains and income received from participations that exclusively or almost exclusively hold immovable property.

Expenses that are connected with the participation, including financing expenses, are not deductible if the income is 100% tax-exempt.

Tax depreciation. In general, assets are depreciated using the straight-line method, with the residual value taken into consideration. The following are some of the applicable rates.

Asset	Rate (%)	Residual value (%)
Buildings	2 to 2.5	10
Office equipment	10 to 50	Nil
Motor vehicles	10 to 33	15
Plant and machinery	10	10

The rates listed above provide a general overview of the depreciation rates. The actual depreciation rate depends on the type of asset used by the company.

Fixed company assets acquired by companies operating in Curaçao may qualify for accelerated depreciation at a one-time maximum annual rate of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the acquisition costs of the assets. Fixed company assets are assets used for a business process for at least one business cycle, unless these assets are intended to be processed or sold.

An investment allowance deduction of 8% (12% for new buildings or restorations of buildings) is granted for acquisitions of fixed assets exceeding approximately USD2,800. The allowance is deducted from taxable income in the year of the investment and in the following year. The investment allowance deduction is recaptured in the year of sale and the subsequent year if the asset is sold within 6 years (15 years for buildings) of the date of the investment.

Groups of companies. On written request, Curaçao resident companies may form a fiscal unity (tax-consolidated group) for corporate income tax purposes. To qualify for a fiscal unity, the parent company must own at least 99% of the shares in the subsidiary. A fiscal unity may include, among others, a company incorporated under Dutch law that has its place of effective management in Curaçao. The whole group is taxed for corporate income tax purposes as if it were one company and, as a result, the subsidiaries in the fiscal unity are no longer individually subject to corporate income tax.

Advantages for corporate income tax purposes of fiscal unity treatment include the following:

- Losses of one subsidiary may be offset against profits of other members of the fiscal unity.
- Reorganizations, including movements of assets with hidden reserves from one company to another, have no direct tax consequences for corporate income tax purposes.
- Intercompany profits may be fully deferred.

The fiscal unity does not apply for turnover tax purposes.

Relief for losses. Losses in a financial year may be carried forward for 10 years. No carryback is available.

Losses incurred by certain companies during their first four years of business may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses incurred during the first six years by an entity that has the objective of engaging in business in the shipping or aviation industry may be carried forward indefinitely. Companies under the Curaçao offshore tax regime may carry forward tax losses for five years.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Turnover tax in Curaçao; a general consumption tax on goods delivered, imports, and services rendered by entrepreneurs (legal entities or individuals) in Curaçao and services rendered in Curaçao by foreign entrepreneurs; primary life goods and certain imports are exempt	
Standard rate	6
Insurance	7
Hotel accommodation (in principle, effective from 1 January 2014)	7
Specific goods and services listed as luxurious or unhealthy	9
Real estate transfer tax	4

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Curaçao is the Antillean guilder (ANG).

For foreign investors that obtain a foreign-exchange license from the Central Bank of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, no restrictions are imposed on the movement of funds into and out of Curaçao and Sint Maarten. In general, the Central Bank automatically grants foreign-exchange licenses for remittances abroad. Residents are subject to several foreign-exchange regulations imposed by the Central Bank. However, residents may be granted nonresident status for foreign-exchange control purposes. Some reporting requirements exist for statistical purposes.

Transfer pricing. In general, intercompany charges should be determined on an arm's-length basis.

F. Tax treaties

Provisions for double tax relief are contained in the tax treaty with Norway and in the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands (consisting of Aruba, Curaçao, the Netherlands, and Sint Maarten). Under a measure in the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, dividend distributions by a qualifying Dutch subsidiary to its Curaçao parent company are effectively subject to an 8.3% Dutch dividend withholding tax. Curaçao does not impose withholding tax on payments from Curaçao to residents of other countries.

The former Netherlands Antilles has entered into tax information exchange agreements with Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman Islands, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. As a result of the constitutional reform of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the tax treaties entered into by the Netherlands Antilles became automatically applicable to the surviving countries, which are the legal successors of the Netherlands Antilles.

Curaçao has negotiated tax treaties with Jamaica and Malta, which have not yet been ratified by the Curaçao government. Curaçao is also negotiating several double tax treaties and additional tax information exchange agreements.

Under the latest published Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) list, Curaçao qualifies as a white-listed jurisdiction.

The government of the former Netherlands Antilles entered into bilateral agreements with the European Union (EU) member states with respect to the application of the EU Council Directive on taxation of savings income. The Curaçao (former Netherlands Antilles) law determining the implementation of the directive took effect in July 2006.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands has entered into many bilateral investment treaties that also apply to Curaçao.

Curaçao also signed the OECD Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	12.5
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Branch Tax Rate (%)	12.5
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0 (a)
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0 (b)
Branch Remittance Tax	0

Net Operating Losses (Years)

Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (c)

- (a) A Defence Fund tax at a rate of 20% is withheld from dividends paid to resident individuals.
- (b) A 5% rate applies to royalties paid with respect to films and television. A 10% rate applies to other royalties if the asset for which the royalties are paid is used in Cyprus.
- (c) Effective from 1 January 2012, losses can be carried forward to the following five years (previously indefinitely).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies resident in Cyprus are subject to income tax on their worldwide income. A company is resident in Cyprus if its control and management are located in Cyprus. Nonresident companies are taxed only on income derived from a permanent establishment in Cyprus and on rental income from property located in Cyprus.

Rate of corporate tax. The standard rate of company tax is 12.5%.

Capital gains. A capital gains tax of 20% is levied on gains derived from the disposal of immovable property located in Cyprus and from the disposal of shares in companies whose assets include immovable property located in Cyprus (except for shares of companies listed on a recognized stock exchange). A gain is the difference between the sales proceeds and the original cost, adjusted to take into account increases in the cost-of-living index.

Administration. The income year in Cyprus is the calendar year. Tax is payable on 1 August following the income year. However, an estimate of tax due is made by 31 July of the income tax year, and provisional tax is payable in two equal installments on 31 July and 31 December.

Overdue tax is subject to interest at an annual rate of 4.75%, beginning on the due date. In addition, a flat 5% penalty is imposed on the tax due in the event of a delay in payment.

Dividends. Dividends paid are not subject to withholding tax.

A 20% Defence Fund tax is withheld from dividends paid to resident individuals. This tax is a final tax.

If a company does not distribute as dividends at least 70% of its after-tax accounting profits within two years after the end of the relevant income year, a 20% Defence Fund tax is imposed on a deemed distribution of 70% of the profits. For the purposes for determining the amount of profit subject to deemed distribution, any capital expenditure incurred in the acquisition of plant and machinery (excluding private saloon cars) and buildings during the period of 2012 through 2014 is deducted from the after-tax profits. If a company distributes more than 0% but less than 70% of its profits, the amount of the deemed distribution subject to tax is reduced by the amount of the actual distribution. The tax on a deemed distribution is reduced proportionally by the percentage of shares held directly or indirectly by nonresidents.

Deemed distribution does not apply to profits that are directly or indirectly attributable to shareholders that are nonresidents of Cyprus.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax on profits and gains of a Cyprus resident company is credited against Cyprus tax payable. Such foreign tax relief cannot exceed Cyprus tax payable on the same profits or gains.

C. Determination of trading income

General. An assessment is based on accounts prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, subject to certain adjustments and provisions. Expenses must be incurred wholly and exclusively for the production of income.

Inventories. Inventory is generally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost must be determined under the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is not acceptable.

Depreciation and amortization allowances

Plant and machinery. A straight-line allowance of 10% a year is given on capital expenditures for plant and machinery. For machinery and plant acquired during 2012, 2013 and 2014, a deduction for wear and tear at 20% per year is allowed.

Industrial buildings. A straight-line allowance of 4% a year is available for industrial buildings. For industrial and hotel buildings acquired during 2012, 2013 and 2014, a deduction for wear and tear at 7% is allowed.

Commercial buildings. A straight-line allowance of 3% a year is allowed for commercial buildings.

Office equipment. A straight-line allowance of 20% a year is allowed for computers. Other office equipment is depreciated under the straight-line method at an annual rate of 10%. For other office equipment acquired in 2012, 2013 and 2014, a deduction for wear and tear at a rate of 20% per year is allowed.

Motor vehicles. In general, a straight-line allowance of 20% a year is allowed for motor vehicles (except for private saloon cars).

Sales of depreciable assets. On disposal of an asset, if sale proceeds are less than the remaining depreciable base, a further allowance is granted, up to the difference. If sale proceeds exceed the depreciable base, the excess (up to the amount of allowances received) is included in taxable income.

Taxation of intangible assets. The cost of the acquisition or development of intangible assets of a capital nature is amortized equally over a five-year period.

Eighty percent of the profits arising from the use of intangible assets (including compensation for improper use of such assets), as well as profits from sales of the assets, is deemed to be an expense in determining taxable income.

The 80% deduction applies to profits after deducting all direct expenses, including but not limited to amortization of the assets and interest expenses to finance the acquisition or development of the assets.

Relief for losses. Effective from 1 January 2012, losses can be carried forward to the following five years. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. Group loss relief for a loss incurred in an income year is allowed between resident group companies that meet certain conditions.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on any supply of goods or services, other than an exempt supply, made in Cyprus by a taxable person (taxable if annual supplies exceed EUR15,600) in the course of business	
Until 12 January 14	0/5/8/18
From 13 January 14	0/5/9/19
Payroll taxes	
Social insurance contribution, levied on each employee's gross salary, up to EUR4,533 a month; payable by both employer and employee	7.8
Special Cohesion Fund, levied on gross salary; payable by employer	2
Human Resource Development Authority and Redundancy Fund, levied on gross salary, up to EUR4,533 a month; paid by employer	1.7
Leave Fund, levied on gross salary, up to EUR4,533 a month; paid by employer in lieu of holiday pay (employer may obtain exemption from contribution to this fund)	8
Special contribution; levied on emoluments for amounts exceeding EUR1,500; maximum rate	3.5
Special contribution for defense	
On rents received	3
On interest received (except for interest earned in the ordinary course of business)	30

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Cyprus does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Mergers and demergers. No taxes arise in mergers and demergers with respect to transfers of businesses, assets or shares.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Armenia	0 (u)	5	5
Austria	10	0	0
Azerbaijan (z)	0	0	0
Belarus	5/10/15 (a)	5	5
Belgium	10/15 (d)	10	0
Bulgaria	5/10 (h)	7	10
Canada	15	0/15 (b)	0/10 (r)
China	10	10	10
Czech Republic	0/5 (y)	0	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Denmark	0 (s)	0	0
Egypt	15	15	10
Estonia (z)	0	0	0
Finland	5/15 (l)	0	0
France	10/15 (f)	0/10 (e)	0/5 (g)
Germany	5/15 (m)	0	0
Greece	25	10	0/5 (g)
Hungary	5/15 (h)	0/10 (b)	0
India	10/15 (f)	0/10 (b)	15
Ireland	0	0	0/5 (g)
Italy	0/15	10	0
Kuwait	10	0/10 (b)	0/5 (c)
Kyrgyzstan (z)	0	0	0
Lebanon	5	5	0
Malta	0/15	0/10 (b)	10
Mauritius	0	0	0
Moldova	5/10 (h)	5	5
Montenegro (aa)	10	10	10
Norway	0/5	0	0
Poland	10	0/10 (b)	5
Qatar	0	0	5
Portugal	10	10	10
Romania	10	0/10 (b)	0/5 (c)
Russian Federation	5/10 (k)	0	0
San Marino	0	0	0
Serbia (aa)	10	10	10
Seychelles	0	0	5
Singapore	0	7/10 (o)	10
Slovak Republic (bb)	10	10 (v)	5 (r)
Slovenia	5	5 (v)	5
South Africa	0	0	0
Spain	0/5 (j)	0	0
Sweden	5/15 (h)	0/10 (b)	0
Syria	0/15 (d)	0/10 (b)	10/15 (n)
Tajikistan (z)	0	0	0
Thailand	10	0/10/15 (p)	5/10/15 (q)
Ukraine	5/15 (w)	2	5/10 (x)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	10	0/5 (g)
United States	0/5/15	0/10 (i)	0
Uzbekistan (z)	0	0	0
Non-treaty countries	0	0	0 (t)

- (a) The rate is 10% for dividends paid to a company holding directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The rate is 5% if the recipient of the dividends has invested at least EUR200,000 in the share capital of the payer.
- (b) The rate is 0% for interest paid to the government of the other contracting state.
- (c) The rate is 0% for royalties paid for literary, artistic or scientific works, as well as for film and television royalties.
- (d) The lower rate applies to dividends paid to a company holding directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (e) The rate is 0% for interest paid to the government of the other contracting state and for interest paid on bank loans or with respect to credit sales of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or merchandise.
- (f) The rate is 10% for dividends paid to a company holding directly at least 10% of the share capital of the payer.
- (g) The rate is 5% for film and television royalties.

- (h) The rate is 5% for dividends paid to a company holding directly at least 25% of the share capital of the payer.
- (i) The rate is 0% for interest paid to a government, bank or financial institution.
- (j) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) holding at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (k) The rate is reduced to 5% if the recipient has invested at least EUR100,000 in the share capital of the payer.
- (l) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) holding at least 10% of the voting power of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a direct beneficial owner of at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (n) The rate is 10% for royalties paid for literary, artistic or scientific works, or for films or television. The rate is 15% for payments for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (o) The rate is 7% for interest paid to banks and financial institutions.
- (p) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to the government. The 10% rate applies to interest paid to banks. The 15% rate applies in other cases.
- (q) The rate is 5% for royalties paid for literary, artistic or scientific works, or for film or television. The rate is 10% for payments for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (r) The rate is 0% for royalties paid for literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works.
- (s) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exists:
- The beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends if such holding has been maintained for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months.
 - The beneficial owner of the dividends is the other contracting state, the central bank of the other contracting state or a national agency or other agency (including a financial institution) owned or controlled by the government of the other contracting state.
 - The beneficial owner of the dividends is a pension fund or similar institution providing pension schemes in which individuals may participate to secure retirement benefits if such pension fund or similar institution is established, recognized for tax purposes and controlled in accordance with the laws of the other contracting state. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) A 5% rate applies to royalties paid with respect to films and television. A 10% rate applies to other royalties if the asset for which the royalties are paid is used in Cyprus.
- (u) A 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends has invested in the capital of the payer company less than the equivalent of EUR150,000 at the time of the investment.
- (v) A 0% rate applies if the interest is paid to the government, a local authority or a central bank.
- (w) The 5% rate applies if the dividend recipient holds at least 20% of the capital of the dividend paying company or has invested at least EUR100,000 in such company. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (x) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid with respect to copyrights of scientific works, patents, trademarks, secret formulas or processes, or information concerning industrial or commercial experience. The 10% rate applies to other royalties, particularly for literary works, music works, films and software.
- (y) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and if such holding is maintained for an uninterrupted period of at least one year. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (z) The treaty between Cyprus and the USSR still applies.
- (aa) The treaty between Cyprus and the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia still applies.
- (bb) The treaty between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia still applies.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	19 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0/19 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	19
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0/15/35 (c)(d)(e)
Interest	0/15/35 (c)(e)(f)(g)
Royalties	0/15/35 (c)(e)(g)(h)
Rental Income from Leases	5/15/35 (c)(e)(g)(i)

Net Operating Losses (Years)

Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) Investment funds, mutual funds and pension funds are subject to tax at a rate of 5%. Foreign joint investment funds located in European Union (EU)/European Economic Area (EEA) countries (except for Liechtenstein) are subject to tax at a rate of 5% if certain additional conditions are met.
- (b) Capital gains derived by Czech or EU/EEA parent companies (except for Liechtenstein companies) on transfers of shares in their subsidiaries are exempt from tax if certain conditions are satisfied (see Section B).
- (c) The rates may be reduced by applicable tax treaties.
- (d) Dividends are subject to a final withholding tax at a rate of 15%. Under the principles of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive (No. 90/435/EEC), dividends paid by Czech companies to parent companies (as defined in the directive) located in EU/European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries (except for Liechtenstein) are exempt from withholding tax if the parent company maintains a holding of at least 10% of the distributing company for an uninterrupted period of at least one year. Dividend distributions between two Czech companies are exempt from tax under similar conditions. Effective from 1 January 2014, the tax exemption does not apply if any of the following circumstances exists:
- The parent company or the subsidiary is exempt from corporate income tax or similar tax applicable in its jurisdiction.
 - The parent or subsidiary may opt for an exemption from corporate income tax or similar tax applicable in its jurisdiction.
 - The parent or subsidiary is subject to zero corporate income tax or similar tax applicable in its jurisdiction.
- (e) A 35% withholding tax rate is introduced, effective from 1 January 2013. The increased withholding tax rate generally applies to Czech-source income arising to Czech tax nonresidents from countries outside the EU/EEA that have not entered into a double tax treaty with the Czech Republic or a bilateral or multilateral tax information exchange agreement that is binding on both the Czech Republic and the respective foreign country. The 35% withholding tax rate also applies if the Czech income payer is unable to prove the tax residency status of the respective beneficial income owner. If applicable, this increased rate affects all types of income subject to withholding tax (for example, dividends, interest, royalties or rental income). It does not affect rental income from financial leases if the 5% withholding tax rate applies (see footnote [i]).
- (f) Interest payments are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%. Under the principles of the EU Directive 2003/49/EC, interest paid by Czech companies to related companies (as defined in the directive) located in EU/EFTA countries (except for Liechtenstein) is exempt from withholding tax if certain additional conditions are met.
- (g) For each type of income, EU/EEA tax residents may choose to include the income in their tax return and have it taxed at the standard corporate income tax rate after deduction of associated expenses (while claiming a credit for the withholding tax paid against tax liability stated in the tax return) or they may choose to treat the withholding tax as a final tax on the income.
- (h) This withholding tax applies to nonresidents. Under the principles of EU Directive 2003/49/EC, royalties paid by Czech companies to companies located in EU/EFTA countries (except for Liechtenstein) are exempt from tax, effective from 1 January 2011, if certain additional conditions are met.
- (i) A 5% withholding tax is imposed on gross rent if the lease contract stipulates that the lessee takes over the ownership of the leased asset (tangible asset only) for a purchase price or for free at the end of the lease term or if the lease contract stipulates such a right or option for the lessee. Other rental payments are subject to a 15% withholding tax. Some rental payments may be considered royalties for Czech tax purposes.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident enterprises are subject to tax on their worldwide income. An enterprise is considered to be a resident enterprise if it is incorporated in the Czech Republic or if its management is located there. Nonresident enterprises are subject to income tax on their Czech-source income only.

Rates of corporate tax. The standard corporate income tax rate for Czech enterprises and branches of foreign enterprises is 19%. Investment funds, mutual funds and pension funds are subject to tax at a rate of 5%. Foreign joint investment funds located in EU/EEA countries (except for Liechtenstein) are subject to tax at a rate of 5% if certain additional conditions are met.

No differences exist between the taxation of 100% Czech-owned enterprises and those with foreign investment.

Investment incentives. Investment incentives are available to investors launching or expanding the following:

- Manufacturing production
- Technology centers
- Business support services centers, which are shared-services centers, software-development centers and high-technology repair centers

Investment incentives can be obtained in the following forms:

- Corporate income tax relief for 10 years
- Transfer of land at a discount
- Job-creation grants
- Grants for training and retraining of employees
- Cash grants on capital expenditures for strategic investments

The total value of the incentives can be as much as 40% of total eligible costs, depending on the location and timing of the investment. No incentives are provided in Prague for large enterprises. The cap (including 0% for Prague) is increased by 10% for mid-sized enterprises and 20% for small enterprises. The cap applies to the total of tax relief, job-creation grants, cash grants on capital expenditures and transfer of land. Training and retraining grants are provided on top of this cap. The European Commission recently prepared new rules on regional state aid for 2014 through 2020. Under these new rules, the 40% support that is currently available must be reduced to 25% for large enterprises (small enterprises qualify for an additional 20% support, and medium-sized enterprises qualify for an additional 10% support). Notification obligations are being considered with respect to very large schemes for which annual public expenditure cumulatively exceeds 0.01% of national gross domestic product (GDP) and EUR100 million, including a clause to avoid circumvention by the artificial splitting of schemes. These new rules are expected to become effective on 1 July 2014.

For investments in manufacturing industry, eligible costs equal the value of long-term tangible and intangible assets. For investments in technology centers and business support services centers, eligible costs can be either the value of long-term tangible and intangible assets or the value of employment costs for two years.

Corporate income tax relief and cash grants on capital expenditures are offered throughout the entire Czech Republic with the exception of Prague. Job-creation grants, training and retraining grants are offered only in regions with high unemployment. Land at discounted prices is available only in specified locations.

Further details regarding the incentives are provided below.

Manufacturing industry. The following are general qualification conditions for the incentives for manufacturing industry:

- The investor must invest at least CZK100 million in long-term tangible and intangible assets, with at least CZK50 million of the investment covered by the equity of the investor. The CZK100 million requirement may be reduced to CZK50 million in selected regions. If the reduced requirement applies, at least CZK25 million must be covered by the equity of the investor.
- The investment must be in a manufacturing sector, and at least 50% of the total investment must be invested in qualifying production machinery. Machinery must be acquired for an arm's length price. It must have been produced no more than two years before the acquisition and must not have been previously subject to tax depreciation.
- Intangible assets must be acquired from unrelated third parties for arm's length prices.
- The proposed production must meet Czech environmental standards.
- All requirements must be met within three years after the date of granting the incentives.
- The investment project may not begin until the filing of an application and the obtaining of confirmation from CzechInvest (the Czech governmental agency collecting, reviewing and processing investment incentives applications) that the applicant can meet the conditions for the investment incentives.
- Acquired assets and created jobs must be maintained for the duration of the incentives-utilization period (10 years) and for at least 5 years from the completion of the investment project or creation of the first job.

Technology centers. The following are general qualification conditions for the incentives for technology centers:

- The investor must invest at least CZK10 million in long-term tangible and intangible assets, with at least CZK5 million of the investment covered by the equity of the investor.
- At least 50% of the total investment must be invested in qualifying machinery. Machinery must be acquired for an arm's length price, must be produced no more than two years before the acquisition and must not have been previously subject to tax depreciation.
- At least 40 new jobs must be created.
- The proposed investment must meet Czech environmental standards.
- All requirements must be met within three years after the date of granting the incentives.
- The investment project may not begin until the filing of an application and the obtaining of confirmation from CzechInvest that the applicant can meet the conditions for the investment incentives.
- Acquired assets and created jobs must be maintained for the duration of the incentives-utilization period (10 years) and for at least 5 years from the completion of the investment project or creation of the first job.

Business support services centers. The following are general qualification conditions for the incentives for business support services centers:

- The minimum number of newly created jobs is 40 for software-development centers and 100 for shared-services centers and high-technology repair centers.

- The proposed investment must meet Czech environmental standards.
- All requirements must be met within three years after the date of granting the incentives.
- The investment project may not begin until the filing of an application and the obtaining of confirmation from CzechInvest that the applicant can meet the conditions for the investment incentives.
- Acquired assets and created jobs must be maintained for the duration of the incentives-utilization period (10 years) and for at least 5 years from the completion of the investment project or creation of the first job.

Strategic investment. Cash grants on capital expenditures for strategic investments can be provided for up to 5% of eligible costs. Strategic investment can be either investment in manufacturing industry or technology centers meeting specific conditions.

For investments in manufacturing industry and technology centers that are carried out simultaneously, cash grants on capital expenditures can be provided for up to 7% of the eligible costs.

Strategic investment in manufacturing industry must meet the following conditions:

- The investor must invest at least CZK500 million in long-term tangible and intangible assets.
- At least CZK250 million of the total investment must be invested in qualifying production machinery.
- At least 500 new jobs must be created.

Strategic investment in the area of technology centers must meet the following conditions:

- The investor must invest at least CZK200 million in long-term tangible and intangible assets.
- At least CZK100 million of the total investment must be invested in qualifying machinery.
- At least 120 new jobs must be created.

Special conditions. In addition to the general conditions listed above, investors claiming the income tax relief must satisfy certain special conditions, including, among others, the following:

- They must reduce their tax base by claiming maximum tax depreciation, deducting all available tax-effective bad debt provisions and using all available tax losses carried forward, in accordance with the tax law.
- They must be the first user of tangible assets (excluding real estate) that are acquired for the purposes of the investment in the Czech Republic.
- They may not terminate their activities, merge or declare bankruptcy.
- They may not increase their tax base through related-party transactions that are not at arm's length.

Specific conditions apply to job-creation, retraining and training grants.

The incentives are provided based on the Investment Incentives Act. In practice, the government grants the incentives if the conditions are satisfied.

Capital gains. In the Czech Republic, realized and unrealized capital gains are recognized.

Capital gains realized by a Czech or another EU/EEA parent company (except for Liechtenstein) on the transfer of shares in a subsidiary established in the Czech Republic or another EU/EEA country (except for Liechtenstein) are exempt from tax if the parent company maintains a holding of at least 10% of the subsidiary for an uninterrupted period of at least one year. This condition may be fulfilled subsequent to the date of the transfer.

Capital gains realized by a Czech or EU/EEA parent company (except for a Liechtenstein company) on the transfer of shares in a subsidiary in a contracting country (that is, a third country that has entered into a tax treaty with the Czech Republic) are also exempt from tax if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The subsidiary has a legal form comparable to a Czech joint-stock company (*akciová společnost*, or a.s.), a limited liability company (*společnost s ručením omezením*, or s.r.o.) or a cooperative (*družstvo*).
- The parent company has held an ownership interest of at least 10% in the subsidiary for at least one year (this condition may be fulfilled subsequent to the date of the transfer).
- The subsidiary is liable to a tax similar to corporate income tax at a rate of at least 12% in the tax period in which the parent company accounts for the respective capital gain and in the preceding tax period.

Effective from 1 January 2014, the exemption for capital gains does not apply if any of the following circumstances exists:

- The parent company or the subsidiary is exempt from corporate income tax or similar tax applicable in its jurisdiction.
- The parent company or the subsidiary may opt for an exemption from corporate income tax or similar tax applicable in its jurisdiction.
- The parent company or the subsidiary is subject to zero corporate income tax or similar tax applicable in its jurisdiction.

Other realized capital gains are included with other taxable income and taxed at the regular corporate income tax rate. Capital losses on certain assets may be deducted from ordinary income, while capital losses on other assets (including capital losses on assets that qualify for exemption) are not deductible, even from other capital gains.

Unrealized capital gains and losses, which result from revaluation to fair value, are taxable or deductible only with respect to certain assets. Unrealized gains on shares that qualify for exemption are not taxable and unrealized losses on such assets are nondeductible for tax purposes.

Capital gains realized by nonresidents on the following are considered Czech-source income and are consequently generally taxable:

- Sales of shares (securities) in foreign companies to Czech taxpayers or Czech permanent establishments
- Sales of shares (securities or share interests) in Czech companies, regardless of the tax residence of the purchaser

However, capital gains realized by EU/EEA parent companies (except for Liechtenstein companies) may be exempt from tax (see above).

Administration. Companies may select a calendar year or a fiscal year as its tax year. If a company uses a tax year other than the calendar year, it must file a notification with the tax authorities.

Tax returns must be filed within three months after the end of the tax year. On application of the company, an extension of three months to file a tax return may be granted at the discretion of the tax authorities. Companies that are subject to a statutory audit are automatically granted the three-month extension.

A company with tax liability of more than CZK150,000 for the preceding year must make quarterly advance payments of tax, each equal to 25% of the preceding year's tax liability. The payments must be made by the 15th day of the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth month of their tax year. Any balance of tax due must be paid by the due date for filing the tax return.

If a company's liability for the preceding year exceeded CZK30,000, but did not exceed CZK150,000, installments that are each equal to 40% of the tax liability for the preceding year must be paid by the 15th day of the sixth and twelfth months of their tax year. If the preceding year's tax liability was CZK30,000 or less, only a single payment is required on filing the annual return.

Late payments and late filings incur penalty charges at a rate established by law. Overpayments are refunded within 30 days of the taxpayer's application.

Dividends. Dividends are subject to a final withholding tax at a rate of 15%. The tax rate is increased to 35%, effective from 2013, for dividends paid to Czech tax nonresidents from countries outside the EU/EEA that have not entered into a double tax treaty with the Czech Republic or a bilateral or multilateral tax information exchange agreement that is binding on both the Czech Republic and the respective foreign country.

Under the principles of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive (No. 90/435/EEC), dividends paid by Czech companies to parent companies (as defined in the directive) that are located in EU/EFTA countries (except for Liechtenstein) are exempt from withholding tax if the parent company maintains a holding of at least 10% of the distributing company for an uninterrupted period of at least one year. This condition may be fulfilled subsequent to the date of distribution of the dividend. Dividend distributions between two Czech companies are exempt from tax under similar conditions.

In addition, dividends distributed by subsidiaries in a contracting country are also exempt from taxation under rules similar to those applicable to capital gains (see *Capital gains*).

Effective from 1 January 2014, the tax exemption for dividends does not apply if any of the following circumstances exists:

- The parent company or the subsidiary is exempt from corporate income tax or similar tax applicable in its jurisdiction.
- The parent or subsidiary may opt for an exemption from corporate income tax or similar tax applicable in its jurisdiction.
- The parent or subsidiary is subject to zero corporate income tax or similar tax applicable in its jurisdiction.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax relief (through credit or exemption) is available only under tax treaties. If foreign tax relief is not

available under a treaty, the income tax paid abroad may be deducted as an expense in the following year if it is imposed on income included in taxable income in the Czech Republic.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is calculated according to Czech accounting regulations, with adjustments for tax purposes.

In general, all expenses incurred to generate, assure and maintain taxable income are deductible, subject to the limits specified in the corporate income tax law and in special legislation, if documented by the taxpayer. The following are some of the expenses that may be deducted:

- Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets (see *Depreciation*).
- Cost of insurance if related to taxable income (except for insurance paid on behalf of an executive or member of the board of directors for damage caused by the performance of his or her functions).
- Membership contributions paid to legal entities under certain conditions.
- Damages resulting from natural disasters. The amount of the damage must be established by evidence submitted by an expert from an insurance company. Damages caused by unknown perpetrators can be tax deductible if confirmed by the police.
- Real estate tax, road tax, and fees paid in accordance with Czech legislation, if related to activities that generate taxable income.
- Specified expenses related to the provision of proper working, social and health-care conditions.
- Payments on leases, including financial leases, under certain conditions.
- Travel expenses related to work in the Czech Republic and abroad.
- Donations valued at CZK2,000 or more for various social and charitable purposes. In general, the maximum amount of this deduction is 10% of taxable income.

In general, taxpayers must increase their tax base by the amount of any overdue liability accounted for in their books that represented a tax-deductible expense and that remains unsettled for 36 months.

Inventory. Inventory is valued at acquisition or production cost. Costs include all costs necessary to convert the inventory to its current condition and to transport it to its current location. No deduction is allowed for inventory provisions or for other decreases in inventory value. Under certain circumstances, the liquidation of inventory may be deductible for tax purposes.

Provisions. Provisions are not deductible unless special legislation permits their creation for tax purposes.

Tax relief is provided with respect to overdue trading debts. A special regime applies to unpaid receivables that were due before 31 December 1994.

Rules applicable as of 1 January 2014. Taxpayers may generally create the following tax-deductible provisions for overdue debts (with certain limitations):

- 50% of the unpaid book value of the debt if more than 18 months have elapsed since the agreed due date

- 100% of the unpaid book value of the debt if more than 36 months have elapsed since the agreed due date

For overdue debts not exceeding CZK200,000 that were purchased from the previous creditor, deduction of the above provisions is allowed only if a court or arbitration proceeding was initiated and the taxpayer (creditor) participates in the proceeding.

Rules applicable until 31 December 2014. For overdue debts not exceeding CZK200,000 that were due after 31 December 1994, if between 6 and 12 months had elapsed since the agreed due date for the debt, 20% of the book value of the debt was deductible. This deduction was allowed regardless of whether court or arbitration proceedings had commenced against the debtor. If the debt was more than 12 months overdue, a court or arbitration proceedings needed to be commenced by the creditor against the debtor to claim a further tax deduction for the debt. The deduction was calculated by applying the following specified percentages to the book value of the debt.

Months elapsed since agreed due date		Deductible percentage of book value
Exceeding	Not exceeding	%
12	18	33
18	24	50
24	30	66
30	36	80
36	—	100

For debts exceeding CZK200,000 that were overdue more than six months, the rules described above applied if the creditor had commenced court or arbitration proceedings against the debtor.

The above deductions (under the rules applicable until 31 December 2014 and the rules applicable after that date) must be recorded in the accounting books. The deductions may not be claimed for debts from related parties and other specified debts.

A 100% provision can be established for receivables up to CZK30,000, subject to certain conditions. A 100% provision for overdue receivables may also be established if insolvency proceedings have been initiated with respect to the debtor's property and if the creditor makes a claim for such receivables against the debtor in the respective court. This deduction may not be claimed for debts from related parties.

Reserves. Taxpayers may create tax-deductible reserves for the repair of tangible assets included in Categories 2 through 6 for tax depreciation purposes (see *Depreciation*). The reserves must be created for a minimum of two tax periods and for the maximum number of tax periods specified for each asset category.

Reserves for repairs of tangible assets may be created tax-effectively only if cash equal to the amount of the reserve created is deposited in a specific bank account. This measure applies to reserves that are created after 2008.

Depreciation. The corporate income tax law includes specific provisions concerning the depreciation of tangible and intangible assets. Depreciable tangible assets are divided into six categories, each of which specifies a period (a specified number of years) over which all assets in the category are depreciated.

The following are the six categories of depreciation, the time periods for depreciation of assets in each category and representative assets included in each category.

Category	Asset	Years
1	Office machines and some light machinery	3
2	Passenger cars, buses, airplanes, tractors, lorries, furniture and specified production machinery	5
3	Heavy machinery	10
4	Wooden buildings, pipelines, buildings for the production of energy, and buildings and halls built near mines	20
5	Buildings	30
6	Specified buildings	50*

* This category includes hotels, stores and office buildings.

Assets other than buildings that cannot be classified in any of the above categories are considered to be in Category 2. Category 5 covers buildings that are not covered by Categories 4 or 6.

Taxpayers may elect to depreciate assets using the straight-line or the accelerated method. The method chosen, however, does not affect the period of depreciation. Under the accelerated method, depreciation for the first year is calculated by dividing the cost of the asset by the applicable coefficient (see table below). For subsequent years, accelerated depreciation is calculated by multiplying the residual tax value of the asset by two and then dividing by the applicable coefficient, which is reduced by the number of years for which the asset has already been depreciated.

The following are the depreciation rates and coefficients for the six categories under the straight-line and accelerated methods.

Category	Straight-line rate	Accelerated-depreciation coefficient
1	20% for first year and 40% for subsequent years	3 for first year and 4 for subsequent years
2	11% for first year and 22.25% for subsequent years	5 for first year and 6 for subsequent years
3	5.5% for first year and 10.5% for subsequent years	10 for first year and 11 for subsequent years
4	2.15% for first year and 5.15% for subsequent years	20 for first year and 21 for subsequent years
5	1.4% for first year and 3.4% for subsequent years	30 for first year and 31 for subsequent years
6	1.02% for first year and 2.02% for subsequent years	50 for first year and 51 for subsequent years

Taxpayers may elect to use lower than the maximum straight-line depreciation rates. Additional rules apply to assets that were technically improved.

An initial depreciation acceleration (additional 10% to 20% of input price; in general, the input price is the acquisition cost, including related costs) is granted in the year of acquisition for certain tangible assets if other conditions are met.

Effective from 2010, the component depreciation of assets method may be used for accounting purposes. For tax purposes, the accounting result is adjusted as if this method was not used.

Specified tangible assets used in solar energy production are depreciated proportionally for a period of 240 months.

Depreciable intangible assets are divided into two categories — intangible assets that may be used for a definite time period and those that may be used for an indefinite time period. Intangible assets that may be used for a definite period are depreciated proportionally during such period. If the period for use is indefinite, the intangible asset is depreciated proportionally over the following periods.

Category	Period (months)
Audiovisual works	18
Software	36
Foundation expenses	60
Other intangible assets	72

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for five years. The carryforward may be lost if a “substantive change” in persons participating in the equity or control of the taxpayer occurs. “Substantive change” is defined as the following: a change in more than 25% equity ownership; or a change resulting in a shareholder receiving decisive influence. Special rules apply to public limited companies that issue bearer shares. Tax losses are transferable on mergers if specific conditions are met. No carryback is permitted.

Groups of companies. Czech tax law does not provide for consolidated tax returns or other types of group relief.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT), levied on all taxable supplies (goods and services), acquisitions of goods from other EU member states and imports of goods; certain supplies are exempt	
Standard rate; applicable to most goods and services	21%
Reduced rate; applicable to specified goods and services (for example, books, pharmaceuticals, food products and public transport)	15%

Nature of tax	Rate
Social security and health insurance contributions; the social security contributions are paid only up to the maximum assessment base	
Health insurance	
Employer	9%
Employee	4.5%
(No maximum assessment base applies, effective from 2014.)	
Old-age pension	
Employer	21.5%
Employee	6.5%
(The maximum assessment base is CZK1,245,216 in 2014.)	
Sickness	
Employer	2.3%
Employee	0%
(The maximum assessment base is CZK1,245,216 in 2014.)	
Unemployment	
Employer	1.2%
Employee	0%
(The maximum assessment base is CZK1,245,216 in 2014.)	
Real estate transfer tax; levied on the acquisition of real estate	4%
Excise tax, imposed on entities that produce or import certain goods, including hydrocarbon fuels and lubricants, alcohol and spirits, beer, wine and tobacco products; tax based on the quantity of goods expressed in specific units; tax may be levied only once on a particular good	Various
Road tax, imposed on entities that use vehicles; based on engine capacity and number of axles	Various
Environmental tax; imposed on electricity, natural gas and solid fuel when delivered to final consumers; tax is based on the quantity of goods expressed in specific units; tax is administered and paid by the distributor which charges it to the final customer as a price increase	Various
Tax stamps for the use of highways	
Small vehicles (up to 3.5 tons; annual stamp)	CZK1,500
Large vehicles	Electronic road tolls

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The only legal tender valid in the Czech Republic is the Czech crown (CZK). Other currencies may be used for domestic transactions, but the use of the Czech crown is prevalent.

The Czech crown is fully convertible. Several financial transactions, such as direct investments or acceptance of credit from abroad, are subject to a reporting requirement.

Anti-avoidance legislation. In applying the tax law, the tax authorities may consider the substance of a transaction if the form of the transaction conceals the actual facts. In addition, the Czech courts have developed the abuse-of-law concept. The concept is similar to the one developed by the European Court of Justice (for example, *Halifax* [No. C-255/02]).

Transfer pricing. If prices in a transaction involving related parties vary from the current market prices and if the difference cannot be justified, the market prices are used for tax purposes. Related parties include companies related through capital (that is, the same legal or natural persons directly or indirectly manage, control or own more than 25%) and companies related in a different manner. In addition, related parties are persons who establish a business relationship for the principal purpose of decreasing taxable income or increasing a tax loss.

Taxpayers may apply to the tax authorities for advance pricing agreements and for binding opinions on technical improvements, the allocation of expenses to taxable and non-taxable income, expenses incurred on research and development projects, expenses incurred on buildings that are also used for private purposes and the application of VAT rates.

Financing expenses. The tax deductibility of financing expenses (interest and associated expenses) with respect to related-party loans (including back-to-back loans) is limited by a debt-equity ratio of 4:1 (6:1 for banks and insurance companies). In addition, financing expenses with respect to profit-participating loans are nondeductible for tax purposes.

Foreign investment. Similar rules apply to both Czech investors and foreign investors.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The Czech Republic honors bilateral tax treaties of Czechoslovakia. It has also entered into tax treaties with many other countries. The following table lists the withholding rates under the bilateral treaties currently honored by the Czech Republic.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	5/15 (b)	0/5 (g)	10
Armenia	10	0/5/10 (g)	5/10 (a)
Australia	5/15 (e)	10	10
Austria	0/10 (c)(s)	0 (t)	0/5 (a)(q)
Azerbaijan	8	0/5/10 (g)	10
Bahrain	5	0	10
Barbados	5/15 (b)	0/5 (g)	5/10 (a)
Belarus	5/10 (b)	0/5 (g)	5
Belgium	5/15 (b)(s)	10 (t)	0/5 (a)(q)
Bosnia- Herzegovina	5	0	0/10 (a)
Brazil	15	0/10/15 (g)(i)	15/25 (v)
Bulgaria	10 (s)	0/10 (g)(t)	10 (q)

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Canada	5/15 (c)	0/10 (g)	10
China	5	0/7.5 (g)	10
Croatia	5	0	10
Cyprus	0/5 (c)(s)	0 (t)	0/10 (a)(q)
Denmark	0/15 (c)(s)	0 (t)	0/10 (a)(q)
Egypt	5/15 (b)	0/15 (g)	15
Estonia	5/15 (b)(s)	0/10 (g)(t)	10 (q)
Ethiopia	10	0/10 (g)	10
Finland	5/15 (b)(s)	0 (t)	0/1/5/10 (m)(q)
France	0/10 (b)(s)	0 (t)	0/5/10 (q)(u)
Georgia	5/15 (b)	0/8 (g)	0/5/10 (u)
Germany	5/15 (b)(s)	0 (t)	5 (q)
Greece	15 (s)	0/10 (g)(t)	0/10 (a)(q)
Hong Kong SAR	5	0	10
Hungary	5/15 (b)(s)	0 (t)	10 (q)
Iceland	5/15 (b)(s)	0 (t)	10 (q)
India	10	0/10 (g)	10
Indonesia	10/15 (e)	0/12.5 (g)	12.5
Ireland	5/15 (b)(s)	0 (t)	10 (q)
Israel	5/15 (f)	0/10 (g)	5
Italy	15 (s)	0 (t)	0/5 (a)(q)
Japan	10/15 (b)	0/10 (g)	0/10 (a)
Jordan	10	0/10 (g)	10
Kazakhstan	10	0/10 (g)	10
Korea (North)	10	0/10 (g)	10
Korea (South)	5/10 (b)	0/10 (g)	0/10 (a)
Kuwait	0/5 (k)	0	10
Latvia	5/15 (b)(s)	0/10 (g)(t)	10 (q)
Lebanon	5	0	5/10 (w)
Lithuania	5/15 (b)(s)	0/10 (g)(t)	10 (q)
Luxembourg	5/15 (b)(s)	0 (t)	0/10 (a)(q)
Macedonia	5/15 (b)	0	10
Malaysia	0/10 (l)	0/12 (g)	12
Malta	5 (s)	0 (t)	5 (q)
Mexico	10	0/10 (g)	10
Moldova	5/15 (b)	5	10
Mongolia	10	0/10 (g)	10
Montenegro	10	0/10 (q)	5/10 (a)
Morocco	10	0/10 (g)	10
Netherlands	0/10 (b)(s)	0 (t)	5 (q)
New Zealand	15	0/10 (g)	10
Nigeria	12.5/15 (c)	0/15 (g)	15
Norway	0/15 (c)(s)	0 (t)	0/5/10 (u)(q)
Panama	5/10 (y)	5/10 (z)	10
Philippines	10/15 (c)	0/10 (g)	10/15 (r)
Poland	5 (s)	0/5 (g)(t)	10 (q)
Portugal	10/15 (j)(s)	0/10 (g)(t)	10 (q)
Romania	10 (s)	0/7 (g)(t)	10 (q)
Russian Federation	10	0	10
Saudi Arabia	5	0	10
Serbia	10	0/10 (g)	5/10 (a)
Singapore	5	0	10
Slovak Republic	5/15 (c)(s)	0 (t)	0/10 (a)(q)
Slovenia	5/15 (b)(s)	0/5 (g)(t)	10 (q)

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
South Africa	5/15 (b)	0	10
Spain	5/15 (b)(s)	0 (t)	0/5 (n)(q)
Sri Lanka	6/15 (o)	0/10 (g)	0/10 (a)
Sweden	0/10 (b)(s)	0 (t)	0/5 (a)(q)
Switzerland	5/15 (b)(s)	0 (t)	5/10 (p)(q)
Syria	10	10 (g)	12
Tajikistan	5	0/7 (g)	10
Thailand	10	0/10/15 (g)	5/10/15 (h)
Tunisia	10/15 (b)	12	5/15 (a)
Turkey	10	0/10 (g)	10
Ukraine	5/15 (b)	0/5 (g)	10
United Arab Emirates	0/5 (k)	0	10
United Kingdom	5/15 (b)(s)	0 (t)	0/10 (a)(q)
United States	5/15 (c)	0	0/10 (a)
Uzbekistan	5/10 (b)	0/5 (g)	10
Venezuela	5/10 (f)	0/10 (g)	12
Vietnam	10	0/10 (g)	10
Non-treaty countries	15/35 (x)	0/15/35 (d)(x)	15/35 (x)

- (a) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights. The higher rate applies to royalties paid for patents, trademarks, and industrial or commercial scientific equipment or information.
- (b) The lower rate applies if the receiving company (other than a partnership) owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer. Under the Belgium treaty, dividends paid to partnerships may also qualify for the lower rate.
- (c) The lower rate applies if the receiving company (other than a partnership) owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer. Under the Canada treaty, the 5% rate applies if the receiving company controls at least 10% of the voting rights of the payer (except for dividends paid by a Canadian investment corporation). Under the Norway treaty, the 0% rate also applies to dividends paid to the government or specified institutions. Under the Cyprus treaty, the 0% rate applies if at least 10% of share capital of the payer is held by an entity (other than a partnership) for at least one year. Under the Denmark treaty, the 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a pension fund.
- (d) Interest on mutual deposits with banks in the interbank market is exempt from tax for recipients from non-treaty countries (subject to reciprocal treatment). For all Czech tax nonresidents (that is, recipients from treaty and non-treaty countries), interest on bonds issued by Czech taxpayers or the Czech Republic outside the Czech Republic is exempt from tax. The 15% rate applies to other interest.
- (e) The lower rate applies if the receiving company (other than a partnership) owns at least 20% of the capital of the payer.
- (f) The 5% rate applies if the receiving company (other than a partnership) owns more than 15% of the capital of the payer.
- (g) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to (or by) the government (or specified institutions), subject to further conditions. Under the Albania treaty, the 0% rate also applies to interest paid to any agency, including banks and financial institutions, wholly owned by the contracting state. Under the Georgia treaty, the 0% rate also applies to interest on loans and credits guaranteed by governments or related to sales of industrial equipment that are financed by loans. Under the Armenia and Azerbaijan treaties, the 5% rate applies to interest on bank loans. Under the Tajikistan treaty, the 0% rate also applies to interest from the sale on credit of merchandise or equipment or from a loan or credit granted by a bank. Under the Ethiopia treaty, the 0% rate also applies to, among other items, interest paid to institutions owned or controlled by the government whose sole purpose is the promotion of export or foreign investment. Under the Thailand treaty, the 10% rate applies to interest paid by financial institutions or insurance companies; otherwise the rate of the source country applies. Under the Syria treaty, the 0% rate also applies to interest paid to the central bank or any financial institution wholly owned by the government and to interest on loans and credits guaranteed by the government. Under the China treaty, the 0% rate also applies if the interest paid to selected

government agencies or the central bank or if the receivable is financed, guaranteed or pledged by the government, the central bank or a selected government agency. Under the Barbados and Uzbekistan treaties, the 0% rate also applies to interest from the sale on credit of merchandise or equipment or from a loan or credit granted by a bank or guaranteed by the government (or specified institutions). Under the Poland treaty, the 0% rate also applies to interest from a loan or credit granted by a bank or guaranteed by the government (or specified institutions).

- (h) The 5% rate applies to royalties for copyrights. The 10% rate applies to royalties for patents and trademarks. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (i) The 10% rate applies to loans and credits granted by a bank for a period of at least 10 years in connection with the following:
 - Sales of industrial equipment or studies
 - Installation or furnishing of industrial or scientific units
 - Public works
- (j) The 10% rate applies if the receiving company owns at least 25% of the payer for at least two years preceding the payment of the dividend.
- (k) The 0% rate applies to a dividend paid to the government of a contracting state (or a government institution) or to a company that is at least 25% owned by the government of the contracting state.
- (l) The 0% rate applies to a dividend paid by a tax resident of Malaysia to a Czech tax resident who is the beneficial owner of the dividends.
- (m) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights. The 1% rate applies to royalties paid for finance leases of equipment. The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for operating leases of equipment and for the use of, or right to use, software. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (n) The lower rate applies to royalties for copyrights, with the exception of royalties for cinematographic films and films or tapes for television broadcasting. The higher rate applies to other royalties.
- (o) The lower rate applies to dividends paid by a tax resident of Sri Lanka to a Czech tax resident.
- (p) The treaty provides for a rate of 10%, but a protocol to the treaty provides for a rate of 5% until Swiss domestic law imposes a withholding tax on royalties.
- (q) In addition to treaty protection, royalties paid by Czech companies or permanent establishments of companies from EU member states to related-party companies located in other EU member states, or in Iceland, Norway or Switzerland, will be exempt from tax if the conditions stated in provisions implementing EU Directive 2003/49/EC, as amended, are satisfied and if an advance ruling is issued by the Czech tax authority. If a Czech withholding tax applies to outbound royalties, EU/EEA tax residents may choose for each item of income to include the income in their tax return and have it taxed at the standard corporate income tax rate after deduction of associated expenses (while claiming a credit for the withholding tax paid against tax liability stated in the tax return), or to treat the withholding tax as a final tax on the income.
- (r) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for patents, trademarks and industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment or information. The 15% rate applies to royalties paid for films.
- (s) In addition to treaty protection, dividends paid by Czech companies to parent companies (as defined in the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive 90/435/EEC) that are located in other EU member states, or in Iceland, Norway or Switzerland, are exempt from withholding tax if the parent company maintains a holding of at least 10% of the distributing company for an uninterrupted period of at least one year (this condition may be met subsequently).
- (t) In addition to treaty protection, interest from qualified instruments paid by Czech companies or permanent establishments of companies from EU member states to related-party companies (as defined in EU Directive 2003/49/EC) located in other EU member states, or in Iceland, Norway or Switzerland, is exempt from withholding tax if the conditions stated in the provisions implementing EU Directive 2003/49/EC, as amended, in the Czech tax law are satisfied and if an advance ruling is issued by the Czech tax authority. In addition, if Czech withholding tax applies to outbound interest, EU/EEA tax residents may choose for each item of income to include the income in their tax return and have it taxed at the standard corporate income tax rate after deduction of associated expenses (while claiming a credit for the withholding tax paid against tax liability stated in the tax return), or to treat the withholding tax as a final tax on the income.
- (u) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights. The 5% rate applies to payments for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret patterns or production procedures and software, as well as for information relating to experience acquired in the areas of industry, commerce or science.

- (v) The 15% rate applies to royalties paid for trademarks. The 25% rate applies to other royalties.
- (w) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights, software, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (x) Effective from 1 January 2013, a 35% tax rate applies to payments to tax residents in countries with which the Czech Republic has not entered into a double tax treaty or a treaty on exchange of information in tax matters. For further details, see footnote (e) in Section A.
- (y) The 5% rate applies to business profits after taxation transferred by a permanent establishment in one contracting state to its head office in the other contracting state.
- (z) The 5% rate applies to interest paid to banks.

New tax treaties or protocols to existing tax treaties that affect withholding tax rates with Colombia, Luxembourg, Singapore and Switzerland are in the ratification process.

Denmark

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All telephone calls to the persons listed below should be made to the persons' mobile telephone numbers. These persons no longer have office telephone numbers. Telephone calls to the office switchboard will be put through to the respective persons' mobile telephone numbers.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	24.5 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	24.5
Branch Tax Rate (%)	24.5
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	27 (b)
Interest	25 (b)

Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	25 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	0 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) The corporate income tax rate will gradually be lowered from 24.5% in the 2014 income year to 22% in the 2016 income year.
- (b) See Section B.
- (c) The rate is 0% for royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, and for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. In addition, the rate may be reduced or eliminated if certain conditions are met under the European Union (EU) Interest-Royalty Directive or a double tax treaty entered into by Denmark.
- (d) A Danish branch office or a tax-transparent entity may be recharacterized as a Danish tax-resident company if the entity is controlled by owners resident in one or more foreign countries, the Faroe Islands, or Greenland and if either of the following circumstances exists:
- The entity is treated as a separate legal entity for tax purposes in the country or countries of the controlling owner(s).
 - The country or countries of the controlling owner(s) are located outside Europe and have not entered into a double tax treaty with Denmark under which withholding tax on dividends paid to companies is reduced or renounced.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. A resident company is a company incorporated in Denmark. In addition, a company incorporated in a foreign country is considered a resident of Denmark if it is managed and controlled in Denmark.

All tax-resident companies that are part of the same group must be included in a Danish mandatory joint taxation arrangement, regardless of whether these companies are subject to full or limited tax in Denmark. This mandatory joint taxation comprises all Danish affiliated companies as well as permanent establishments and real estate located in Denmark (for details, see Section C).

The income of resident companies that is generated in a foreign permanent establishment or real estate located outside Denmark is not included in the statement of the taxable income in Denmark, unless Denmark is granted the right to tax such income under an applicable double tax treaty or other international agreement, or the income is subject to controlled financial company (CFC) taxation (see Section E).

Branches of foreign companies located in Denmark are taxed only on trading income and on chargeable capital gains derived from the disposal of trading assets that are located in Denmark and related to a Danish permanent establishment.

Rate of corporate tax. For the 2014 income year, resident and nonresident companies are taxed at a rate of 24.5%.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed as other income at a rate of 25%.

Capital gains derived from a disposal of shares in a group company (group shares), shares in a subsidiary (subsidiary shares) and own shares (shares issued by the company) are exempt from tax regardless of the ownership period, while losses incurred on such shares are not deductible.

The following are considered group shares:

- Shares in a company that is subject to mandatory joint taxation under Danish rules together with the shareholder of the company
- Shares in a company that is eligible for inclusion in an international joint taxation arrangement under Danish rules (see Section C)

Subsidiary shares are shares in a company in which the shareholder directly owns at least 10% of the share capital. Capital gains on subsidiary shares in companies resident in Denmark are exempt from tax. In addition, capital gains on subsidiary shares in companies resident in foreign countries can be exempt from tax if withholding tax on dividends distributed from the company may be reduced or eliminated under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive or a double tax treaty.

Certain anti-avoidance rules apply if shareholders that do not each meet the requirements of holding group shares or subsidiary shares set up an intermediate holding company that by itself is able to meet the requirements.

In certain cases, capital gains may be reclassified as dividends. The reclassification of capital gains to dividends applies under specific circumstances only.

In general, capital gains derived from a disposal of shares that are not own shares, group shares or subsidiary shares (known as portfolio shares) are taxable at the statutory corporate income tax rate of 24.5%, while losses are deductible, regardless of the ownership period. However, capital gains derived from the disposal of portfolio shares do not trigger taxation if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The shares relate to a Danish limited liability company or a similar foreign company.
- The shares are not publicly listed.
- A maximum of 85% of the book value of the portfolio company is placed in publicly listed shares.
- The company disposing of the portfolio shares does not buy new portfolio shares in the same company within six months after the disposal.

The current rules regarding taxation of portfolio shares are based on the mark-to-market method, under which gains and losses are computed on the basis of the market value of the shares at the beginning and end of the income year. It is possible to opt for taxation based on the realization method with respect to unlisted portfolio shares only. Listed portfolio shares must be taxed according to the mark-to-market method. Special rules apply to the carryforward of unused losses on portfolio shares.

Gains on the sale of goodwill and intellectual property rights are subject to tax.

Recaptured depreciation (see Section C) is taxed as ordinary income at a rate of 24.5%.

Administration. In general, the income year for companies is the calendar year. Companies may select a staggered income year, which is an income year other than the calendar year. They may change their income year if justified by special circumstances.

In general, tax returns for companies must be filed within six months after the end of the companies' income year. For companies with income years ending from 1 February to 31 March, tax returns must be filed by 1 August. Companies pay corporate tax on a current-year basis at a rate of 24.5%, with half payable on 20 March and the remainder on 20 November.

Dividends paid. In general, dividends paid are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 27%. However, withholding tax is not imposed on dividends paid to companies if the Danish shares qualify as subsidiary shares (see *Capital gains*) and if the withholding tax must be reduced or eliminated under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive or a double tax treaty. For a company owning Danish shares that are group shares rather than subsidiary shares, it is required that the withholding tax would have been reduced or eliminated under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive or a double tax treaty if the shares had been subsidiary shares. In both cases, the recipient of the dividends must be the beneficial owner of the dividends and, accordingly, is entitled to benefits under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive or a double tax treaty.

Interest paid. In general, interest paid to foreign group companies is subject to withholding tax at a rate of 25%. The withholding tax is eliminated if any of the following requirements are satisfied:

- The interest is not subject to tax or taxed at a reduced rate under the provisions of a double tax treaty. For example, if withholding tax on interest is reduced to 10% under a double tax treaty, the withholding tax is eliminated completely.
- The interest is not subject to tax in accordance with the EU Interest/Royalty Directive. Under the directive, interest is not subject to tax if both of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - The debtor company and the creditor company fall within the definition of a company under Article 3 in the EU Interest/Royalty Directive (2003/49/EEC).
 - The companies have been associated (as stated in the directive) for at least a 12-month period.
- The interest accrues to a foreign company's permanent establishment in Denmark.
- The interest accrues to a foreign company, and a Danish parent company, indirectly or directly, is able to exercise control over such foreign company (for example, by holding more than 50% of the voting rights). Control must be fulfilled for a period of 12 months during which the interest is paid.
- The interest is paid to a recipient that is controlled by a foreign parent company resident in a country that has entered into a double tax treaty with Denmark and has CFC rules and if, under these foreign CFC rules, the recipient may be subject to CFC taxation.
- The recipient company can prove that the foreign taxation of the interest income amounts to at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Danish corporate income tax and that it will not in turn pay the interest to another foreign company that is subject to corporate income tax amounting to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Danish corporate income tax.

In addition to the above requirements, the recipient of the interest must be the beneficial owner of the interest and, accordingly, is entitled to benefits under the EU Interest-Royalty Directive or a double tax treaty.

The above measures and exceptions also apply to non-interest-bearing loans that must be repaid with a premium by the Danish debtor company.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on profits reported in the annual accounts, which are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. For tax purposes, several adjustments are made, primarily concerning depreciation and write-offs of inventory.

Expenses incurred to acquire, ensure and maintain income are deductible on an accrual basis. Certain expenses, such as certain gifts, income taxes and formation expenses, are not deductible. Only 25% of business entertainment expenses is deductible for tax purposes. Expenses incurred on advisor fees are not deductible if they are incurred with respect to investments in shares that have the purposes of a full or partial acquisition of one or more companies and of the exercise of control over or participation in the management of these companies.

Inventories. Inventory may be valued at historical cost or at the cost on the balance sheet at the end of the income year. Inventory may also be valued at the production price if the goods are produced in-house. Indirect costs, such as freight, duties and certain other items, may be included.

Dividends received. Dividends from group shares or subsidiary shares are exempt from tax if the dividend withholding tax must be reduced or eliminated under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive or a double tax treaty (see *Capital gains* in Section B for the definitions of group shares and subsidiary shares). Dividends for which the dividend paying company has claimed a tax deduction from its taxable income is not exempt from tax for the Danish dividend receiving company, unless taxation in the source country is reduced or eliminated under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.

Dividends received by a Danish permanent establishment may be exempt from tax if the permanent establishment is owned by a foreign company that is tax resident in the EU, European Economic Area (EEA) or in a country that has entered into a double tax treaty with Denmark.

Dividends received on a company's own shares are exempt from tax.

Dividends that are not covered by the above tax exemption, such as dividends from portfolio shares, must be included in the taxable income of the dividend receiving company and taxed at the normal corporate income tax rate of 24.5%. A tax credit is normally available to the dividend receiving company for foreign withholding taxes withheld by the dividend distributing company.

Withholding tax on dividends from a Danish subsidiary to a foreign company applies in the case of a redistribution of dividends if the Danish company itself has received dividends from a more-than-10%-owned company in another foreign country and if the Danish company cannot be regarded as the beneficial owner of the dividends received. Correspondingly, it will apply if the Danish

company has received dividends from abroad through one or more other Danish companies. Such dividends will generally be subject to withholding tax at a rate of 27 %, unless the rate is reduced under a double tax treaty with Denmark or the recipient is covered by the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive. The new rules are effective from 1 January 2013.

Depreciation

Immediate deductions. For the 2014 income year, new acquisitions not exceeding DKK12,600 (2014 amount) or with useful lives not exceeding three years are 100% deductible in the year of purchase. Computer software, operating equipment and ships for research and development, except operating equipment and ships used for exploration of raw materials, are also 100% deductible in the year of purchase.

Asset classes. Certain depreciable assets must be allocated among four asset classes:

- Operating equipment (including production facilities, machinery, office equipment, hardware and certain software that may not be written off immediately) may be depreciated at an annual rate of up to 25%, using the declining-balance method.
- Certain ships (weighing more than 20 tons and leased out without a crew) may be depreciated at an annual rate up to 12%, using the declining-balance method.
- Certain operating equipment with a long economic life (certain ships transporting goods or passengers, aircraft, rolling railway material, drilling rigs and facilities for producing heat and electricity) may be depreciated at an annual rate of up to 17%, using the declining-balance method. This rate will be decreased by two percentage points every other year until the rate is reduced to 15% in 2016. Facilities for producing heat and electricity with a capacity of less than 1 MW and wind-turbine generators (regardless of the capacity) may be depreciated at an annual rate of up to 25%, using the declining-balance method.
- Infrastructural facilities (facilities used for purposes, such as transporting, storing and distributing electricity, water, heat, oil, gas and waste water and facilities with respect to radio, telecommunications and data transmissions) may be depreciated at an annual rate of up to 7%, using the declining-balance method.

It is important to distinguish between building installations and infrastructural facilities.

Buildings. Buildings used for commercial and industrial purposes may be depreciated at an annual rate of up to 4%, using the straight-line method based on the purchase price, excluding the value of the land. Office buildings, financial institutions, hotels, hospitals and certain other buildings may not be depreciated. However, office blocks or office premises adjacent to buildings used for commercial purposes may be depreciated if the office blocks are used together with the depreciable buildings.

Others. Acquired goodwill, patent rights and trademarks may be amortized over seven years. Costs incurred in connection with the improvement of rented premises and properties (not used for habitation or other commercial or non-industrial purposes) on leased land may be depreciated at an annual rate of up to 20%. If

the tenancy is entered into for a fixed number of years, the annual depreciation rate cannot exceed a rate that results in equal amounts of depreciation over the fixed number of years.

Recapture. The amount of depreciation claimed on an asset may be recaptured on the disposal of the asset. Recaptured depreciation is subject to tax at a rate of 25%. For assets depreciated under the declining-balance method, however, the consideration received is deducted from the collective declining-balance account, and, consequently, the recapture is indirect.

Advance depreciation. Advance depreciation is available on ships. A total of 30% (with a maximum of 15% in any single year) of the expenditure exceeding DKK1,432,200 may be written off in the years preceding the year of delivery or completion. The relief is given if a binding contract has been concluded for construction or purchase of a ship. If a partnership enters into the contract, each partner must meet the DKK1,432,200 requirement. If a ship is intended for lease, advance depreciation is not allowed in the year of acquisition, unless permission is obtained from the local tax authorities. This rule does not apply to the ships included in the new asset classes (see *Depreciation*).

Relief for trading losses. Trading losses and interest expenses may be set off against other income and chargeable gains for income years beginning on or after on 1 July 2012. Losses incurred may be set off in full against the portion of the year's taxable income not exceeding an amount of DKK7,500,000. Losses exceeding DKK7,500,000 may be set off against 60% of the taxable income for the year. As a result, a company may not reduce its taxable income to less than 40% of the taxable income exceeding DKK7,500,000.

Losses, including prior-year losses, that cannot be set off against the taxable income for the year may be carried forward infinitely.

Losses may not be offset against interest and other capital income, net of interest paid, if more than 50% of the shares in the company changed ownership since the beginning of the year in which the loss was incurred. In addition, tax losses are forfeited by companies that are empty (without activity) at the date of change of ownership.

Groups of companies. Joint taxation of Danish affiliated companies, Danish permanent establishments of foreign affiliated companies and real properties of foreign affiliated companies that are located in Denmark is compulsory. The jointly taxed income equals the sum of the net income of the jointly taxed companies, permanent establishments and real properties. An affiliation generally exists if the shareholder is able to control the company (for example, by holding more than 50% of the voting rights).

Joint taxation with foreign companies is voluntary. If a Danish company elects to be jointly taxed with a foreign company, all foreign affiliated companies are included in the Danish joint taxation arrangement. These include all subsidiaries, permanent establishments and real estate owned by the Danish company. If the Danish company is owned by a foreign group, the ultimate foreign parent company and all foreign companies affiliated with the ultimate foreign parent company are also included.

A company is considered to be an affiliated company if a controlling interest exists.

A 10-year period of commitment applies if a Danish company elects to be jointly taxed with its foreign affiliated companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT)	25%
Labor market supplementary pension scheme (ATP); approximate annual employer contribution for each full-time employee	DKK2,160
Payroll tax (Loensumsafgift)	
Banks, insurance companies and other financial businesses; levied on total payroll	11.1%
Other VAT-exempt businesses, including some public bodies; levied on total payroll plus taxable profits, adjusted to exclude financial income and expenses	4.12%
Lotteries and information activities performed by tourist offices, other organizations and some public bodies; levied on total payroll	6.37%
Publishers or importers of newspapers; levied on the value of newspapers sold	3.5%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Denmark does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Debt-to-equity rules. Under thin-capitalization rules, interest paid by a Danish company or branch to a foreign group company is not deductible to the extent that the Danish company's debt-to-equity ratio exceeds 4:1 at the end of the debtor's income year and that the amount of controlled debt exceeds DKK10 million (2014 amount). Limited deductibility applies only to interest expenses relating to the part of the controlled debt that needs to be converted to equity to satisfy the debt-to-equity ratio of 4:1 (that is, a minimum of 20% equity). The thin-capitalization rules also apply to third-party debt if the third party has received guarantees and similar assistance from a group company of the borrower.

The Danish thin-capitalization rules are supplemented through an "interest ceiling rule" and an Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT) rule. These rules apply to both controlled and non-controlled debt. Only companies with net financial expenses exceeding DKK21,300,000 (2014 amount) are subject to these supplementary rules. For jointly taxed companies, the DKK21,300,000 threshold applies to all of these companies together.

Under the "interest ceiling rule," a company may only deduct net financial expenses corresponding to 4.2% (2014 rate) of the taxable value of certain qualified assets. Deductions for any excess net financial expenses are lost, except for capital losses, which may be carried forward for three years.

Under the EBIT rule, a company may reduce its taxable income through the deduction of financial expenses by no more than 80%. Net financial expenses exceeding this limit are nondeductible but,

in contrast to the interest ceiling rule, the excess expenses can be carried forward to be used in future years (if not restricted again by the EBIT rule). The calculation must be made after taking into account a possible restriction under the interest ceiling rule.

If a company establishes that it could obtain third-party financing on similar terms, it may be allowed to deduct the interest that would normally be disallowed under the ordinary thin-capitalization rules described above. No arm's-length principle can be applied to help the company escape the interest ceiling rule or the EBIT rule.

Danish tax law does not recharacterize or impose withholding tax on the disallowed interest.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Danish tax law does not include a general anti-avoidance provision, but the courts tend to apply a substance-over-form principle.

However, certain recharacterization rules exist, such as a rule that recharacterizes debt as equity if the debt is treated as an equity instrument according to the tax rules in the country of the creditor.

Although a Danish company or taxable legal entity may change its domicile to another country, this would normally be considered a liquidation with the same tax effect as a taxable sale. The company can transfer its activities abroad, but, to prevent tax avoidance, such a transfer is considered a disposal.

Controlled financial companies. Under the CFC legislation, a Danish company, together with other group member companies, holding more than 50% of the voting power of a foreign company must include in taxable income 100% of the taxable income of the subsidiary if the subsidiary is primarily engaged in financial activities. For this purpose, a subsidiary is considered to be primarily engaged in financial activities if more than 50% of the subsidiary's taxable income consists of net financial income and if more than 10% of the subsidiary's assets are "financial assets" (calculated according to modified Danish tax rules). The CFC rules apply to branches only if the branch is directly held by the Danish company. The income of indirectly held branches is included in the income of its head office.

Transparency rule. Under the transparency rule (Danish anti-Check-the-Box rule), if a Danish company is considered to be transparent under foreign tax rules (for example, the company is taxed as a branch in a foreign country), in principle, the company is also considered to be transparent under Danish tax rules. The rule may imply that a Danish company owned by a US parent company that has "checked the box" on the Danish company cannot deduct interest expenses, royalty expenses or other internal expenses paid to the US parent company. Certain exceptions exist, and case-by-case evaluation is recommended.

Transfer pricing. Transactions between affiliated entities must be determined on an arm's-length basis. In addition, Danish companies and Danish permanent establishments must report summary information about transactions with affiliated companies.

Danish tax law requires entities to prepare and maintain written transfer-pricing documentation for transactions that are not considered insignificant. For income years beginning on or after 2 April 2006, enterprises can be fined if they have not prepared

any transfer-pricing documentation or if the documentation prepared is considered to be insufficient as a result of gross negligence or deliberate omission. The documentation can be prepared in Danish, English, Norwegian or Swedish, and must be submitted to the tax authorities within 60 days on request. For a particular income year, such request may be made after the company has filed its tax return for the income year.

The fine for failure to prepare satisfactory transfer-pricing documentation consists of a maximum amount of DKK250,000 per year per entity for up to five years plus 10% of the income increase required by the tax authorities. The basic amount may be reduced to DKK125,000 if adequate transfer-pricing documentation is filed subsequently.

Fines may be imposed for every single income year for which satisfactory transfer-pricing documentation is not filed.

In addition, companies may be fined if they disclose incorrect or misleading information for purposes of the tax authorities' assessment of whether the company is subject to the documentation duty.

The documentation requirements for small and medium-sized enterprises apply only to transactions with affiliated entities in non-treaty countries that are not members of the EU/EEA. To qualify as small and medium-sized enterprises, enterprises must satisfy the following conditions:

- They must have less than 250 employees.
- They must have an annual balance sheet total of less than DKK125 million or annual revenues of less than DKK250 million.

The above amounts are calculated on a consolidated basis (that is, all group companies must be taken into account).

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends (a) %	Interest (n) %	Royalties (e) %
Argentina	10 (c)	0 (b)	3/5/10/15
Australia	15	0 (b)	10
Austria	0 (o)	0	0
Bangladesh	10 (l)	0 (b)	10
Belarus	10	0	0
Belgium	15	0 (b)	0
Brazil	25	0 (b)	15 (g)
Bulgaria	5 (c)	0	0
Canada	5 (c)	0 (b)	10
Chile	5 (c)	0 (b)	5/15
China (m)	10	0 (b)	10
Croatia	5 (c)	0 (b)	10
Cyprus	0 (c)	0 (b)	0
Czechoslovakia (i)	15	0	0/5
Czech Republic	0 (s)	0	10
Egypt	15 (c)	0 (b)	20
Estonia	5 (c)	0 (b)	5/10
Faroe Islands	0 (l)	0	0
Finland	0 (l)	0	0
France (p)	27	0 (b)	25
Georgia	0/5/10 (f)	0	0

	Dividends (a)	Interest (n)	Royalties (e)
	%	%	%
Germany	5 (l)	0	0
Greece	18	0 (b)	5
Greenland	0 (d)	0	10
Hungary	0 (s)	0	0
Iceland	0 (l)	0	0
India	15 (c)	0 (b)	20
Indonesia	10 (c)	0 (b)	15
Ireland	0 (c)	0	0
Israel	0 (r)	0 (b)	10
Italy	0 (c)	0 (b)	0/5
Jamaica	10 (c)	0 (b)	10
Japan	10 (c)	0 (b)	10
Kenya	20 (c)	0 (b)	20
Korea (South)	15	0 (b)	10/15
Kuwait	0 (c)	0	10
Latvia	5 (c)	0 (b)	5/10
Lithuania	5 (c)	0 (b)	5/10
Luxembourg	5 (c)	0	0
Macedonia	5 (c)	0	10
Malaysia	0	0 (b)	0
Malta	0 (c)	0	10
Mexico	0 (c)	0 (b)	10
Morocco	10 (c)	0 (b)	10
Netherlands	0 (l)	0	0
New Zealand	15	0 (b)	10
Norway	0 (l)	0	0
Pakistan	15	0 (b)	12
Philippines	10 (c)	0 (b)	15
Poland	0 (c)	0 (b)	5
Portugal	0 (c)	0 (b)	10
Romania	10 (c)	0 (b)	10
Russian Federation	10	0	0
Serbia	5 (c)	10	10
Singapore	0 (c)	0 (b)	10
Slovenia	5 (c)	0 (b)	5
South Africa	5 (c)	0	0
Spain (q)	27	0 (b)	25
Sri Lanka	15	0 (b)	10
Sweden	0 (l)	0	0
Switzerland	0 (s)	0 (t)	0 (t)
Taiwan	10	0 (b)	10
Tanzania	15	0 (b)	20
Thailand	10	0 (b)	5/15
Trinidad and Tobago	10 (c)	0 (b)	15
Tunisia	15	15 (b)	15
Turkey	15 (c)	0 (b)	10
Uganda	10 (c)	0 (b)	10
Ukraine	5 (c)	0 (b)	10
USSR (h)	15	0	0
United Kingdom	0 (c)	0	0
United States	0/15 (l)	0	0
Venezuela	5 (c)	0 (b)	5/10
Vietnam	5 (k)	0 (b)	5/15
Yugoslavia (j)	5 (c)	0	10
Zambia	15	0 (b)	15
Non-treaty countries	27	0/25 (b)	25

- (a) Under Danish domestic law, no withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to companies if both of the following requirements are satisfied:
- The shares are group shares or subsidiary shares (see Section B).
 - A tax treaty between Denmark and the country of residence of the recipient of the dividend provides that Denmark must eliminate or reduce the withholding tax on dividends, or the recipient is resident in an EU member state and falls within the definition of a company under Article 2 of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive (90/435/EEC) and the directive provides that Denmark must eliminate or reduce the withholding tax on dividends.
- (b) Effective from the 2006 income year, withholding tax on interest paid to individuals was abolished.
- (c) The rate is 15% (Croatia, 10%; Portugal and Singapore, 10%; Egypt, Indonesia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey, 20%; India and Morocco, 25%; Kenya, 30%) if the recipient is not a company owning at least 25% of the capital (Cyprus, 10% of the capital; Japan and Trinidad and Tobago, 25% of the voting shares).
- (d) The withholding tax rate is 0% if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
- The recipient directly owns at least 25% of the share capital of the payer for a period of 12 consecutive months that includes the date of the distribution of the dividend.
 - The dividend is not taxed in Greenland.
 - The recipient does not deduct the portion of a dividend distributed by it that is attributable to the Danish subsidiary.
- If the above conditions are not met, the withholding tax rate is 27%.
- (e) Under Danish domestic law, the rate is 0% for royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, any copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, and for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. Under a tax treaty, the general withholding tax rate for royalties of 25% can be reduced to as low as 0%. Royalties paid to a company resident in another EU country are not subject to withholding tax if the provisions of the EU Interest/Royalty Directive are met.
- (f) The withholding tax rate is 0% if the recipient owns at least 50% of the share capital in the dividend distributing company and has invested more than EUR2 million in the dividend paying company. The withholding tax rate is 5% if the recipient owns at least 10% of the share capital in the dividend paying company and has invested more than EUR100,000 in the dividend paying company. The withholding tax rate is 10% in all other cases.
- (g) The rate is 25% for payments for the use of, or the right to use, trademarks.
- (h) Denmark honors the USSR treaty with respect to the former USSR republics. Azerbaijan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have declared that they do not consider themselves obligated by the USSR treaty. Armenia and Kyrgyzstan have not yet declared whether they consider themselves obligated by the USSR treaty. Denmark has entered into tax treaties with Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukraine.
- (i) Denmark honors the Czechoslovakia treaty with respect to the Slovak Republic.
- (j) Denmark honors the Yugoslavia treaty with respect to Montenegro and Serbia. Denmark has entered into tax treaties with Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia. The withholding rates under these treaties are listed in the table.
- (k) The rate is 5% if the recipient is a company that owns at least 70% of the capital of the payer or has invested at least USD12 million in the capital of the payer. The rate is 10% if the recipient is a company owning at least 25%, but less than 70%, of the capital of the payer. For other dividends, the rate is 15%.
- (l) The rate is 15% if the recipient is not a company owning at least 10% of the shares of the payer.
- (m) The treaty does not cover Hong Kong SAR.
- (n) In general, all interest payments to foreign group companies are subject to a final withholding tax of 25%. Several exceptions exist (see Section B). As a result of these exceptions, in general, withholding tax is imposed only on interest payments made to group companies that would qualify as CFCs for Danish tax purposes.
- (o) Under a new tax treaty between Denmark and Austria, the dividend withholding tax rate is 0% if the recipient is a company owning at least 10% of the payer. For other dividends, the rate is 15%. These rates will apply for income years beginning on or after 1 January 2011.
- (p) The double tax treaty between Denmark and France was terminated, effective from 1 January 2009. The countries will enter into a new treaty. However, at the time of writing, the countries had not yet entered into such treaty. Until a new tax treaty enters into force, Danish withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties are imposed according to Danish domestic law. Certain exemptions may apply (see Section B).

- (q) The double tax treaty between Denmark and Spain was terminated, effective from 1 January 2009. The countries will enter into a new treaty. However, at the time of writing, the countries had not yet entered into such treaty. Until a new tax treaty enters into force, Danish withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties are imposed according to Danish domestic law. Certain exemptions may apply (see Section B).
- (r) The withholding tax rate for dividends is 0% if the recipient owns at least 10% of the share capital in the payer of the dividends for a continuous period of at least 12 months. If this condition is not met, the dividend withholding tax rate is 10%.
- (s) The withholding tax rate for dividends is 0% if the parent company (beneficial owner) owns at least 10% of the share capital of the payer of the dividends (under the Hungary treaty, the share capital must also be owned for a continuous period of at least one year and/or the parent company [beneficial owner] must be a pension fund). If this condition is not met, the dividend withholding tax rate is 15%.
- (t) This rate applies if the recipient is the beneficial owner.

In addition to the double tax treaties listed in the table above, Denmark has entered into double tax treaties on savings, double tax treaties on international air and sea traffic, agreements on exchange of information in tax cases and agreements on promoting the economic relationship. The following are the countries with which Denmark has entered into such agreements:

- Double tax treaties on savings: Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (formerly part of the Netherlands Antilles), Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands
- Double tax treaties on international air and sea traffic: Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guernsey, Hong Kong SAR, Isle of Man, Jersey, Jordan, Kuwait, and Lebanon
- Agreements on exchange of information: Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guatemala, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Macau SAR, Monaco, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, and Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, Saba (formerly part of the Netherlands Antilles)
- Agreements on promoting the economic relationship: Aruba, and Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (formerly part of the Netherlands Antilles)

Agreements on exchange of information with respect to taxes have been proposed with Belgium, Botswana, Costa Rica, Greenland (appendix), Guatemala, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Panama, Qatar, Seychelles, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

Dominican Republic

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	28
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	28
Branch Tax Rate (%)	28
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (a)
Interest	10 (b)
Royalties	28
Branch Remittance Tax	10
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) This is a final tax applicable to payments to both residents and nonresidents.
 (b) This is a final tax applicable to payments to resident individuals and to non-resident individuals and entities.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident corporations are subject to tax on their Dominican-source income and on their foreign-source income derived from investments and financial gains, such as dividends and interest from bonds acquired abroad.

A company is resident in the Dominican Republic if it is incorporated in the Dominican Republic.

A foreign company is considered domiciled in the Dominican Republic if it has its principal business or its effective management located in the Dominican Republic. Permanent establishments are considered legal entities separate from their overseas parent companies and are subject to income tax as companies incorporated in the Dominican Republic even though they are not considered by the Dominican law to be residents.

Corporate income tax rates. For the 2014 fiscal year, the corporate income tax rate is 28%. Effective from the 2015 fiscal year, the rate will be reduced to 27%.

Full exemptions usually apply to companies established in designated Free-Trade Zones (FTZs) or benefiting from other special incentive laws, such as the Frontier Development Law (Law 28-01), the Tourism Development Law (Law 158-01) or the Renewable Energies Law (Law 57-07). However, Tax Reform Law (Law 253-12) introduced certain changes to these regimes. The changes are discussed below.

Law 8-90 on Free-Trade Zones and Law 28-01. The classification of Special FTZs provided in Law 8-90 is suspended. As a result, the Dominican Republic government no longer grants licenses under such regimes. In addition, the income tax rate on gross sales and services rendered to the local market is increased from 2.5% to 3.5%.

Law 158-01. Exemptions under Law 158-01 for individuals or entities that carry out investments directly with promoters or developers in the touristic regions, provinces and municipalities are eliminated.

Law 57-07. Income tax exemptions under Law 57-07 on income derived from the commercialization of products generated from renewable energy and other tax incentives for self-producers of energy (entities that generate energy for their own consumption as well as for others) are eliminated.

Asset tax. An annual 1% asset tax is assessed on the assets registered in the taxpayer's accounting books. This rate will be reduced to 0.5% for the 2015 fiscal year if the Dominican Republic's government tax collection goals are achieved during prior years. For the 2016 fiscal year and future years, the asset tax will be eliminated.

The tax base is the net carrying value of the taxpayer's assets at the end of the fiscal year. Investments in shares of another company and real estate used for agricultural exploitation are excluded from the tax base. Corporate income tax is creditable against the asset tax. The asset tax is calculated in the annual income tax return.

For financial institutions, electricity companies, stockbrokers, pension fund administrators, investment fund administrators and securitization companies, the tax base for the asset tax is the total value of fixed assets (net of depreciation) according to the balance sheet at the end of the tax period.

Capital gains. Gains derived from direct and indirect transfers of assets or rights located or economically exploited in the Dominican Republic are taxable and subject to the capital gains tax rate of 28%. Under the Dominican Republic Tax Code, capital gains may arise from the transfer of shares, land or other capital assets possessed by taxpayers, regardless of whether the gains are connected to the taxpayers' businesses. The following assets are not considered capital assets:

- Commercial inventories or assets possessed principally for sale to clients in the ordinary course of business
- Depreciable assets
- Accounts or promissory notes acquired in the ordinary course of business for services rendered or derived from the sale of inventory assets or assets sold in the ordinary course of business

The capital gain equals the difference between the sale price of the assets and the cost of acquisition or production (adjusted for inflation).

Administration. In general, the tax year is the calendar year. However, companies may adopt a fiscal year ending on 31 March, 30 June or 30 September. The income tax return must be filed within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year.

All companies must make monthly advance payments. For taxpayers that had an effective tax rate (ETR) in the preceding tax year that was lower or equal to 1.5%, each advance payment equals the amount resulting from applying the 1.5% rate to the gross income reported in the preceding fiscal year. Taxpayers with an ETR in excess of 1.5% must make monthly advance payments corresponding to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the income tax paid in the preceding fiscal year. The ETR is determined by dividing the income tax paid in the preceding fiscal year by the gross income of the same period.

A two-month income tax return filing extension may be requested.

Indemnity interest at a rate of 1.73% is charged on outstanding balances of taxes due. In addition, a penalty of a 10% surcharge applies for the first month, and a 4% surcharge applies for each month or fraction of a month thereafter.

Non-compliance by the taxpayer with tax obligations may be subject to a penalty of 5 to 30 minimum wages (DOP37,915 to DOP227,490 [approximately USD948 to USD5,687]) and a penalty equal to 0.25% of the income declared in the preceding fiscal year.

Dividends. Dividends (and all other types of distributions of earnings) are subject to a final withholding tax of 10%. Under the Dominican Tax Code and its regulations, a dividend is defined as any distributions of profits or reserves made by any type of corporation or entity to a shareholder, partner or participant. The following are included in the concept of profit distributions:

- Accounts receivable or similar arrangements that a corporation or entity has with its shareholders, members or participants, if they were not generated by a commercial transaction and if no principal or interest payments have been made in a period of more than 90 calendar days
- Share capital reductions, if capitalized reserves and/or retained earnings exist, until these reserves and earnings are exhausted

Foreign tax relief. Foreign income tax paid on income derived from investments and financial gains abroad may be claimed as a credit against the income tax payable in the Dominican Republic. However, such credit is limited to the portion of Dominican Republic tax allocable to the foreign-source income subject to tax abroad (that is, limited to a 28% rate).

C. Determination of trading income

General. Tax is imposed on taxable profits, which correspond to the accounting profits adjusted in accordance with the income tax law.

Expenses incurred to generate taxable income and preserve the source of such income are deductible on an accrual basis if properly documented. However, certain expenses are not deductible, including the following:

- Expenses not properly documented
- Interest related to the purchase of capital stock
- Unauthorized bad debt provisions
- Prior-period tax adjustments
- Amortization of certain intangible assets

The Tax Reform Law (Law 253-12) introduced certain limitations on interest deductions, which are described below.

If the interest paid by a Dominican debtor constitute taxable income for the foreign lender in its jurisdiction of incorporation or residency and if the foreign lender's ETR is equal to or greater than the 28% income tax rate (for the 2014 fiscal year) applicable in the Dominican Republic, the Dominican debtor may claim a deduction for 100% of the expenses. Conversely, if the foreign lender's ETR is lower than 28% (for the 2014 fiscal year), then the Dominican debtor can only deduct a proportion of interest equal to the foreign lender's ETR divided by 28% multiplied by 100.

The Tax Reform Law introduced thin-capitalization rules. Under these rules, interest on loans granted by nonresident financial entities or any related entities are not deductible if the taxpayer's debt-to-equity ratio exceeds 3:1.

Special industries. Rules applicable to special industries are outlined below.

Nonresident insurance companies. Nonresident insurance companies are taxed on a deemed income equal to 10% of their gross income derived from insurance services rendered to resident companies or individuals.

Transportation. Income derived from transportation services rendered from the Dominican Republic to other countries is deemed to equal 10% of the gross income derived from such services.

Others. Film distribution companies are taxed in the Dominican Republic based on a deemed income equal to 15% of their gross income derived from sales. In addition, communications companies are taxed on a deemed income equal to 15% of their gross income.

Inventories. In general, last-in, first-out (LIFO) is the approved method for valuing inventory. However, other methods may be used if previously approved by the tax authorities. General provisions or reserves cannot be used in the determination of stock value.

Provisions. In general, provisions are not deductible for income tax purposes. However, the Tax Code and Income Tax Regulations provide for limited exceptions to this rule, including a provision for uncollectable accounts receivable. This provision is allowable as a deductible expense if it is calculated based on 4% of the accounts receivable balance at the close of the fiscal year and if the amount is authorized by the Tax Administration.

Provisions for gratifications, bonuses and other similar compensation items are deductible for income tax purposes if the amounts in the provisions are paid by the filing date of the income tax return.

Tax depreciation and amortization allowances. Depreciation is calculated using a variation of the declining-balance method. Intangibles, such as patents, models, drawings and copyrights, may be amortized using the straight-line method if they have a definite useful life.

Salvage value is not taken into account in calculating depreciation. The following are the generally applicable depreciation rates provided by law.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	5
Light vehicles and office equipment, including computers	25
Other assets	15

Relief for losses. Losses generated by companies in the ordinary course of a trade or business may be carried forward for a five-year period. In each fiscal year, 20% of the total loss can be used to offset taxable income. However, in the fourth and fifth years, only 80% and 70%, respectively, of the total taxable income may be offset by the 20% loss carry forward. Losses derived from reorganizations are not deductible for income tax purposes. Net operating losses may not be carried back.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; standard rate	18
Social security contributions	
Health contributions; imposed on salary up to a maximum amount of 10 legal minimum wages (DOP75,830 or approximately USD2,000; the legal minimum wage for social security contributions is DOP7,583 or approximately USD200)	
Employer	7.09
Employee	3.04
Pension contributions; imposed on salary up to a maximum amount of 20 legal minimum wages (DOP151,660 or approximately USD3,991)	
Employer	7.10
Employee	2.87
Labor risk contributions; payable by employer on salary up to a maximum amount of 4 legal minimum wages (DOP30,332 or approximately USD798); rate varies according to the risk level of the company's activity	1.1 to 1.3
Workers' compensation insurance	Various

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Telecom Tax; imposed on the consumption of telecom services by legal entities and individuals in the Dominican Republic; tax rate applied to gross payment	10
Tax on financial transactions; imposed on the value of checks and wire transfer transactions and on payments made to third parties (the tax applies even if the wire transfer is made to an account in the same bank)	0.015
Financial asset tax; applicable to financial entities with assets exceeding DOP700 million (approximately USD18,349,000); tax base is net productive assets of the entities	1

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (Banco Central de la República Dominicana) has liberalized foreign-exchange controls. Only individuals and companies generating foreign currency from exports, services rendered and other specified activities are required to exchange foreign currency with the Central Bank through commercial banks. The Central Bank is not required to furnish foreign currency to satisfy demands for foreign payments. Individuals and companies may buy foreign currency from, or sell it to, commercial banks.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Canada	18	18	18
Non-treaty countries	10	10	29

A tax treaty with Spain is awaiting the approval of the National Congress. Under the treaty, a 10% withholding rate will apply to dividends, interests and royalties.

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Because of the frequent changes to the tax law in Ecuador in recent years, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (c)	
Dividends	0 (d)
Interest	22 (e)
Royalties	22
Technical Assistance	22
Services	22
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (f)

- (a) Companies that reinvest their profits in Ecuador and use them to acquire assets for productive activities in Ecuador are entitled to a reduction of 10 percentage points in the corporate income tax rate on the reinvested amount (that is, the reinvested profits are taxed at 12%) if the company increases its capital stock and such increase is registered with the Commercial Register by 31 December of the fiscal year.

- (b) Capital gains tax on sales of tangible assets is not imposed in Ecuador. Sales of shares are exempt from tax if the sales are “occasional” sales, which are sales that are not made in the ordinary course of business of the company.
- (c) These withholding taxes are imposed on remittances abroad to non-domiciled companies and nonresident individuals. The withholding tax rates may be reduced under tax treaties. For further details concerning withholding taxes, see Section B.
- (d) A 13% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to recipients located in tax havens or other jurisdictions with a lower rate of income tax or in the case of anticipated dividend distributions (before the annual income tax determination).
- (e) A 22% withholding tax is imposed on payments of interest to non-domiciled companies and nonresident individuals unless the interest is paid on loans granted by financial institutions or multilateral institutions (Andean Corporation for Promotion, International Monetary Fund or World Bank). Thin-capitalization rules apply to the deductibility of interest paid to related parties (see Section E).
- (f) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporate income tax is levied on companies domiciled in Ecuador and on foreign companies. Companies domiciled in Ecuador include those incorporated in Ecuador and companies incorporated in foreign countries that have been approved as branches by the Superintendence of Companies after a legal proceeding. Companies incorporated in Ecuador are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Foreign companies are subject to tax on income derived from activities within Ecuador and from goods and assets located within Ecuador.

Rate of corporate tax. The standard rate of corporate income tax is 22%. Companies that reinvest their profits in Ecuador and use them to acquire assets for productive activities in Ecuador are entitled to a reduction of 10 percentage points in the corporate income tax rate on the reinvested amount (that is, the reinvested profits are taxed at 12%) if they retain the reinvested profits until 31 December of the tax year following the tax year in which the profits are earned.

Capital gains. Capital gains tax on sales of tangible assets is not imposed in Ecuador. Sales of shares are exempt from tax if the sales are “occasional” sales, which are sales that are not made in the ordinary course of business of the company. Losses on sales between related parties are not deductible.

Administration. The fiscal year runs from 1 January to 31 December. No other closing dates are permitted, regardless of the date a business begins operations. Returns must be filed between 10 April and 28 April.

Companies must make an advance payment of income tax equal to the sum of 0.2% of the equity of the company, 0.2% of the total costs and expenses deducted in the calculation of income tax, 0.4% of the total assets of the company and 0.4% of the total income subject to income tax. The equity and total assets are determined as of the end of the preceding fiscal year. The other amount is the total for the preceding fiscal year.

The amount of the advance payment is calculated in the annual tax return. The advance payment is payable in two installments, which are due in July and September. To calculate the amount of the advance payment, the withholdings made with respect to the taxpayer in the preceding year are subtracted.

The advance payment is considered a minimum tax. As a result, if no tax is payable for a fiscal year, the advance tax is considered a final tax payment that may not be refunded or offset against tax in future years.

The penalty for late filing is 3% of the income tax due for each month or fraction of a month of the delay, up to a maximum of 100% of the tax due. Interest at the maximum legal rate, which floats, is levied on all increases in tax assessments from the date the tax was originally due to the date of payment.

Withholding taxes. Effective from 2013, a 22% withholding tax is generally imposed on the following payments abroad:

- Interest, royalties and payments for technical assistance to non-domiciled companies and nonresident individuals
- Payments to nonresident individuals for services rendered
- Payments to non-domiciled companies for professional services rendered abroad or occasional services rendered in Ecuador

Income tax withholding at a rate of 22% is applied to all reimbursements of expenses abroad.

Penalties are imposed for failures to comply with the withholding requirements. Withholding agents who deliberately fail to provide taxpayers, totally or partially, with tax withholding receipts are subject to imprisonment and fines.

Dividends. Dividends distributed after the payment of income tax are not subject to income tax or withholding tax. However, a 13% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to recipients located in tax havens or other jurisdictions with a lower income tax rate. For anticipated dividend distributions (before the annual income tax determination), withholding tax at a rate equal to the corporate income tax rate is applied.

Foreign tax relief. Ecuador does not grant relief for foreign taxes paid to companies domiciled in Ecuador.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on accounting profits after the corresponding tax reconciliation adjustments.

In computing taxable income, a company can deduct expenses incurred in producing income, including production and distribution costs, interest charges, royalty payments and depreciation. Also, employee profit-sharing distributions (15% of gross profit) can be deducted before computing taxes. Special provisions govern the computation of taxable profits from the export of petroleum, maritime transportation and video films.

Expenses incurred abroad are generally deductible if corresponding taxes are withheld and if the payment constitutes taxable income for the recipient. The following cross-border payments are deductible subject to specified limitations:

- Payments for imports, including interest and financing fees, as provided in import licenses
- Export fees of up to 2% of the export value
- Interest paid to related parties that are subject to the thin-capitalization rules (see Section E)
- Payments under financial leases
- Indirect costs allocation (up to 5% of taxable basis)

Nondeductible expenses include the following:

- Interest paid on foreign loans, to the extent the interest rate exceeds the limit established by the Central Bank Board (the maximum rate is the Prime Rate), and interest on foreign loans not registered at the Ecuadorian Central Bank
- Losses on sales of assets between related parties
- Leasing payments with respect to leasebacks or trade with related parties

Inventories. Inventory is generally stated at cost (calculated using the average, last-in, first-out [LIFO], first-in, first-out [FIFO] or actual methods). Inventory write-offs must be documented through a sworn statement that the inventory was destroyed or donated.

Tax depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses are deductible for income tax purposes. The tax law provides the following maximum straight-line depreciation rates applicable for tax purposes.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial and industrial buildings, aircraft and ships	5
Office equipment	10
Motor vehicles and trucks	20
Plant and machinery	10
Computers	33

For tax purposes, as a general rule, expenditures to acquire property and other assets that produce revenue must be amortized over 5 years, using a straight-line depreciation rate of 20%. Intangibles must be amortized over either the term of the relevant contract or a 20-year period.

The tax authorities may approve other methods and annual rates for depreciation and amortization.

Organizational costs may be amortized over a 10-year period. Research and development expenses are generally written off over five years.

Depreciation of fixed assets in excess of their original cost is permitted if business assets are revalued as a result of inflation or increased replacement costs.

Relief for losses. Net operating losses may be carried forward and offset against profits in the following five years, provided that the amount offset does not exceed 25% of the year's profits. Loss carrybacks are not permitted.

Groups of companies. No measures exist for filing consolidated returns and relieving losses within a group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT); imposed on sales and commercial transactions, imports, rendering of services and intellectual property rights; principal products that are exempt are food products in their natural state, drugs and veterinary products	12

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
<p>Currency exportation tax (CET); imposed on all cross-border payments or money transactions abroad, with or without the intervention of financial institutions, and monies deposited abroad through bank transfers, checks or wire transfers; tax is withheld at source; foreign banks operating in Ecuador must pay the tax monthly; the tax law provides that CET applies to payments made from foreign bank accounts of Ecuadorian entities if CET was not levied on the cash when it was initially transferred to the foreign bank account and to exports of goods and services if the cash does not enter Ecuador within 180 days after the goods arrive at their destination or the services begin to be rendered; CET paid on imports of raw materials, supplies and capital goods may be used as a tax credit for income tax purposes for the following five years if such goods are used in production processes and listed in a resolution issued by the Internal Revenue Service</p>	5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. All transactions in Ecuador must be conducted in US dollars.

Debt-to-equity rules. A thin-capitalization rule applies in Ecuador. Any interest paid on loans from related parties in excess of a 3:1 debt-to-equity ratio is not deductible.

Free-trade zone. The signatories of the Andean Community or the former Andean Pact (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) have entered into a free-trade agreement. However, Peru signed the agreement with some restrictions. Under the agreement, merchandise and goods manufactured in one of the signatory countries may enter the other signatory countries free of customs duties. All items imported from other countries are subject to a common external customs duty.

Transfer pricing. Transfer-pricing regulations in Ecuador are based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development (OECD) rules, requiring that all transactions among related parties must be conducted in accordance with arm's-length principles. Since 2008, the tax administration has considered companies to be related if any of the following circumstances exist:

- Companies are carrying out transactions with companies domiciled in countries with a lower fiscal imposition than Ecuador. A lower fiscal imposition is deemed to occur if any of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - The foreign country is on a list of countries established by the Internal Revenue Service of Ecuador.
 - The fiscal imposition paid by the foreign party in its country of establishment is lower than 60% of the Ecuadorian income tax rate (22%).
 - The foreign party is a limited liability company established under US laws with owners not resident in the United States,

and either the company or its owners are not subject to the US federal income tax or are located in Delaware, Florida, Nevada or Wyoming (these states do not have state income tax).

- More than 50% of a company's purchases or sales are executed with the same supplier or client (presumption of commercial relationship).

The following are the rules regarding the filing of transfer-pricing information:

- Income tax payers that have carried out transactions with related parties (foreign or local) during a fiscal year in an amount exceeding USD3 million must submit to the Transfer Pricing Annex to the tax administration.
- Income tax payers that have carried out transactions with related parties (foreign and local) during a fiscal year in an amount that exceeds USD6 million must submit the Transfer Pricing Annex and the Transfer Pricing Comprehensive Report.
- Income taxpayers that do not meet the minimum amounts mentioned above must submit the Transfer Pricing Annex or the Transfer Pricing Comprehensive Report if the tax administration requires it.

The deadline to file the Transfer Pricing Annex and the Transfer Pricing Comprehensive Report is two months after the company files an income tax return that includes a transfer-pricing analysis.

Taxpayers involved in transactions with related parties are exempt from the application of the transfer-pricing regime if they satisfy the following conditions:

- Their corporate income tax is higher than 3% of taxable income.
- They do not conduct business with residents in tax havens or lower-tax jurisdictions.
- They do not have contracts with government institutions for the exploration or exploitation of non-renewable resources.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Under an agreement with Bolivia, Colombia and Peru (the Andean Pact), income earned in those countries is generally not taxed in Ecuador to avoid double taxation. The withholding tax rates under Ecuador's bilateral treaties are shown in the following table.

	Dividends (a)	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Belgium	15	10	10
Brazil	0	15	15 (c)
Canada	5/15	15	10/15
Chile	5/15	4/15	10/15
France	15	10/15	15
Germany	15	15	15
Italy	15	0/10	5
Korea (South)	5/10	0/12	5/12
Mexico	5	10/15	10
Romania	15	10	10
Spain	15	10/15	15
Switzerland	15	10	10
Uruguay	10/15	15	10/15
Non-treaty countries	0	22 (b)	22

- (a) Dividends are exempt from withholding tax under Ecuadorian domestic law if corporate income tax was paid on the profits out of which the dividends were distributed.
- (b) A 22% withholding tax is imposed on the payment of interest abroad unless the interest is paid on loans granted by financial institutions or multilateral institutions.
- (c) Trademark royalties are taxed at a rate of 22%.

Ecuador has signed tax treaties with China and Singapore, which are awaiting ratification by the Ecuadorian Assembly.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25

Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	20 (a)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20 (a)
Certain Services Provided by Nonresident Entities	20 (a)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	Unlimited (b)
Carryforward	5

(a) This is a final tax imposed on gross payments. The rate may be reduced under a tax treaty. Exemptions may apply in certain circumstances.

(b) Losses incurred in long-term projects may be carried back to offset profits from the same project for an unlimited number of years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Egyptian corporations are subject to corporate profits tax on their profits derived from Egypt, as well as on profits derived from abroad, unless the foreign activities are performed through a permanent establishment located abroad. Foreign companies resident in Egypt are subject to tax only on their profits derived from Egypt.

Rates of corporate income tax. The standard rate of corporate profits tax is 25%.

However, exceptions to this rate exist. Oil prospecting and production companies are subject to tax on their profits at a rate of 40.55%. The Suez Canal Company, the Egyptian General Petroleum Company and the Central Bank of Egypt are subject to tax on their profits at a rate of 40%.

Capital gains. Tax on capital gains is calculated at the ordinary corporate profits tax rates in the same manner as ordinary business profits and is not calculated separately. Trading and capital losses derived from sales of other assets are deductible against taxable capital gains.

Administration. Companies must file their annual tax returns, together with all supporting schedules and the original financial statements, before 1 May of each year, or four months after the end of the financial year. The tax return must be signed by the taxpayer. Taxpayers can file a request for an extension of the due date for filing the tax return if the estimated amount of tax is paid at the time of the request. A request for an extension must be filed at least 15 days before the due date. An extension of up to 60 days may be granted. An amended tax return can be filed within 30 days after the original due date.

Any tax due must be paid when the tax return is filed.

A late penalty is imposed at a rate of 2% plus the credit and discount rate set by the Central Bank of Egypt in January of each year.

The law has set up appeals committees at two levels — the Internal Committee and the Appeal Committee. The Appeal Committee's decision is final and binding on the taxpayer and the tax department, unless a case is appealed by either one to the court within 30 days of receiving the decision, which is usually in the form of an assessment.

Dividends. Dividends distributed by Egyptian companies are not subject to withholding tax because they are paid out of corporate profits that are taxed under the normal rules.

Dividends received by residents from foreign sources are taxed in Egypt.

Withholding tax. In general, payments for all services performed by nonresident companies for Egyptian companies in or outside Egypt are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 20%. However, this withholding tax does not apply to payments related to the following activities:

- Transportation
- Shipping
- Insurance
- Training
- Participation in conferences and exhibitions
- Registration in foreign stock markets
- Advertising campaigns

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax paid by resident entities outside Egypt can be deducted if supporting documents are available.

Treaties entered into between Egypt and other countries provide a credit for taxes paid abroad on income subject to corporate income tax in Egypt.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Corporate income tax is based on taxable profits computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting and commercial principles, modified for tax purposes by certain statutory provisions primarily concerning depreciation, provisions, inventory valuation, intercompany transactions and expenses. Dividends are exempt from tax. Interest on bonds listed on the Egyptian stock exchange is exempt from tax if certain conditions are satisfied.

Start-up and formation expenses may be deducted in the first year.

The deductibility of a branch's share of head office overhead expenses is limited to 10% of the taxable net profit. Head-office expenses are fully deductible if they are directly incurred by the branch and are necessary for the performance of the branch's activity in Egypt. Such expenses must be supported by original documents and approved by the head office auditors.

Interest paid on loans and overdrafts with respect to a company's activities is deductible after offsetting interest income. Interest paid to individuals who are not subject to tax or exempt from tax is not deductible. Deductible interest is limited to the interest computed at a rate equal to twice the discount rate determined by the Central Bank of Egypt.

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued for tax purposes at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is defined as purchase price plus direct and indirect production costs. Inventory reserves are not permissible deductions for tax purposes. For accounting purposes, companies may elect to use any acceptable method of inventory valuation, such as first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost. The method should be applied consistently, and if the method is changed, the reasons for such change should be stated.

Provisions. Provisions are not deductible except for the following:

- Provision for up to 80% of loans made by banks, which is required by the Central Bank of Egypt
- Insurance companies' provision determined under Law No. 10 of 1981

Bad debts are deductible if the company provides a report from an external auditor certifying the following:

- The company is maintaining regular accounting records.
- The debt is related to the company's activity.
- The debt appears in the company's records.
- The company has taken the necessary action to collect the debt.

Depreciation and amortization allowances. Depreciation is deductible for tax purposes and may be calculated using either the straight-line or declining-balance method. The following are the depreciation rates.

Type of asset	Method of depreciation	Rate (%)
Buildings, ships and aircraft	Straight-line	5
Intangible assets	Straight-line	10
Computers	Declining-balance	50
Heavy machinery and equipment	Declining-balance	25
Small machinery and equipment	Declining-balance	25
Vehicles	Declining-balance	25
Furniture	Declining-balance	25
Other tangible assets	Declining-balance	25

Accelerated depreciation is allowable only once at a rate of 30% on new machines and equipment in the year in which they are placed into service.

Normal depreciation is calculated after taking into account the accelerated 30% depreciation on the net value of new assets, provided that proper books of account are maintained.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward for five years. Losses incurred in long-term projects may be carried back for an unlimited number of years to offset profits from the same project.

Losses incurred outside Egypt cannot be offset against taxable profits in Egypt.

Groups of companies. Associated or related companies in a group are taxed separately for corporate income tax purposes. Egyptian law does not contain a concept of group assessment under which group losses may be offset against profits within a group of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Sales tax	Various
Customs duties	
General, ad valorem	Various
On value of machinery needed for investments by companies	5

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Stamp duties on bills, promissory notes and letters of guarantee as well as most types of documents, contracts, checks and receipts (shares and bonds listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange are exempt)	Various
Social insurance	
On monthly base salary, up to EGP987.5; paid by	
Employer	26
Employee	14
On amount in excess of EGP987.5 of the base salary, with a maximum excess amount of EGP1,500 a month; paid by	
Employer	24
Employee	11
On contract labor force	18

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Egypt has a free-market exchange system. Exchange rates are determined by supply and demand, without interference from the central bank or the Ministry of the Economy.

Debt-to-equity rules. Under the new tax law, the maximum debt-to-equity ratio is 4:1. If the debt exceeds such ratio, the excess interest may not be claimed as a deductible expense.

Transfer pricing. The Egyptian tax law contains measures regarding transfer pricing, which are based on the arm's-length principle. Under these measures, the tax authorities may adjust the income of an enterprise if its taxable income in Egypt is reduced as a result of contractual provisions that differ from those that would be agreed to by unrelated parties. However, under the new tax law, it is possible to enter into arrangements in advance with the tax department regarding a transfer-pricing policy (Advance Pricing Arrangement). An Advance Pricing Arrangement ensures that transfer prices will not be challenged after the tax return is submitted and, accordingly, eliminates exposure to penalties and interest on the late payment of taxes resulting from adjustments of transfer prices.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Dividends paid to nonresidents are not subject to withholding tax under Egyptian domestic law. Consequently, the table below sets forth maximum withholding rates provided in Egypt's double tax treaties for interest and royalties only.

To benefit from the tax rates provided by double tax treaties with respect to interest and royalties, within six months after the date of receipt of the payment, a nonresident entity or its legal representative must submit to the tax authorities an application to apply the tax rate stated in the treaty and request a refund of the difference between the domestic rate and the treaty rate. The application must be submitted on the form designed for this purpose together with required documents.

The following is the treaty withholding tax rate table.

	Interest (%)	Royalties (%)
Albania	10	10
Algeria	5	10
Austria	15	0
Bahrain	According to domestic law in each country	According to domestic law in each country
Belarus	10	15
Belgium	15	15/20
Bulgaria	12.5	12.5
Canada	15	15
China	10	8
Cyprus	15	10
Czech Republic	15	15
Denmark	15	20
Finland (a)		
From Finland	0	20
From Egypt	20	20
France	15	15
Germany	15	Trademarks 20 Other 15
Greece	15	15
Hungary	15	15
India	20	According to domestic law in each country
Indonesia	15	15
Iraq		
From Iraq	10	One-half of tax rate in the country
From Egypt	20	10
Italy	20	15
Japan	20	15
Jordan	15	20
Korea (South)	15	15
Kuwait	10	10
Lebanon	10	5
Libya	20	20
Malaysia	15	15
Malta	10	12
Morocco	20	10
Netherlands	12	12
Norway		
From Norway	0	0
From Egypt	20	15
Pakistan	15	15
Palestine	15	15
Poland	12	12
Romania (b)	15	15
Russian Federation	15	15
Serbia and Montenegro	15	15
Singapore	15	15
South Africa	12	15
Spain	10	12
Sudan	10	10
Sweden	15	14

	Interest (%)	Royalties (%)
Switzerland	15	12.5
Syria	15	20
Tunisia	10	15
Turkey	10	10
Ukraine	12	12
United Arab Emirates	10	10
United Kingdom	15	15
United States	15	15
Yemen	10	10
Yugoslavia (c)	15	15
Non-treaty countries	20	20

- (a) A final draft of a new tax treaty with Finland was initialed on 17 September 1997, but the new treaty has not yet been ratified.
- (b) This treaty is being renegotiated.
- (c) The treaty with Yugoslavia applies to the republics that formerly comprised Yugoslavia.

Egypt has signed double tax treaties with Armenia, Bangladesh, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Oman, Senegal, Seychelles, the Slovak Republic, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda and Vietnam, but these treaties have not yet been ratified. Tax treaty negotiations are under way with Congo, Macedonia and Korea (North).

El Salvador

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25/30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10/30 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	5/25 (a)
Interest	
Paid to Domiciled Companies	10 (b)
Paid to Non-domiciled Companies and Individuals	10/20/25 (c)
Royalties from Know-how and Technical Services	20/25 (d)
Video, Films and Similar Items	5 (e)
International Transportation Services	5 (f)
Insurance Services	5 (g)
Lottery Prizes and Other Prize Winnings	
Paid to Domiciled Companies and Individuals	15
Paid to Non-domiciled Companies and Individuals	25
Loans	5 (a)
Equity or capital decreases	5 (h)
Other Payments Made to Nonresidents	20/25 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	0 (i)

(a) See Section B.

(b) The withholding tax applies to interest received by individuals and companies on bank deposits. Interest paid between domiciled companies is not subject to withholding tax.

(c) Amounts paid or credited to non-domiciled legal entities or individuals, resident, domiciled or incorporated in tax-haven jurisdictions, or paid or credited through legal entities resident, domiciled or incorporated in such jurisdictions, with a tax effect in El Salvador are subject to a 25% withholding tax, which is considered a final tax. Exceptions apply to the following:

- Payments for acquisitions or transfers of tangible assets
- Payments to taxpayers in tax-haven jurisdictions located in Central America that have signed cooperation agreements with Salvadorian tax and customs authorities
- Payments to taxpayers in tax-haven jurisdictions that have signed with El Salvador information exchange agreements or double tax treaties

- Payments under circumstances in which reduced withholding tax rates apply

If an interest payment is made to a non-domiciled entity that is not registered with the Salvadorian Central Reserve Bank and not domiciled in a tax-haven jurisdiction, a 20% withholding tax applies. If an interest payment is made to a non-domiciled entity that is not registered with the Salvadorian Central Reserve Bank and domiciled in a tax-haven jurisdiction, a 25% withholding tax applies. Withholding tax at a reduced 10% rate applies if the recipient of the interest is a financial institution supervised in its country of origin and registered with the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador. If the recipient does not file an annual income tax return, the withholding tax is presumed to be a payment in full of the income tax on the interest income.

- (d) The withholding tax is imposed on payments to foreign companies and individuals for services rendered or used in El Salvador, as well as on payments for the transfer of intangible assets. If the recipient does not file an annual income tax return, the withholding tax is presumed to be a final tax. Amounts paid or credited to non-domiciled legal entities or individuals, resident, domiciled or incorporated in tax-haven jurisdictions, or paid or credited through legal entities resident, domiciled or incorporated in such jurisdictions, with a tax effect in El Salvador are subject to a 25% withholding tax, which is considered a final tax. Exceptions apply to the following:
- Payments for acquisitions or transfers of tangible assets
 - Payments to taxpayers in tax-haven jurisdictions located in Central America that have signed cooperation agreements with Salvadorian tax and customs authorities
 - Payments to taxpayers in tax-haven jurisdictions that have signed with El Salvador information exchange agreements or double tax treaties
 - Payments under circumstances in which reduced withholding tax rates apply

The 20% rate applies to royalties from know-how and technical services paid to non-domiciled entities that are not domiciled in tax-haven jurisdictions.

- (e) The withholding tax is imposed on payments to non-domiciled persons or entities for transfers of intangible assets or for the use, or grant of use, of rights over tangible and intangible assets related to cinematographic movies, video tapes, phonographic discs, radio serials, television serials, serials and strips reproduced by any means, video and track records, and television programs transmitted by cable, satellite or other similar media. If the recipient does not file an annual income tax return, the withholding tax is presumed to be a final tax.
- (f) The withholding tax is imposed on payments to foreign companies and individuals for international transportation services. If the recipient does not file an annual income tax return, the withholding tax is presumed to be a final tax.
- (g) The withholding tax is imposed on payments to non-domiciled insurance and reinsurance companies and reinsurance brokers, authorized by the Superintendent of the Financial System. If the recipient does not file an annual income tax return, the withholding tax is presumed to be a final tax.
- (h) A withholding tax rate of 5% applies to amounts paid or credited in capital or equity reductions, in the portion corresponding to capitalization or reinvestment of profits. For this purpose, the amounts paid or credited by the decrease of equity or capital corresponds to previously capitalized amounts.
- (i) Capital losses can be carried forward to offset capital gains for a period of five years, provided that the losses have been reported in previously filed tax returns.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident corporations are subject to tax on Salvadorian-source income and on certain types of foreign investment income. Nonresident corporations are subject to tax on Salvadorian-source income only. As a result, resident and non-resident taxpayers are subject to income tax on income derived from the following:

- Movable and immovable property in El Salvador
- Activities carried out in El Salvador
- Services rendered by domiciled and non-domiciled entities that are used in El Salvador

Taxable foreign investment income derived by resident corporations includes income, capital gains, profits, or interest derived from securities, financial instruments, and derivative contracts if any of the following conditions are met:

- The issuing entity is a national entity or domiciled in El Salvador.
- The capital is invested or employed in El Salvador.
- The risk assumed is placed or located in El Salvador.

Foreign investment income earned by a legal entity that is domiciled in El Salvador or that is considered a domiciled establishment or branch for Salvadorian tax purposes is taxable.

Income derived from interest, premiums and other earnings from deposits abroad paid by non-domiciled financial institutions to domiciled legal entities must always be declared to the Salvadorian tax authorities even if they have been subject to income tax or other similar taxes abroad. Taxes paid abroad can be credited according to the rules provided by the Salvadorian law.

Corporate income tax rate. The standard rate of income tax is 30% for Salvadorian companies, foreign companies with a permanent establishment in El Salvador and non-domiciled companies. However, companies that have sales equal to or less than USD150,000 are subject to a 25% income tax rate.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived from the sale of movable and immovable property are subject to income tax at a rate of 10%. However, if the asset is sold within 12 months after acquisition, the capital gain is subject to tax at a rate of 30%.

Companies may carry forward capital losses for a five-year period to offset future capital gains only.

The capital gain or loss on a transaction is computed by deducting from the sales price the following:

- Cost of the asset, which equals the purchase price less allowable depreciation claimed under the income tax law
- Improvements made to the asset
- All selling expenses necessary to complete the transaction

Administration. The statutory tax year runs from 1 January through 31 December. Companies must file annual income tax returns and pay any tax due within four months after the end of the tax year.

Companies with total assets of SVC10 million (approximately USD1,142,857) or more, or with gross income of SVC5 million (approximately USD571,428) or more, must file an annual tax certification of their tax obligations. This certificate is issued by an external certified public accountant (CPA) who is authorized by the CPA Surveillance Council.

Dividends. Domiciled entities in El Salvador that pay to, or register profits for, domiciled or non-domiciled entities or individuals must withhold income tax at a 5% rate. This serves as a definite income tax payment. Payment or registration of profits can be made in various forms, including, among others, payments in cash or securities and in-kind payments, regardless of whether they are considered dividends, quotas, excess payments, legal reserves, profits or earnings.

The above obligation also applies to representatives of parent companies, affiliates, branches, agencies and other permanent establishments that pay or credit profits to domiciled entities or individuals abroad.

Notwithstanding the above, if payments are made to an entity or individual domiciled or resident in a jurisdiction that has preferential tax regimes or low or nil taxes or that is a tax haven, a 25% withholding tax rate applies.

Withholding tax on loans. Legal entities or entities without legal capacity domiciled in El Salvador that remit cash or in-kind assets as loans or advance remittances or engage in other types of loan operations must withhold tax at a rate of 5% of such amounts if the amounts are remitted to any of the following:

- Partners, shareholders, associates, beneficiaries, and other related parties according to Section 25 of the Income Tax Law (for example, spouses and relatives in the fourth degree of consanguinity or second degree of kinship)
- Entities or individuals domiciled or resident in a jurisdiction that has preferential tax regimes or low or nil taxes or that is a tax haven
- Parent companies or branches domiciled abroad

Certain exceptions apply, such as to loans with a market value interest rate or a one-year term and to supervised financial institutions.

Foreign tax relief. In general, relief is granted in El Salvador for foreign taxes paid with respect to certain types of investment income earned abroad. Also, see Section F.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is computed in accordance with Adopted Financial Information Standards in El Salvador (International Financial Reporting Standards, effective from October 2003), subject to adjustments required by the Salvadorian income tax law. The Salvadorian income tax law requires the use of the accrual method of accounting.

Taxable income includes all income derived from the following:

- Assets located in El Salvador
- Activities or transactions carried out in El Salvador
- Capital invested in El Salvador
- Services rendered in El Salvador and services rendered outside El Salvador that are used in El Salvador
- Certain types of investment income (see Section B)

In general, all costs and expenses necessary to produce and preserve taxable income are deductible for income tax purposes, provided all legal deductibility requirements are met.

Imputed income. The Salvadorian income tax law does not contain rates and formulas for calculating imputed income. However, the tax authorities may determine taxable income based on certain information, including the following:

- Investments made during the tax year
- Equity fluctuations
- Transactions and profits recorded in previous tax years
- Purchases and sales

- Value of imported goods
- Value of inventories
- Purchases not recorded
- Performance of similar businesses
- General expenses

Inventories. Salvadorian income tax regulations provide that inventories may be valued at acquisition cost. The cost may be calculated using certain methods, such as first-in, first-out (FIFO), last purchase cost and average cost, as well as special methods established for agricultural products and cattle. The income tax law provides that inventories can be valued by other methods if authorization from the tax authorities is obtained before the method is implemented.

Provisions. Provisions for contingent liabilities, such as severance payments and labor costs, are not deductible expenses. However, payments of such liabilities are deductible expenses. Provisions for doubtful accounts may be deducted if certain legal requirements are satisfied.

Tax depreciation and amortization

Depreciation. The acquisition cost of products with a useful life of 12 months or less may be fully deducted from taxable income in the year of acquisition. Property with a useful life of more than 12 months may be depreciated using the following straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	5
Machinery	20
Vehicles	25
Other movable property	50

Only a portion of the acquisition cost of used machinery and movable property may be deducted for tax purposes. The deductible percentages, which are based on the asset's life, are shown in the following table.

Asset's useful life Years	Deductible percentage (%)
1 but less than 2	80
2 but less than 3	60
3 but less than 4	40
4 or more	20

The useful life of a used asset is determined when the asset is purchased. The depreciable portion of the acquisition cost is calculated according to the normal depreciation rules.

Tax amortization. The acquisition cost or development cost of software programs used to produce and preserve taxable income may be amortized at an annual rate of up to 25% of the cost of development or acquisition. The deductible percentages applicable to used machinery (see above) also apply to used software programs.

Relief for losses. Net operating losses may not be carried forward or back to offset taxable income.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; transfers of fixed assets that have been used for four years or more are not subject to transfer taxes	13
Real property transfer tax; tax imposed on value of real property with respect to the amount that exceeds SVC250,000 (approximately USD28,571)	3
Customs duties	Various
Social contributions; paid by employer	
Prevention system (this system provides pensions and certain other benefits); on salaries up to SVC46,475.80 (USD5,311.52)	6.75
Social security; on salaries up to SVC6,000 (USD685)	
Maternity, sickness and professional risks	7.5
Professional training	1

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The currencies in El Salvador are the colon (SVC) and the US dollar. Since 2001, all transactions and operations in El Salvador can be carried out and denominated in colons or US dollars. The permanent exchange rate in El Salvador is SVC8.75 = USD1.

No restrictions are imposed on foreign-trade operations or foreign-currency transactions.

F. Tax treaties

El Salvador's only tax treaty in force is with Spain. The treaty is based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development model, with some minor differences.

In Spain, the treaty applies to income tax on individuals, income tax on corporations, income tax for nonresidents, net worth tax, and local income tax and net worth tax. In El Salvador, the treaty applies to income tax.

For dividends, interest and royalties paid by companies domiciled in one signatory country to residents of the other signatory country, the treaty provides for maximum tax rates in the source country of 12% for dividends and 10% for interest and royalties. The treaty also provides for a maximum rate of 10% in the source country for services, unless the individual or company that accounts for the income has a permanent establishment in the country in which the services are rendered.

Equatorial Guinea

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	35 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	35
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	25 (c)
Interest	25 (c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10
Payments for Oil and Gas Services	6.25/10 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3/5 (e)

- (a) The minimum corporate tax is 1% of turnover. See Section B for details.
 (b) In certain circumstances, the tax is deferred or reduced (see Section B).
 (c) This tax is imposed on payments to nonresidents. For residents, the rate is 35%.
 (d) This tax applies to payments for services performed by subcontractors of oil and gas companies. The 6.25% rate applies to residents. The 10% rate applies to nonresidents.
 (e) In general, companies may carry forward net operating losses for three years. However, companies operating in the hydrocarbon sector may carry forward net operating losses for five years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Equatorial Guinea (EG) companies are taxed on the territorial principle. As a result, EG companies carrying on business outside EG are not subject to corporate income tax in EG on the related profits. EG companies are those registered in EG, regardless of the nationality of the shareholders or where the companies are managed and controlled. Foreign companies engaged in business in EG are subject to corporate income tax on EG-source profits.

Tax rate. The corporate income tax rate is 35%.

The minimum corporate tax is 1% of annual turnover for the preceding year. The amount of this tax cannot be less than XAF800,000 (for further details regarding this tax, see *Administration*).

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the regular corporate income tax rate. However, the tax can be deferred if all of the proceeds are used to acquire new fixed assets in EG within three years or in the event of a merger. If the business is totally or partially transferred or discontinued, only one-half of the net capital gains is taxed if the event occurs less than five years after the start-up or purchase of the business, and only one-third of the gains is taxed if the event occurs five years or more after the business is begun or purchased.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. Tax returns must be filed by 30 April. The minimum corporate tax must be declared and paid by 31 March of each year. The minimum corporate tax may be set off against the regular income tax payable for the same tax year.

Late payments and late filings of tax returns are subject to penalties. For the minimum corporate tax, the penalty equals 50% of the amount of the tax. For corporate income tax, the following are the penalties:

- XAF200,000 per month of delay for the filing of the return.
- 50% of the amount not declared if the return has a shortfall that exceeds 1/10 of the declared profit. The penalty is increased to 100% in case of bad faith.

Dividends. Dividends paid to nonresidents are subject to a 25% withholding tax.

Resident companies normally include dividends received in taxable income. However, a parent company may exclude up to 90% of the dividends received from a 25%-owned subsidiary.

Foreign tax relief. EG does not provide relief for foreign taxes paid.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles and the rules contained in the general accounting chart of the Organization for Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires, or OHADA).

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. The following expenses are deductible only if they are normal and substantiated:

- Head office overhead and remuneration for certain services (studies and technical, financial or administrative assistance) paid to nonresidents
- Royalties from patents, brands, models or designs paid to a non-Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale, or CEMAC) corporation participating in the management of, or owning shares in, the EG corporation

The following expenses are not deductible:

- Rent expense for movable equipment paid to a shareholder holding, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the capital

- A portion of interest paid to a shareholder in excess of the central bank annual rate and, if the shareholder is in charge of management, on the portion of the loan exceeding one-half of the capital stock
- Commissions and brokerage fees exceeding 5% of purchased imports
- Certain specific charges, penalties, corporate income tax and individual income tax
- Most liberalities (payments that do not produce a compensatory benefit, such as excessive remuneration paid to a director), gifts and subsidies

Inventories. Inventories are normally valued at cost. Cost must be determined under a weighted-average cost price method.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must establish certain provisions, such as a provision for a risk of loss for certain expenses. These provisions are normally deductible for tax purposes if they provide for clearly specified losses or expenses that are probably going to occur and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Capital allowances. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at rates specified by the tax law. The following are the straight-line depreciation rates for major categories of assets.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	5 to 20
Plant and machinery, and transportation equipment	5 to 100
Office equipment	10 to 15

Relief for losses. In general, companies may carry forward net operating losses for three years. However, companies operating in the hydrocarbon sector may carry forward net operating losses for five years. Losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. EG law does not allow the filing of consolidated tax returns or provide any other form of tax relief for groups of companies. However, the OHADA Uniform Act on Accounting Law contains the principle of consolidated financial statements.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; imposed on transactions performed in EG that are not subject to the oil and gas sector withholding tax (see Section A)	
General rate	15
Reduced rate	6
Specified products	0
Social security contributions; imposed on salaries; paid by	

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Employer	21.5
Employee	4.5
Worker Protection Fund and Professional Training Fund; imposed on salaries; paid by	
Employer (on gross salary)	1
Employee (on net salary)	0.5

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The EG currency is the CFA franc BEAC (XAF).

Exchange-control regulations exist in EG for financial transfers in the franc zone which is the monetary zone including France and its former overseas colonies. In the franc zone, transactions from XAF1 million to XAF10 million require a preliminary declaration to the Ministry of Finance. Outside the franc zone, a preliminary authorization from the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry is required for any transaction exceeding XAF10 million.

F. Tax treaties

Equatorial Guinea has entered into the tax treaty of the former Central African Economic and Customs Union (Union Douanière et Économique de l'Afrique Centrale, or UDEAC).

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The tax law in Estonia has been frequently amended, and further changes are likely to be introduced. Because of these frequent changes, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Tax Rate (%)	21 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0/21 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	21 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (d)	
Dividends	0 (c)
Interest	0/21 (d)
Royalties	0/10/21 (e)

Rental Payments	21 (f)
Services	0/10/21 (g)
Salaries and Wages	21

- (a) Resident companies and permanent establishments of nonresident companies are not subject to tax on their income. They are subject only to tax at a rate of 21% on distributed profits and certain payments made. The tax rate is applied to the gross taxable amount divided by a specified percentage (for further details, see Section B).
- (b) Resident companies and permanent establishments of nonresident companies are not subject to tax on their capital gains received. They are subject only to tax at a rate of 21% on distributed profits. Nonresident companies without a permanent establishment in Estonia are subject to tax at a rate of 21% on their capital gains derived from Estonian sources. For further details, see Section B.
- (c) Withholding tax is not imposed on dividends. Dividends are subject to 21% corporate income tax at the level of the resident distributing companies only (for further details, see Section B).
- (d) Interest payments are generally exempt from withholding tax. Withholding tax at a rate of 21% is imposed on interest paid to resident individuals (including payments made by contractual investment funds on the account of the funds), except for interest received from European Economic Area (EEA) credit institutions from deposits. Interest paid to nonresidents as a result of ownership of contractual investment funds is subject to a 21% withholding tax if more than 50% of the assets owned (directly or indirectly) by the fund during a two-year period preceding the date of the interest payment is real estate located in Estonia and if the interest recipient has at least 10% ownership in the contractual investment fund at the moment of receiving the interest. Withholding tax is not imposed on interest paid from the profits of contractual investment funds if the profits have already been taxed.
- (e) Withholding tax at a rate of 10% is imposed on payments to nonresident individuals and companies. Royalties paid to companies resident in other EU countries or Switzerland are not subject to withholding tax if the provisions of the EU Interest-Royalty Directive are satisfied. A 21% withholding tax is imposed on payments to resident individuals.
- (f) Withholding tax at a rate of 21% is imposed on payments to resident individuals and nonresidents.
- (g) The 21% rate applies to payments to nonresidents from low-tax jurisdictions (a low-tax jurisdiction is a jurisdiction that does not impose a tax on profits or distributions or a jurisdiction in which such tax would be less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Estonian tax payable by resident individuals on a similar amount of business income). The 10% rate applies to payments to other nonresidents for services rendered in Estonia. A 0% rate may apply under double tax treaties.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies and permanent establishments of nonresident companies are not subject to tax on their income. They are subject only to tax on the following payments made to resident legal entities, nonresident companies, resident individuals and nonresident individuals:

- Dividends
- Fringe benefits
- Gifts
- Donations
- Business entertainment expenses
- Distributions of profits
- Payments not related to the business of the payer

Resident companies are companies registered (effectively the same as incorporated) in Estonia. European public limited liability companies and European Cooperative Societies that have their registered office in Estonia are deemed to be Estonian tax residents. Nonresident companies without a permanent establishment in Estonia are subject to tax on their business income derived from Estonia.

Tax rates. Resident companies are subject to tax on the payments described in *Corporate income tax* at a rate of 21%. To calculate the corporate income tax for 2014, the tax rate is applied to the taxable amount divided by 0.79.

A 21% rate applies to income derived by nonresident companies without a permanent establishment in Estonia.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived by resident companies and permanent establishments of nonresident companies are exempt from tax until they are distributed.

Nonresident companies without a permanent establishment in Estonia are taxed at a rate of 21% on their capital gains derived from Estonian sources.

Capital gains derived from sales of shares and securities by non-residents are exempt from tax. However, if the shares of a company, contractual investment fund or other pool of assets are sold by a nonresident with at least a 10% holding and if at the time of the sale or at any other time during the two preceding years, real estate and buildings directly or indirectly accounted for 50% or more of the assets of the company, capital gains derived from the sale of the shares are taxable.

If a resident company is deleted from the Estonian commercial register without liquidation and its economic activities are ended, the holding of a nonresident in the company is taxed as a capital gain, which is equal to the market value of the holding less the acquisition cost. The taxation is postponed if a permanent establishment remains in Estonia.

Administration. The tax period is a calendar month. Tax returns must be filed and income tax must be paid by the 10th day of the following month.

Advance rulings. Taxable persons may apply for advance rulings from the tax authorities. Advance rulings may relate only to actual transactions, as opposed to theoretical events. The advance ruling is binding on the tax authorities and recommended for the taxable person. The taxable person must inform the tax authorities of the execution of the transaction described in the advance ruling. A time limit for the binding nature of the ruling is set based on the taxpayer's evaluation of the time needed for the execution of the transaction.

The processing of the advance ruling may be suspended if a similar transaction is simultaneously being reviewed in challenge proceedings (proceedings involving a dispute between the taxpayer and the tax authorities) or court proceedings and if the expected decision in such proceedings is crucial for the determination of the tax consequences. Advance rulings may not be issued with respect to the determination of transfer prices (determination of value of transactions between related parties).

For the advance ruling to be binding, the taxpayer must present detailed and accurate information before the beginning of the relevant transactions. If the tax laws are amended after the advance ruling has been issued but before the transaction is carried out, the advance ruling is no longer binding. The deadline for

issuing an advance ruling is 60 calendar days beginning with the date of acceptance of the application. By a motivated decision (a decision that includes arguments supporting the decision) in writing, the deadline may be extended for an additional 30 calendar days. A state fee is payable for the processing of the advance-ruling application.

A summary of the ruling, except for information protected by the tax secrecy clause (the tax authorities are bound to maintain the confidentiality of information concerning a taxpayer that was acquired in the course of their activities; certain exceptions apply), is published on the tax authorities' web page. The taxable person may prohibit the disclosure of specific information.

Dividends. Withholding tax is not imposed on dividends paid. Payers of dividends must pay corporate income tax at a rate of 21% on the gross amount of dividends paid. This income tax is treated as a payment of income tax by the distributing company and not as tax withheld from the recipient of the dividends.

Dividends received are not included in taxable income (see *Foreign tax relief*).

The following payments are also taxable as dividends at the level of the company:

- Decrease of share capital (if the decrease exceeds paid-in equity capital)
- Redemption of shares and the payment of liquidation proceeds in an amount that exceeds the monetary and non-monetary payments made into the equity capital

Interest. Interest payments are generally exempt from withholding tax. Withholding tax at a rate of 21% is imposed on interest paid to resident individuals (including payments made by contractual investment funds on the account of the funds), except for interest received from European Economic Area (EEA) credit institutions from deposits. Interest paid to nonresidents as a result of ownership of contractual investment funds is subject to a 21% withholding tax if more than 50% of the assets owned (directly or indirectly) by the fund during a two-year period preceding the date of the interest payment is real estate located in Estonia and if the interest recipient has at least 10% ownership in the contractual investment fund at the moment of receiving the interest. Withholding tax is not imposed on interest paid from the profits of contractual investment funds if the profits have already been taxed.

Foreign tax relief. Dividends distributed by an Estonian company and a permanent establishment of a foreign company that had received dividends from a foreign company (except from a company located in a low-tax jurisdiction) are exempt from income tax if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The dividends are received from a taxable company resident in the EEA or Switzerland, or foreign tax has been paid on or withheld from the profits out of which the dividends were paid.
- The Estonian company receiving the dividends owns at least 10% of the shares or votes of the foreign company when the dividends were received.

The following profits are also exempt from tax:

- Profits allocated to a permanent establishment of an Estonian company in an EEA country or Switzerland
- Profits allocated to a permanent establishment of an Estonian company in another foreign country if foreign tax has been paid on the profits

Any foreign tax paid or withheld can be credited by an Estonian company against income tax payable on dividend distribution.

C. Determination of trading income

Because resident companies and permanent establishments of nonresident companies registered with the Estonian authorities are not subject to tax on their income, they need not determine their trading income for tax purposes.

Similar to foreign contractual investment funds, effective from 1 January 2014, profits of Estonian contractual investment funds from immovable property are taxed immediately when profits are earned.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on goods and services, excluding exports	9/20
Social security tax	33
Mandatory funded pension contributions	2
Land tax	0.1 to 2.5
Unemployment insurance contributions (2014 rates); paid by	
Employer	1
Employee	2

Other significant taxes include excise duty, stamp duties, heavy vehicles tax, charges on the use of Estonian natural resources and pollution charges.

Similar to foreign contractual investment funds, effective from 1 January 2014, profits of Estonian contractual investment funds from immovable property are taxed immediately when the profits are earned.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Effective from 1 January 2011, the official currency in Estonia is the euro (EUR).

Enterprises registered in Estonia may maintain bank accounts abroad without any restrictions.

Debt-to-equity rules. No debt-to-equity or thin-capitalization rules exist in Estonia.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Under the Taxation Act, if it is evident from the content of a transaction or act that the transaction or act is performed for the purposes of tax evasion, the actual economic substance of the transaction applies for tax purposes. If a fictitious transaction is entered into in order to conceal another transaction, the provisions of the concealed transaction apply for tax purposes.

Transfer pricing. Under a transfer-pricing measure in the income tax law, pricing between resident and nonresident associated companies should be at arm's length. The tax authorities may adjust to an arm's-length amount the profit of a company engaging in transactions with nonresident associated persons. Persons are considered associated if they have a common economic interest or if one person has a prevalent influence over another person. The transfer-pricing measure also covers transactions between nonresident legal entities and their permanent establishments in Estonia. Transfer-pricing documentation is required for the following entities:

- Entities with more than 250 employees (together with related parties)
- Entities operating in certain industries
- Entities that had turnover, including the turnover of related parties, of at least EUR50 million in the preceding financial year
- Entities that had consolidated net assets of at least EUR43 million in the preceding financial year
- Parties to a transaction if one of the parties is a resident of a low-tax jurisdiction

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under Estonian domestic law.

	Dividends (a)	Interest (b)	Royalties (c)
	%	%	%
Albania	0	0	5
Armenia	0	0	10
Austria	0	0	5/10 (d)
Azerbaijan	0	0	10
Belarus	0	0	10
Belgium	0	0	5/10 (d)
Bulgaria	0	0	5
Canada	0	0	10
China	0	0	10
Croatia	0	0	10
Czech Republic	0	0	10
Denmark	0	0	5/10 (d)
Finland	0	0	5/10 (d)
France	0	0	5/10 (d)
Georgia	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	5/10 (d)
Greece	0	0	5/10 (d)
Hungary	0	0	5/10 (d)
Iceland	0	0	5/10 (d)
India	0	0	10
Ireland	0	0	5/10 (d)
Isle of Man	0	0	10
Israel	0	0	10
Italy	0	0	5/10 (d)
Jersey	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	15
Korea (South)	0	0	5/10 (d)
Latvia	0	0	5/10 (d)
Lithuania	0	0	10
Luxembourg	0	0	5/10 (d)

	Dividends (a)	Interest (b)	Royalties (c)
	%	%	%
Macedonia	0	0	5
Malta	0	0	10
Moldova	0	0	10
Netherlands	0	0	5/10 (d)
Norway	0	0	5/10 (d)
Poland	0	0	10
Portugal	0	0	10
Romania	0	0	10
Serbia	0	0	5/10 (e)
Singapore	0	0	7.5
Slovak Republic	0	0	10
Slovenia	0	0	10
Spain	0	0	5/10 (d)
Sweden	0	0	5/10 (d)
Switzerland	0	0	5/10 (d)
Turkey	0	0	5/10 (d)
Turkmenistan	0	0	10
Ukraine	0	0	10
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	5/10 (d)
United States	0	0	5/10 (d)
Non-treaty countries	0	0	10/21 (f)

- (a) Dividends are not subject to withholding tax under Estonian domestic law.
- (b) Interest is not subject to withholding tax under Estonian domestic law except for interest paid in certain circumstances to nonresidents as a result of ownership in foreign contractual investment funds (see Section B).
- (c) Royalties paid to a company resident in another EU country or Switzerland are not subject to withholding tax if the provisions of the EU Interest-Royalty Directive are satisfied.
- (d) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (e) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, but excluding software payments.
- (f) The 21% rate applies to rental payments to nonresidents. The 10% rate applies to royalties, including royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.

Ethiopia

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A. At a glance

Business Income Tax Rate (%)	30/35 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15/30 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30/35 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (c)
Interest	
On Deposits	5 (c)
On Foreign Loans	10
Royalties for the Right to Use Artistic Works	5 (c)
Royalties Paid by Holders of Large-Scale Mining Licenses	
Precious Minerals	8
Semiprecious Minerals	6
Metallic Minerals	5
Industrial Minerals	4
Construction Minerals	3
Salt	4
Geothermal	2
Technical Services Rendered Outside Ethiopia	10
Income from Casual Rental of Property (on Annual Gross Income)	15 (c)
Purchases of Goods for More than ETB10,000	2 (d)
Purchases of Services for More than ETB500	2 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3/10 (f)

- (a) The standard business income tax rate is 30%. Income from mining operations, excluding petroleum, natural gas and oil shale, is taxed at a rate of 35%. Income from petroleum, natural gas and oil shale operations is taxed at the standard rate of 30%.

- (b) The 15% rate applies to gains derived from transfers of buildings located in municipal areas that are used for a business. The 30% rate applies to gains derived from transfers of shares of companies.
- (c) This is a final income tax that is withheld at source for both residents and nonresidents.
- (d) This rate applies if the supplier provides a tax identification number. Otherwise, the rate is 30%. For further details, see Section B.
- (e) Remittances by branches to their foreign headquarters are considered to be distributions of dividends and are accordingly subject to income tax at a rate of 10%.
- (f) Companies in the mining sector may carry forward losses 10 years. Also, see Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Business income tax. Resident companies are subject to business income tax on their worldwide income. Nonresident companies are subject to tax on their Ethiopian-source income only. A company is resident in Ethiopia if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- It has its principal office in Ethiopia.
- Its place of effective management is located in Ethiopia.
- It is registered in the trade register of the Ministry of Trade and Industry or of the trade bureaus of the regional governments of Ethiopia. Registered companies include permanent establishments of nonresident companies in Ethiopia.

Tax rates. The standard rate of business income tax is 30%. Income from mining operations, excluding petroleum, natural gas and oil shale, is taxed at a rate of 35%. Income from petroleum, natural gas and oil shale operations is taxed at the standard rate of 30%.

Certain investment activities approved by the Ethiopian Investment Authority qualify for income tax exemptions and other incentives. For example, new export-oriented investments in manufacturing, agro-industrial activities or the production of agricultural products may qualify for income tax exemptions ranging from two to seven years, while two-year tax exemptions are available for investments in the expansion and upgrading of existing businesses engaged in such activities. The availability and length of tax exemptions depend on the distance of the place of investment from Addis Ababa, the capital city. The exemptions are designed to encourage investors to invest in remote areas that are less developed but endowed with resources. Enterprises that incur losses during the period of income tax exemption may carry forward their losses to years following the expiration of the tax-exemption period for a period equaling half the tax-exemption period. The normal loss carryforward period is three years (see Section C).

Tax on “windfall profit” obtained by a person as a result of change that occurred in local or international economic situations that was not caused by the person’s own efforts will be applied as soon as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development prescribes the following:

- Businesses subject to the “windfall profit” tax
- The amount of income to be considered “windfall profit”
- The effective date for application of the tax

Shortly after parliament approved an amendment of the income tax proclamation providing for the introduction of a tax on “windfall profit” during its 18 November 2010 session, the Ministry of

Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) instructed commercial banks to pay 75% of the profit that the MoFED determined that the banks made because of the devaluation of the birr. The amendment to the proclamation stated that businesses in the finance sector and oil exploration and mining sector were likely to be subject to such tax.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived from transfers of buildings located in municipal areas that are used for a business, factory or office are subject to tax at a rate of 15%. Capital gains derived from transfers of shares of companies are subject to tax at a rate of 30%.

Subject to certain limitations, losses incurred on transfers of the properties described above may be used to offset gains. Unused capital losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

Subject to limitations, gains or losses are recognized on transfers of assets used in a business (other than buildings) and are subject to business income tax.

Administration. The Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority (ERCA) administers and collects certain taxes, including the business income tax and capital gains tax of companies. The Ministry of Mines and Energy collects mining taxes.

The tax year (year of assessment) is the Ethiopian budgetary year, which runs from 8 July to 7 July of the following calendar year. If a company's accounting year differs from the Ethiopian budgetary year, its base period for the tax year is the accounting year ending within the tax year.

Advance income tax of 2% is withheld from payments for goods or services if the payments exceed certain thresholds. The tax is withheld from payments for goods if the amount payable in a single transaction or supply contract is more than ETB10,000. For payments for services, tax is withheld if the amount payable in a single transaction or contract is more than ETB500.

Companies must file annual tax returns, together with their annual accounts, within four months after the end of their accounting year. Companies must pay the tax shown in the tax return reduced by the amount of the advance payments withheld and any foreign tax credits. The tax office audits the company's return and annual accounts to determine the final assessment.

Companies that fail to pay tax by the due date must pay interest at a rate that is 25% above the highest commercial lending interest rate that prevailed during the preceding quarter, together with administrative penalties.

Dividends. A 10% final income tax that is withheld at source is imposed on dividends paid by share companies and withdrawals of profits from private limited companies. The tax applies to both residents and nonresidents. If shareholders decide to reinvest their dividends to expand the activities of the company, the dividends are exempt from tax, with the exception of certain sectors.

Remittances by branches to their foreign headquarters are considered to be distributions of dividends and are accordingly subject to income tax at a rate of 10%.

Income withholding taxes are imposed on interest, royalties and certain other types of income. For a listing of these taxes, see Section A.

Withholding tax on imports. Withholding tax is collected from business income taxpayers at a rate of 3% at the time of importation of goods for commercial use. The amount of this tax may be credited against the taxpayer's income tax liability for the year.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax paid may be used as a credit against tax payable with respect to the foreign-source income, limited to the amount of tax in Ethiopia that would otherwise be payable on such income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is the amount of income subject to tax after the deduction of all expenses and other deductible items allowed under the tax law.

Expenses are deductible to the extent they are incurred for the purpose of earning, securing, and maintaining business income, if it can be proved that the expenses are genuine.

Subject to restrictions, reinvestments by resident companies of their profit to increase the capital of another company may be deducted for tax purposes.

Foreign-exchange gains and losses. All net gains or losses arising from transactions in foreign exchange are considered to be taxable income or deductible losses in the year in which they arise.

Provisions. Specifically identifiable provisions for bad debts are allowed if the company has taken all reasonably necessary steps to recover the debts. General provisions and provisions for stock obsolescence are not allowed.

Financial institutions may deduct special (technical) reserves in accordance with the National Bank of Ethiopia directives. However, the taxable income of banks is increased by amounts withdrawn from such reserves.

Tax depreciation. Buildings and other structures are depreciated using the straight-line method at an annual rate of 5%. A straight-line depreciation rate of 10% applies to intangible assets.

The following assets are depreciated using a pooling system.

Assets	Rate (%)
Computers, information systems, software products and data storage equipment	25
Fixed assets of companies engaged in mining activities	25
Other business assets	20

Under the pooling system, the depreciation rate is applied to the depreciation base, which is the book value of the category as recorded in the opening balance sheet of the tax year, increased by certain costs incurred during the tax year, and decreased by certain amounts received during the tax year. The tax base is increased by the following costs: the cost of assets acquired or

created; the cost of improvements that are capitalized; and the costs of renewal and reconstruction of assets. The tax base is decreased by the sales price of assets disposed of and compensation received for the loss of assets.

A negative depreciation base is added to taxable income. If the depreciation base is ETB1,000 or less, the entire depreciation base is deductible.

No depreciation is allowed on the revaluation of business assets.

Maintenance and improvement expenses exceeding 20% of the depreciation base of a category of business assets increase the depreciation base of that category.

Fine arts, antiques, jewelry, trading stock and other business assets not subject to wear and tear and obsolescence may not be depreciated.

Relief for losses. Companies may carry forward net operating losses for three years. However, if a company incurs losses in any of the three years following the year of the loss, the loss carry-forward period may be extended a year for each loss year in the three-year period, up to a maximum loss carryforward period of six years. Earlier losses must be set off first. Losses may not be carried back.

Companies in the mining sector may carry forward losses 10 years.

If, during a tax period, the direct or indirect ownership of the share capital or the voting rights of a body change more than 25%, by value or by number, the right to a loss carryforward no longer applies to losses incurred by that body in that tax period and previous tax periods.

Group of companies. The Ethiopian tax law does not allow the filing of consolidated returns.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT); levied on all supplies of goods and services made in Ethiopia and on imports, except for exempt items	
Standard rate	15%
Certain items, including exports	0%
Equalization turnover tax; imposed on persons not registered for VAT	
Goods sold locally	2%
Services rendered locally by contractors and grain mills, and on rentals of tractors and combine-harvesters	2%
Other services	10%
Excise tax; levied on specified goods manufactured in Ethiopia and on imports; for locally produced goods, tax is imposed when production is completed and is based on production cost; for imports, tax is imposed on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) value;	

Nature of tax	Rate
rates vary among products; low rate applies to textile and garment products, and high rate applies to various items, including vehicles with engines exceeding 1,800 cc	10% to 100%
Rates Surtax on all imported items mentioned above	Additional 20% of CIF value
Revenue stamp duties; levied on transfers of certain property, including vehicles	2%

E. Tax treaties

Ethiopia has entered into double tax treaties with various countries, including the Czech Republic, France, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Romania, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Tunisia and Turkey. Ethiopia has signed double tax treaties that have not yet been ratified with Algeria, Iran and Oman. Ethiopia also recently entered into double tax treaties with India and the United Kingdom.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (a)
Interest	10
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	4 (b)

- (a) The dividend withholding tax applies only to dividends that are paid out of profits that are not subject to tax.
- (b) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to income tax on worldwide assessable income. Nonresident companies carrying on business through a branch pay tax only on Fiji-source income. A resident company is a company incorporated in Fiji. A company not incorporated in Fiji is considered a resident company if it carries on business in Fiji and has either its central management and control in Fiji or its voting power controlled by shareholders who are residents of Fiji.

Tax rates. In general, resident companies and branches of non-resident companies are subject to tax at a rate of 20%. Effective from 1 January 2014, companies that are listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange and have a resident shareholding of at least 40% are subject to tax at a rate of 10%. Foreign companies that establish their headquarters in Fiji or relocate their headquarters to Fiji are subject to tax at a rate of 17%.

Tax holidays are available to various enterprises and for various activities, including qualifying hotel projects, companies granted

a tax-free regions license, qualifying information communications technology operators, approved activities in commercial agricultural farming and agroprocessing, approved activities with respect to processing agricultural commodities into biofuels and approved activities in renewable energy projects and power cogeneration.

Capital gains. The rate of the capital gains tax is 10%.

Administration. The Fiji tax year is the calendar year. However, for most companies, an alternative fiscal year is normally allowed. Tax for any fiscal year is payable in three installments according to the following schedule:

- 33.3% of the preceding year's tax liability by the end of the sixth month
- Another 33.3% of the preceding year's liability by the end of the ninth month
- Another 33.4% of the preceding year's liability on or before the balance date

Companies are required to file tax returns within three months after the fiscal year-end, but extensions of an additional two, four or six months are granted to tax agents, depending on the level of taxable income.

Dividends. Dividends received by a resident company from another resident company are not taxable.

Foreign tax relief. Income derived by Fiji residents from treaty countries is subject to Fiji income tax, but credit is given for taxes paid, up to the amount of Fiji tax applicable on the same income.

Income derived from non-treaty countries is exempt to the extent that it was subject to income tax in such countries.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Income is defined as the aggregate of all sources of income, including annual net profit from a trade, commercial, financial or other business.

Expenses are deductible to the extent incurred in producing taxable income. Expenditures of a personal or capital nature are generally not deductible. Deductions are allowable for certain expenditures incurred in the agricultural and mining industries. Experimentation and research and development expenses incurred in projects connected with the taxpayer's business are deductible.

Inventories. Fiji does not have any specific measures for stock valuation for the purposes of year-end income determination. Valuations are generally made at cost or market value on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) or actual basis. The tax authorities have discretion to make adjustments if inventories are sold or otherwise disposed of at below market value.

Provisions. Provisions are not deductible until payments are made or, in the case of doubtful trading debts, until the debts are considered totally irrecoverable and have been written off.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation of fixed assets acquired before 31 December 1997 that are used in the production of taxable income is calculated using the straight-line method. The following are some of the annual rates of depreciation prescribed by law.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial and industrial buildings	1.25 to 5
Office equipment	7
Heavy commercial motor vehicles	15
Passenger motor vehicles	10
Plant and machinery	7

An initial allowance of 30% is granted for plant, furniture, equipment and heavy commercial motor vehicles, and a 10% initial allowance is granted for buildings in the year the expenditure is incurred. The 30% initial allowance (but not the 10% initial allowance) reduces the base for computing normal depreciation in future years.

The annual allowance is granted beginning in the year the fixed asset is first used to generate income, but it is reduced by 50% for such year if the asset is first used in the second half of that year. The initial allowance, however, is available in the year the expenditure is incurred, regardless of whether the asset is used to generate income.

For assets, other than buildings, acquired on or after 1 January 1998, the initial allowance is eliminated, and the annual allowance is calculated by reference to an asset's effective life as determined by the authorities. The following are some of the minimum and maximum allowable annual depreciation rates and the corresponding effective lives to which they relate.

Effective life Years	Minimum depreciation rate (%)	Maximum depreciation rate (%)	Assets in category
Less than 2	100	100	Computer software
2 to less than 3	50	60	Dies
3 to less than 5	33½	40	Computers
5 to less than 6½	20	24	Gaming machines
6½ to less than 10	15	18	Office machines
10 to less than 20	10	12	Furniture and fittings
20 to less than 40	5	6	Storage tanks
40 and above	2½	3	Artworks

A company may adopt a depreciation rate lower than the maximum rate, but the rate may not be changed for the duration of the asset's life.

For buildings erected on or after 1 January 1998 and before 1 January 2001, the depreciation rates are the same as those mentioned in the first table in this section. The depreciation rates for buildings erected on or after 1 January 2001 range from 2.5% to 15%. However, the initial allowance of 10% is not available for such buildings.

Tax depreciation is subject to recapture on the sale of an asset, to the extent the sales proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation. The amount recaptured may be set off against the cost of a replacement asset; otherwise, it is taxed as ordinary income in the year of sale. In addition, a capital gain on the sale of a capital asset is subject to capital gains tax.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for four years. Losses incurred as a result of claiming the standard allowance are available for carryforward for a period of eight years. The standard allowance is one of the hotel incentives. It allows a hotel owner a 55% deduction with respect to capital expenditure on construction, renovation or refurbishment of a hotel. Losses are not available for carryforward if the taxpayer's business in the year in which relief is claimed is substantially different from its business in the year in which the loss was incurred.

Groups of companies. No group relief measures exist.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; imposed on virtually all goods and services; financial services (except insurance services) and gambling are exempt	15
Service turnover tax	5
Fringe benefit tax	20
Social security contributions to the national provident fund, paid by Employer	8 to 22
Employee (maximum rate)	8

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Most remittances abroad require approval from the Reserve Bank of Fiji. Depending on the level of the country's foreign-exchange reserve, further restrictions may be imposed on the nature, timing and amount of remittances that can be made.

Debt-to-equity ratios. An entity may have offshore borrowings up to FJD5 million per year without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of Fiji. Foreign-owned companies may borrow locally any amount if a total debt-to-equity ratio of 3:1 is maintained. The total debt consists of local and offshore borrowings. Equity includes paid-up capital, shareholders' non-interest-bearing loans, retained earnings and subordinated interest-bearing loans.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Contracts, agreements or arrangements entered into that have the effect of altering the incidence of any tax may be rendered void by the tax authorities.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Australia	20	10	15
Japan	15	10	15
Korea (South)	10/15 *	10	10
Malaysia	15	15	15
New Zealand	15	10	15
Papua New Guinea	17	10	15
United Arab Emirates	0	0	10
United Kingdom	15	10	15
Non-treaty countries	15	10	15

* The 10% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company holding at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

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Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20

Withholding Tax (%) (b)

Dividends	0/15/20 (c)
Interest	20 (d)
Royalties	20 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	10 (f)

(a) See Section B.

(b) The withholding taxes apply only to payments to nonresidents. The rates may be reduced by tax treaties.

(c) No withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to a parent company resident in another European Union (EU) country if the recipient of the dividends satisfies the following conditions:

- It holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer.
- The recipient of the dividend is a company in a form mentioned in the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.

Companies resident in EU or European Economic Area (EEA) states are generally eligible for the tax exemption for dividends under the same conditions as comparable Finnish companies if the Finnish withholding taxes cannot be credited in the company's state of residence. Dividends paid to a company resident in an EU/EEA member state are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15% if the shares constitute investment assets of the recipient company and the recipient owns less than 10% of the Finnish company.

(d) In general, interest paid to resident individuals is subject to a final withholding tax of 30% if it is paid on bonds, debentures and bank deposits. Interest paid to nonresidents is generally exempt from tax.

(e) No withholding tax is imposed on royalties paid to nonresidents if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The beneficial owner of the royalties is a company resident in another EU country or a permanent establishment located in another EU country of a company resident in an EU country.
- The recipient is subject to income tax in its home country.
- The company paying the royalties, or the company whose permanent establishment is deemed to be the payer, is an associated company of the company receiving the royalties, or of the company whose permanent establishment is deemed to be the recipient.

A company is an associated company of another company if any of the following apply:

- The first company has a direct minimum holding of 25% in the capital of the second company.
- The second company has a direct minimum holding of 25% in the capital of the first company.
- A third company has a direct minimum holding of 25% in both the capital of the first company and the capital of the second company.

Royalties paid to resident individuals are normally subject to salary withholding.

(f) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies resident in Finland are taxed on their worldwide income. Nonresident companies are taxed only on their Finnish-source income. Resident companies are generally those incorporated in Finland.

Rate of corporate income tax. The corporate income tax rate is 20%.

Capital gains. Gains derived by companies from the disposal of business assets are treated as ordinary business income. Gains derived from the disposal of machinery and equipment are deducted from the remaining book value of similar assets, reducing the depreciable basis of the remaining assets. Gains derived from the disposal of buildings are calculated separately for each building by deducting the remaining acquisition cost from the sales price.

Gains derived by corporate entities from the sale of shares are exempt from tax if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The shares are part of the seller's fixed assets.
- The seller has owned at least 10% of the shares in the company, including the shares sold, for an uninterrupted period of at least one year.
- The shares sold are shares in either a Finnish company, a company as defined in Article 2 of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive or a company resident in a country with which Finland has entered into a tax treaty that applies to dividends distributed by the company.
- The shares are not shares in a real estate company.

Even if the above conditions are satisfied, a sale of shares under certain circumstances may result in the generation of taxable income. If the acquisition cost of the shares has at any time been depreciated on the grounds that the fair market value of the shares has declined, this part of the consideration received (that is, the deducted depreciation) is taxable income. The same principle applies if the shares have at any time been the subject of a transaction between related companies and if this transaction resulted in a tax-deductible loss. Under these circumstances, the consideration received for the shares is taxable up to the amount of the earlier tax-deductible loss.

A loss incurred on the sale of shares is not tax-deductible if a gain on the sale of such shares would have been exempt from tax.

The participation exemption rules concerning capital gains, which are described above, do not apply to shares owned by capital investors. For capital investors, capital gains derived from the sale of shares are taxable income and capital losses incurred on shares are tax-deductible.

Administration. Companies must file the corporate income tax return within four months after the end of their accounting period.

Corporate income tax is prepaid in 12 monthly installments during the accounting period. After the tax return is filed and processed by the tax authorities, a final settlement or refund is made. The taxation is finalized within 10 months after the end of the accounting period. If the final assessment exceeds the total of the prepaid installments, interest at a rate of 2.5% (for 2014) is added to the final assessment. If the prepaid taxes exceed the final assessment, a refund with interest at a rate of 0.5% (for 2014) is paid. Supplementary tax prepayments may also be made before the final assessment.

The tax authorities have the right to carry out tax audits within five years from the end of the assessment year. Consequently, the company's 2013 fiscal year is open for adjustment until December 2019.

All major corporations can expect a tax audit, usually every fifth year to seventh year.

As a result of an audit, a penalty of up to 30% of the adjusted amount of taxable income may be imposed on a corporation. A penalty charge can be added even though the adjustment does not result in additional income taxes (a change in the income amount

is sufficient). Also, interest is charged on the additional tax (but not on the penalties) at a specified rate (7.5% for 2014). Neither the penalty nor the interest is deductible when calculating taxable income.

Dividends. Finland applied an imputation system for the taxation of dividends, which was abolished in 2004.

Under the current rules, a dividend distribution by a Finnish company cannot result in liability for the distributing company to pay additional income taxes on the basis of the distribution alone. This applies to dividends distributed to both Finnish residents and nonresidents.

A dividend received by a Finnish corporate entity from a company resident in Finland or from a “company,” as defined in Article 2 of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive, is usually exempt from tax. The exemption also applies to dividends received from any other company resident in another EU/EEA country if the company paying the dividends is liable to pay income tax of at least 10%. If a Finnish corporate entity receives a dividend from a company resident in a non-EU/EEA country, the dividend is usually fully (100%) taxable.

By exception, a dividend received by an unlisted Finnish corporate entity from a listed company resident in Finland or in an EU/EEA country is fully (100%) taxable if the unlisted company owns less than 10% of the shares in the distributing company. If a dividend is received by an unlisted Finnish corporate entity from a listed company that is resident in Finland or an EU/EEA country and if the recipient owns at least 10% of the shares in the distributing company, the dividend is exempt from tax.

Distribution of funds from invested unrestricted equity capital. The return of invested unrestricted equity to shareholders in listed companies is taxed as dividend income, effective from 1 January 2014. The return of the invested unrestricted equity from an unlisted company continues to be treated as a repayment of capital if the recipient can show that the recipient has made an investment to the company and that the invested capital is returned within 10 years from the time the investment was made. The new provisions apply to unlisted companies, effective from 1 January 2016, if the investment was made before 1 January 2014.

Foreign tax relief. If no tax treaty is in force, domestic law provides relief for foreign tax paid. The credit is granted if the recipient Finnish corporation pays corporate income tax in the same year. If the Finnish company does not have any corporate income tax liability that year, no credit is granted. Effective from 1 January 2010, foreign tax credits may be carried forward five years under certain conditions. Foreign tax credits may not be carried back.

Under tax treaties, foreign tax is most frequently relieved by exemption or a tax credit. With developing countries, tax sparing may also be granted.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is very closely tied to the income in the statutory accounts. Most of the deductions must be booked in the statutory accounts to be valid for tax purposes. As stated in the

tax law, the definitions of both income and expenses are general and broad and include all expenses that are incurred to maintain or create new income.

In general, expenses are deductible if they are incurred for the purpose of acquiring or maintaining taxable income. However, entertainment expenses are fully nondeductible for corporate income tax purposes, effective from 1 January 2014. Expenses incurred to obtain tax-free income, as well as income taxes and penalties, are not deductible.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lowest of cost, replacement cost or market value on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Companies may allocate fixed manufacturing overhead to the cost of inventory for accounting and tax purposes if certain conditions are met. Obsolete inventories should be provided for or discarded.

Provisions. In general, the possibility of establishing provisions or reserves for tax purposes is relatively limited. Deductions of warranty reserves and provisions for doubtful debts are limited to the amount of actual expected costs. These provisions are available for certain types of taxpayers under certain conditions.

A corporation may create a replacement reserve if it derives a capital gain on the disposal of its business premises or if it receives insurance compensation for a fixed asset because of a fire or other accident. The replacement reserve must be used to buy new depreciable assets during the next two years. This time limit can be extended on application.

If created from the profit on the sale of a previous office, a replacement reserve can only be used to buy a building or shares that entitle the holder to the use of office space and to the maintenance of that space.

Inventory and operating reserves are no longer allowed.

Tax depreciation. The Business Tax Act provides detailed rules for the depreciation of different types of assets. The depreciable base is the acquisition cost, which includes related levies, taxes and installation costs. The depreciation expense for tax purposes is not permitted to exceed the cumulative depreciation expense reported in the annual financial statements in the current year or in previous years. Plant machinery, equipment and buildings are generally depreciated by using the declining-balance method.

Machinery and equipment are combined into a pool for depreciation purposes. Companies may vary the annual depreciation in this pool from 0% to 25%. All machinery and equipment with a life of more than three years are classified as depreciable assets. The depreciable basis is decreased by proceeds from sales of assets in the pool. If the sales price exceeds the depreciable basis, the excess is added to taxable income. If the remaining balance of all machinery and equipment is higher than the fair market value, additional depreciation may be claimed for the balance of the machinery.

Equipment with a short life (up to three years), such as tools, is usually expensed. Equipment with an acquisition price of less than EUR850 may also be expensed, with a maximum deduction of EUR2,500 per year.

The maximum depreciation rates for buildings vary from 4% to 20%. The depreciation percentage depends on the use of the building. The depreciation rate for factories, warehouses, shops and similar buildings is 7%.

Intangible assets, such as patents and goodwill, are depreciated using the straight-line method over 10 years, unless the taxpayer demonstrates that the asset's useful life is less than 10 years.

The Finnish government has decided to temporarily double the depreciation rights relating to certain investments used in productive activities for the 2013 and 2014 tax years. This measure allows accelerated depreciations for buildings, machines and devices that are brought into use during 2013 and 2014.

Research and development. The Finnish government has decided to adopt a temporary research and development (R&D) incentive for the 2013 and 2014 tax years. This incentive, which is designed to support product development aiming at growth, allows an additional deduction for corporate income tax purposes. The additional tax deduction is determined based on the amount of the salary costs for the R&D personnel. The amount of the deduction is double the qualifying salary costs. The maximum annual amount of the additional deduction is EUR400,000 and the minimum amount is EUR15,000 per company. Several additional conditions apply.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for 10 years. However, a direct or indirect change in the ownership of the company involving more than 50% of the shares results in the forfeiture of the right to set off losses against profits in future years. An indirect change occurs if more than 50% of the shares in the parent company owning at least 20% of the shares of the loss-making company are transferred and accordingly all of the shares owned by the parent company in the loss-making company are deemed to have changed ownership. An application may be made to the tax office for a special permit for reinstating the right to use the tax losses. The tax office has extensive discretion as to whether to grant the permit.

Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Corporations are taxed individually in Finland. No consolidated tax returns are applicable. A kind of group taxation is, however, introduced by allowing group contributions for limited liability companies. Group contributions are tax-deductible for the payer and included in the income of the recipient. By transfers of these contributions, income can be effectively allocated among group companies in Finland. To qualify, both companies must be resident in Finland, and at least 90% ownership, direct or indirect, must exist from the beginning of the tax year. Both companies must carry out business activities and be taxed under the Business Tax Act. Also, they must have the same accounting period. The taxpayer cannot create a tax loss by making group contributions.

If the local tax authorities allow tax losses to be deducted regardless of a change in ownership, these losses may generally not be covered by group contributions. However, on application, the local tax authorities may allow such tax losses to be covered by group contributions only in special circumstances.

If a corporate entity or a group of corporate entities owns at least 10% of the share capital of another company, the losses of any receivables from the other company (other than sales receivables) are not tax-deductible. With the exception of the group contributions described above, the same rule applies to all other financial assistance granted to the other company without compensation that is intended to improve the other company's financial situation.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on the sale, rental, importation or repair of goods, and on services unless specifically exempt; exempt services include financial services and insurance services	24
Transfer tax on the purchase of real estate located in Finland; calculated as a percentage of the purchase price	4
Transfer tax on the purchase of shares in Finnish companies; calculated as percentage of the purchase price or other consideration	1.6
Social security taxes, paid by the employer as a percentage of salaries	
Health insurance premium (2014 rate)	2.14
Employment pension premium; average rate (2014)	17.75
Group life, accident and unemployment insurance premium, on total salaries paid by the employer (average rates for 2014)	
Up to EUR1,990,500	0.75
Amount in excess of EUR1,990,500	2.95

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. No restrictions are imposed on the repatriation of earnings, interest and royalties abroad. The commercial bank involved in the transfer must notify only the Bank of Finland for statistical purposes.

Transfer pricing. Related-party transactions are accepted if they are carried out at arm's length. Corporate income can be adjusted if the transactions are not as they would have been between independent parties.

Under Finnish transfer-pricing rules, group companies must prepare transfer-pricing documentation if specific circumstances exist. The aim of the documentation is to prove the arm's-length nature of the prices used in cross-border intercompany transactions. On request of the tax authorities, the transfer-pricing documentation for a specified fiscal year must be submitted within 60 days, but not earlier than 6 months after the end of the financial year. Additional clarifications concerning the documentation must be submitted within 90 days of a request by the tax authorities.

A tax penalty of up to EUR25,000 can be imposed for a failure to comply with the transfer-pricing documentation requirements, even if the pricing of the transactions was at arm's length. The

adjustment of taxable income may also result in a separate tax penalty of up to 30% of the adjusted amount of income as well as penalty interest.

Debt-to-equity rules. Direct investments are generally made with a combination of equity and foreign or domestic loans. Finland does not have any specific thin-capitalization legislation. The law does not provide a specific debt-to-equity ratio, and a very limited amount of case law exists. Interest determined on an arm's-length basis is normally fully deductible. If interest is paid to non-tax treaty countries or if a tax treaty does not contain a specific non-discrimination clause concerning interest, the deductibility of the interest might be challenged on grounds related to thin capitalization. To ensure deductibility, an advance ruling procedure is available.

Restrictions on the tax deductibility of interest expenses entered into force on January 2013, but they apply for the first time with respect to taxation for the 2014 tax year. They do not apply to financial, insurance and pension institutions or to mutual real estate and housing companies. In addition, the restrictions do not apply if the taxpayer establishes that the ratio of its book equity to total assets in the financial statements is equal to or higher than the corresponding ratio in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent company.

Under the new provisions, interest expenses are fully deductible against interest income. Any interest expenses exceeding interest income (that is, net interest expenses) may be fully deducted if the total amount of net interest expenses does not exceed EUR500,000 during the fiscal year.

If the EUR500,000 threshold is exceeded, net interest expenses may be deducted only to the extent that they do not exceed 25% of the taxable business profit (calculated under Section 3 of the Finnish Business Income Tax Act) after adding back the following:

- Interest expenses
- Tax depreciation
- Group contributions received (group contributions paid are subtracted)

The maximum amount of nondeductible net interest expenses corresponds to the amount of net interest expenses incurred between related parties.

The nondeductible amount of interest expenses may be deducted during subsequent years within the respective limitations for each tax year.

Controlled foreign companies. Under Finland's controlled foreign company (CFC) legislation, Finnish shareholders are subject to tax on their respective shares of the CFC's income if they and certain related parties own at least 25% of the CFC's share capital or are entitled to at least 25% of the return on capital of the company.

A company is considered to be "controlled" if one or more Finnish tax residents directly or indirectly own at least 50% of the share capital or voting power of the company or if one or more Finnish tax residents is entitled to at least 50% of the return on capital of the company.

A foreign permanent establishment (PE) of a foreign corporation is categorized as a CFC under the same conditions as subsidiaries if the foreign PE is located in a different state than the foreign corporation and if the income of the foreign PE is not taxed in the residence state of the foreign corporation. A transitional period applies until 1 January 2015 to PEs that existed before 31 December 2007.

To determine whether a company is a CFC, the steps described below must be followed.

It first must be determined whether the company is controlled by Finnish residents. If not, the CFC rules do not apply. Under the act, a company is controlled by Finnish residents if residents of Finland for tax purposes own more than 50% of the share capital or the voting shares of the company, or if certain other circumstances exist.

If the company is controlled by Finnish residents, the income of the company must be analyzed. The CFC rules do not apply to income derived from the following:

- Industrial production or similar production activity
- Shipping
- Sales or marketing activity regarding the first two categories of activities
- Group companies carrying on any of the activities mentioned above that are resident in the same country as the CFC

If the company is not excluded from the CFC rules based on the nature of its income, it must be determined if the company is resident for tax purposes in a tax treaty country.

For a company not resident for tax purposes in a tax treaty country, it must be determined if the effective tax rate (the effective tax rate is computed by determining the tax on taxable income calculated according to Finnish tax rules) of the company is at least 3/5 of the Finnish corporate tax rate (effective from 1 January 2014, 20%), or 12%. If it is determined that the effective tax rate is below 12%, the CFC rules apply to the company.

For a company resident in a tax treaty country for tax purposes, if the effective tax rate is below 12%, the theoretical tax rate in the treaty country (corporate income tax rate according to the tax law of the country) must be determined. If the theoretical tax rate is at least 75% of the corporate tax rate in Finland (20%), or 15%, it must be determined whether the company has taken advantage of any special tax reliefs.

Special tax reliefs are reliefs that are not available to all companies in the company's country of residence. These reliefs include reliefs for foreign companies and reliefs for all companies based on location. If the company in a tax treaty country has not taken advantage of special tax reliefs and if the overall tax rate in its home country is at least 15%, the CFC rules do not apply. Such company is not subject to the CFC rules even if the effective tax rate for the company is less than 12%.

If the company has taken advantage of special tax reliefs, it must be determined whether the effective tax rate for the company is at least 12%. If yes, the CFC rules do not apply. However, the

CFC rules do not apply to a company that has taken advantage of special tax reliefs if it is established in the following states:

- An EU or EEA member state, provided that the company is genuinely established in its state of residence and is carrying on genuine economic activities in this state (substance requirement).
- A tax treaty state with sufficient information exchange, excluding countries mentioned in the black list, provided that the company satisfies the substance requirement mentioned above. The black list is a tentative list of tax treaty countries that are considered to have substantially lower corporate income tax rates than Finland. The list includes Barbados, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Under a general anti-avoidance provision in the law, the tax authorities may look through certain transactions.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates in the table below reflect the current double tax treaty rates. As a result of domestic legislation, lower rates may apply. Certain other exceptions may also apply. Please consult your local tax specialist for more information.

	Dividends (aa) %	Interest (w) %	Royalties (cc) %
Argentina	10/15 (b)	15 (ff)	3/5/10/15 (gg)
Armenia	5/15 (b)	5	5/10
Australia	0/5/15 (ll)	0/10 (p)	5
Austria	0/10 (ee)	0	5
Azerbaijan	5/10 (h)	0/10 (mm)	5/10 (z)
Barbados	5/15 (f)	5	0/5 (c)
Belarus	5/15 (b)	5	5
Belgium	5/15 (b)	0/10 (nn)	0/5 (c)
Bosnia- Herzegovina (v)	5/15 (b)	0	10
Brazil (qq)	20/30	20/30	20/30
Bulgaria	10	0	0/5 (c)
Canada	5/15 (f)	0/10 (mm)	0/10 (e)
China	5/10 (b)	10	10
Croatia (v)	5/15 (b)	0	10
Cyprus	5/15 (f)	0	0
Czech Republic	5/15 (b)	0	0/1/5/10 (hh)
Denmark	0/15 (ee)	0	0
Egypt	10	0	25
Estonia	5/15	10	5/10 (x)
France	0	0/10 (p)	0
Georgia	0/5/10 (y)	0	0
Germany	10/15	0	0/5 (c)
Greece	13	10	0/10 (c)
Hungary	5/15 (b)	0	0/5 (c)
Iceland	0/15 (ee)	0	0
India	10	0/10 (q)	10
Indonesia	10/15 (b)	10	10/15 (g)
Ireland	0	0	0
Israel	5/15 (f)	10	10

	Dividends (aa)	Interest (w)	Royalties (cc)
	%	%	%
Italy	10/15 (rr)	0/15 (mm)	0/5 (j)
Japan	10/15 (k)	10	10
Kazakhstan	5/15 (f)	10	0/10 (ss)
Korea (South)	10/15 (b)	10 (i)	10
Kosovo (v)	5/15 (b)	0	10
Kyrgyzstan	5/15 (b)	0/10 (tt)	5
Latvia	5/15 (b)	10	5/10 (x)
Lithuania	5/15 (b)	10	5/10 (x)
Luxembourg	5/15 (b)	0	0/5
Macedonia	0/15 (u)	10	0
Malaysia	5/15 (ee)	15 (i)	5
Malta	5/15 (b)	0	0
Mexico	0	0/10/15	10
Moldova	5/15 (b)	0/5	3/7
Montenegro (v)	5/15 (b)	0	10
Morocco	15	10	10
Netherlands	0/15 (n)	0	0
New Zealand	15	10	10
Norway	0/15 (ee)	0	0
Pakistan	12/15/20 (ii)	10/15 (p)	10
Philippines	20/30	0/15 (mm)	15/25 (m)
Poland	5/15 (b)	0/5 (uu)	5
Portugal	10/15 (b)	15	10
Romania	0/5 (d)	0/5	2.5/5 (l)
Russian Federation	5/12 (s)	0	0
Serbia (v)	5/15 (b)	0	10
Singapore	5/10 (f)	5	5
Slovak Republic	5/15 (b)	0	0/1/5/10 (pp)
Slovenia	5/15 (b)	5	5
South Africa	5/15 (ee)	0	0
Spain	10/15 (b)	10	5
Sri Lanka	15	10 (i)	10
Sweden	0/15 (ee)	0	0
Switzerland	0/10 (ee)	0	0
Tajikistan	5/15 (b)	0/10 (uu)	0
Tanzania	20	15	20
Thailand	15/20/30 (o)	10/25 (p)	15
Turkey	15/20 (b)	15	10
Ukraine	5/15 (a)	0/5/10	0/5/10 (dd)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0
United States	0/5/15 (f)(r)	0	0
Uruguay	5/15 (b)	10	5/10 (oo)
Uzbekistan	5/15 (f)	0/5 (jj)	0/5/10 (kk)
Vietnam	5/10/15 (bb)	10	10
Zambia	5/15 (b)	15	0/5/15 (t)
Non-treaty countries	20	20	20

- (a) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 20% of the payer.
- (b) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 25% of the payer.
- (c) The rate is 0% for royalties received for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting.

- (d) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 15% of the payer.
- (e) Copyright royalties for the production or reproduction of any literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work (other than motion picture films) are exempt from tax.
- (f) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a company owning at least 10% of the voting power of the payer.
- (g) The rate is 10% for royalties for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including films and tapes; otherwise, the rate is 15%.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 25% and more than EUR200,000 of the capital of the payer.
- (i) Interest on certain loans is exempt from withholding.
- (j) The rate is 0% for royalties received for the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work, excluding cinematographic films or films and tapes for television or radio broadcasting.
- (k) The 10% rate applies if the recipient has owned at least 25% of the voting rights of the payer for at least six months before the end of the payer's fiscal year. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (l) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use of computer software and for equipment leasing.
- (m) The rate is 15% for royalties paid by an enterprise registered with and engaged in preferred areas of activities, for royalties for cinematographic films or tapes for television or broadcasting, and for royalties for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work.
- (n) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 5% of the payer.
- (o) The 20% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a corporation that owns at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to dividends paid by industrial enterprises to recipients described in the preceding sentence. Otherwise the domestic rates of 20% or 30% apply.
- (p) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a financial institution.
- (q) A lower tax rate applies in certain cases. Please consult the tax treaty.
- (r) The 0% rate applies if the receiving company owns at least 80% of the voting power of the paying company for at least 12 months and qualifies under certain provisions of the limitation-on-benefits article of the treaty.
- (s) The 5% rate applies if, at the time the dividend is payable, the recipient of the dividends owns at least 30% of the share capital of the payer and has invested in the payer foreign capital in excess of USD100,000. The 12% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works. The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of cinematographic films and tapes and films for television or radio broadcasting. The 15% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (u) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends owns at least 10% of the voting rights of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (v) Finland is honoring the Yugoslavia treaty with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia.
- (w) Under Finnish domestic law, interest paid to nonresidents is generally exempt from tax.
- (x) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (y) The 0% rate applies if, at the time the dividend is payable, the recipient of the dividends owns at least 50% of the share capital of the payer and has invested in the payer foreign capital of EUR2 million or more. The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends owns at least 10% of the share capital of the payer and has invested in the payer foreign capital in excess of EUR100,000. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (z) The rate is 10% for royalties received for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting. For other royalties, the rate is 5%.
- (aa) No withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to a parent company resident in another EU country if the recipient of the dividends satisfies the following conditions:
 - It holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer.
 - The recipient of the dividend is a company in a form mentioned in the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.

Companies resident in EU or EEA states are generally eligible for the tax exemption for dividends under the same conditions as comparable Finnish companies if the Finnish withholding taxes cannot be credited in the company's state of residence.

- (bb) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 70% of the share capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 25%, but less than 70%, of the share capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (cc) No withholding tax is imposed on royalties paid to nonresidents if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
- The beneficial owner of the royalties is a company resident in another EU country or a permanent establishment located in another EU country of a company resident in an EU country.
 - The recipient is subject to income tax in its home country.
 - The company paying the royalties, or the company whose permanent establishment is deemed to be the payer, is an associated company of the company receiving the royalties, or of the company whose permanent establishment is deemed to be the recipient.
- A company is an associated company of another company if any of the following apply:
- The first company has a direct minimum holding of 25% in the capital of the second company.
 - The second company has a direct minimum holding of 25% in the capital of the first company.
 - A third company has a direct minimum holding of 25% in both the capital of the first company and the capital of the second company.
- (dd) The 0% rate applies to royalties for software programs, patents, models or drawings. The 5% rate applies to other industrial royalties. The 10% rate applies to royalties for literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting.
- (ee) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 10% of the payer.
- (ff) A lower rate applies in certain circumstances. Please consult the tax treaty.
- (gg) The 3% rate applies to royalties paid to a news agency. The 5% rate applies to artistic royalties. The 10% rate applies to industrial royalties. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (hh) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting. The 1% rate applies to amounts paid under financial leases of equipment. The 5% rate applies to amounts paid under operating leases of equipment and computer software. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (ii) The 12% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a corporation owning at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a corporation owning less than 25% of the payer. The 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (jj) The 0% rate applies in certain circumstances. Please consult the tax treaty.
- (kk) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or right to use, computer software, patents, designs, models or plans. The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, secret formulas or processes, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (know-how). The 10% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or right to use, trademarks and copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, and films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting.
- (ll) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 10% of the payer's voting rights. The 0% rate applies if the Australian company has held at least 80% of the Finnish company's voting power for at least 12 months and meets certain other conditions.
- (mm) The lower rate applies to, among other interest payments, interest paid by public bodies.
- (nn) The lower rate applies to, among other interest payments, interest on current accounts and on advance payments between banks.
- (oo) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or software. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
- The use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, and films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting
 - The use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes
 - Information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience

- (pp) Copyright royalties are exempt from withholding tax. The 1% rate applies to royalties paid for finance leases of equipment. The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for operating leases of equipment, or for the use of, or the right to use, cinematographic films, films and tapes for television or radio broadcasting, or computer software. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs, plans, formulas or processes, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (qq) A tax treaty is in force between Finland and Brazil. However, the tax-sparing articles of the treaty applied only for the first 10 years since the signing of the treaty. This period ended on 25 December 2007.
- (rr) The lower rate applies if the Italian company holds directly more than 50% of the capital in the Finnish company.
- (ss) The beneficial owner of royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment may elect to be taxed, in the contracting state in which such royalties arise, as if the equipment were effectively connected with a permanent establishment in that state. In such case the provisions of Article 7 (Business income) of the treaty apply to the income and deductions attributable to such equipment.
- (tt) The 0% rate applies if the interest is paid to the state or a local authority thereof, to the national bank, or to an institution of which the capital is wholly owned by the government.
- (uu) The lower rate applies to loans granted by banks.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	33½ (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0/15/33½ (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	
Branches of European Union/ European Economic Area Companies	0
Branches of Other Companies	33½
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	30/55 (c)(d)(e)
Interest	0/50 (c)(f)(g)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	33½/50 (c)(f)(g)
Branch Remittance Tax	30 (h)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	1 (i)
Carryforward	Unlimited (j)

- (a) For resident companies, surtaxes are imposed on the corporate income tax and capital gains tax. For details, see Section B.
- (b) For details concerning these rates, see Section B.
- (c) These are the withholding tax rates under French domestic law. Tax treaties may reduce or eliminate the withholding taxes.
- (d) Under the European Union (EU) Parent-Subsidiary Directive, dividends distributed by a French subsidiary to an EU parent company are exempt from withholding tax, if, among other conditions, the recipient holds or commits to hold at least 10% of the subsidiary's shares for at least two years.
- (e) The withholding tax rate is 55% for distributed profits paid into uncooperative states.
- (f) No withholding tax is imposed on interest and royalties paid between associated companies of different EU member states if certain conditions are met. For details, see Section B.
- (g) The withholding tax rate is 50% for interest on qualifying borrowings and royalties paid into uncooperative states.

- (h) Branch remittance tax may be reduced or eliminated by double tax treaties. It is not imposed on French branches of companies that are resident in EU member states and are subject to tax in their home countries.
- (i) Losses carried back may not exceed EUR1 million.
- (j) The amount of losses used in a given year may not exceed EUR1 million plus 50% of the taxable profit exceeding this limit for such year.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate tax. The taxation of French companies is based on a territorial principle. As a result, French companies carrying on a trade or business outside France are generally not taxed in France on the related profits and cannot take into account the related losses. However, under the French controlled foreign company (CFC) rules contained in Article 209 B of the French Tax Code, income earned by a French enterprise through a foreign enterprise may be taxed in France if such income is subject to an effective tax rate that is 50% lower than the French effective tax rate on similar income (for further details, see Section E). French companies are companies registered in France, regardless of the nationality of the shareholders and companies that have their place of effective management in France. Foreign companies carrying on an activity in France are subject to French corporate tax on their French-source profits.

Profits derived in France by branches of nonresident companies are deemed to be distributed, normally resulting in the imposition of a branch withholding tax of 30% on after-tax income. This tax is not imposed on the profits of French branches of companies that are resident in EU member states and that are subject to corporate income tax in their home countries. It may be reduced or eliminated by tax treaties. Although branch withholding tax normally applies to undistributed profits, such profits may be exempted from the tax if an application is filed with the tax authorities and if certain requirements are met.

Rates of corporate tax. The standard corporate tax rate is 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

A social security surtax of 3.3% is assessed on the corporate tax. This surtax is imposed on the portion of corporate tax due exceeding EUR763,000 before offsetting the tax credits granted under tax treaties (see *Foreign tax relief*). The 3.3% surtax does not apply to companies whose annual turnover is lower than EUR7,630,000 if at least 75% of the company is owned by individuals or by companies that themselves satisfy these conditions.

Members of consolidated groups must take into account the global turnover of the group to determine whether they reach the EUR7,630,000 threshold mentioned above.

In addition, a temporary additional surtax is assessed on the corporate tax for companies with turnover exceeding EUR250 million. For fiscal years ending from 31 December 2011 to 31 December 2013, such temporary additional surtax was computed at a 5% rate. Under the 2014 Finance Bill, the rate is increased to 10.7% for fiscal years ending between 31 December 2013 and 30 December 2015.

Taking into account the social security surtax, the marginal effective rate of French corporate income tax is 34.43% (33.33% + 1.1%). If the temporary contribution also applies, this rate is increased to 38%.

A reduced corporate tax rate of 15% applies to the first EUR38,120 of the profits of small and medium-sized enterprises if certain conditions are met, including the following:

- The turnover of the company is less than EUR7,630,000.
- At least 75% of the company is owned by individuals or by companies that themselves satisfy this condition and the above condition.

The minimum tax is eliminated, effective from 1 January 2014.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived from the sale of fixed assets by French companies are subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate of 33.33% (34.43% including the 3.3% social security surtax).

Capital gains derived from the sale of qualifying participations are exempt from tax. Qualifying participations must satisfy both of the following conditions:

- They must be considered to be *titres de participation* (specific class of shares for accounting purposes that enables the shareholder to have a controlling interest) or be eligible for the dividend participation exemption regime.
- They must have been held for at least two years before their sale.

However, for tax years closed on or after 31 December 2012 the corporate income tax applies to 12% of the gross capital gains realized on qualifying participations. As a result, the effective tax rate on such gains is 4%.

Capital losses incurred with respect to such qualifying participations may no longer be offset against capital gains. Long-term capital losses existing as of the closing date of the tax year preceding the first tax year beginning on or after 1 January 2007 are forfeited.

A reduced 15% tax rate applies to the following:

- Capital gains derived from sales of shares in venture mutual funds (FCPRs) and venture capital investment companies (SCRs), if these shares have been held for a period of at least five years
- Income derived from the licensing of patents or patentable rights
- Capital gains realized on patents or patentable rights held for at least two years, unless the disposal takes place between related companies

Long-term capital losses relating to interests qualifying for the 15% category may only be offset against long-term capital gains corresponding to the same category.

The reduced rates also apply to various distributions made by venture mutual funds (FCPRs) and venture capital investment companies (SCRs).

Capital gains derived from sales of participating interests in companies that are predominantly real-estate companies are subject to tax at the standard rate of 33.33%. For listed real-estate companies, the rate is reduced to 19%.

Administration. In general, companies must file a tax return within three months following the end of their financial year.

Corporate income tax is prepaid in four installments. Companies that have their financial year ending on 31 December must pay the installments on 15 March, 15 June, 15 September and 15 December. The balance of corporate tax is due by 15 April of the following year. Other companies must pay the balance of corporate tax due within four months following the end of their financial year. The rules governing the payment of corporate income tax also apply to the payment of the 3.3% surtax.

Companies that generated a turnover exceeding EUR15 million (excluding value-added tax [VAT]) during the preceding year must file their corporate income tax and VAT returns electronically. If a company does not comply with this requirement, a 0.2% penalty is imposed. Other companies may elect to file such returns electronically.

In general, late payment and late filing are subject to a 10% penalty. If additional tax is payable as a result of a reassessment of tax, interest is charged at 0.4% per month (4.8% per year). Many exceptions and specific rules apply to interest and penalties.

Dividends. Dividends paid by French companies no longer carry a tax credit (*avoir fiscal*). However, under the parent-subsidiary regime, dividends received by French companies or French branches of nonresident companies are exempt from corporate income tax, except for a 5% service charge computed on the gross dividend income (net dividend income and foreign tax credits) and added back to the recipient's taxable income. Effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2011, dividends received from a subsidiary established in an uncooperative country (as defined in Article 238-0 A of the French Tax Code; see Section E) are excluded from the parent-subsidiary regime.

The parent-subsidiary regime applies if the recipient holds at least 5% of the share capital of the distributing company.

In general, a 30% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to nonresidents. This tax may be reduced or eliminated by tax treaties. In addition, under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive, dividends distributed by French subsidiaries to EU parent companies are exempt from withholding tax, if, among other conditions, the recipient holds 10% or more of the shares of the subsidiary for at least two years.

The withholding tax rate is increased to 55% for distributed profits paid into uncooperative states (see Section E).

A new 3% tax applies to distributions paid on or after 17 August 2012 by dividend or deemed dividend distributing entities (including French branches of foreign companies that are deemed to distribute their yearly profits). It applies to all French or foreign companies that are liable for corporate income tax in France, excluding collective-investment vehicles (CIVs). Exemptions to this tax concern distributions made within French tax consolidated groups, distributions paid in stock and other distributions from specific entities.

This tax must be paid together with the first advance payment of corporate income tax following the distribution payment.

For dividends paid on or after 17 August 2012, withholding tax no longer applies to profits derived from stock, interests or assimilated shares distributed to CIVs created under foreign law and located in an EU member state or in a state that has signed a treaty with France that includes an administrative assistance provision aimed at combating tax fraud. However, to benefit from the withholding tax exemption, foreign CIVs must meet the same definition as French CIVs. In addition, a 15% withholding tax applies to distributions of income exempt from corporate income tax that are made by French real estate investment trusts (so-called SIICs and SPPICAVs) paid to French or foreign CIVs.

Withholding taxes on interest and royalties. Under French domestic law, withholding tax is no longer imposed on interest paid to nonresidents. However, a 50% domestic withholding tax is imposed on interest on qualifying borrowings paid into uncooperative states (see Section E).

A 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % withholding tax is imposed on royalties and certain fees paid to nonresidents.

However, as a result of the implementation of EU Directive 2003/49/EC, withholding tax on interest and qualifying royalties paid between “associated companies” subject to corporate income tax of different EU member states was abolished. A company is an “associated company” of a second company if any of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The first company has maintained a direct minimum holding of 25% in the capital of the second company for at least two years at the time of the payment or commits itself to maintain such holding for a two-year period.
- The second company has maintained a direct minimum holding of 25% in the capital of the first company for at least two years or commits itself to maintain the holding for the two-year period.
- A third company has maintained a direct minimum holding of 25% in the capital of both the first and second companies for at least two years or commits itself to maintain such holding for a two-year period.

In these three situations, if the company chooses to undertake to keep the shares for at least two years, it must appoint a tax representative in France who would retrospectively pay the withholding tax if the shares are sold before the end of the two-year period.

Domestic withholding tax on royalties may be reduced or eliminated by tax treaties.

Foreign tax relief. In general, French domestic law does not allow a foreign tax credit; income subject to foreign tax and not exempt from French tax under the territoriality principle is taxable net of the foreign tax paid. However, most tax treaties provide for a tax credit that generally corresponds to withholding taxes on passive income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The assessment is based on financial statements prepared according to French generally accepted accounting principles, subject to certain adjustments.

Deductibility of interest. In general, interest payments are fully deductible. However, certain restrictions are imposed.

Interest accrued by a French entity with respect to loans from its direct shareholders may be deducted from the borrower's taxable income only if the following two conditions are satisfied:

- The share capital of the borrower is fully paid-up.
- The interest rate does not exceed the average interest rate on loans with an initial duration of more than two years granted by banks to French companies.

The above restriction also applies to interest paid outside France by international treasury pools established in France.

Under thin-capitalization rules, related-party interest is tax-deductible only if it meets both an arm's-length test and a thin-capitalization test. These tests are applied on a stand-alone basis by each borrowing company. Effective from 1 January 2011, the thin-capitalization rules are extended to interest paid to third parties on the portion of the debt that is guaranteed by a related party, or by a party whose commitment is guaranteed by a related party of the French borrowing entity.

Under the arm's-length test, the interest rate is capped to the higher of the following two rates:

- The average annual interest rate on loans granted by financial institutions that carry a floating rate and have a minimum term of two years
- The interest rate at which the company could have borrowed from any unrelated financial institution, such as a bank, in similar circumstances (that is, the market rate)

The portion of interest that exceeds the higher of the above two thresholds is not tax-deductible and must be added back to the company's taxable income for the relevant financial year.

The thin-capitalization test may limit the deductibility of interest payments even if the amount of the interest expense complies with the arm's-length test described above. Under the thin-capitalization test, the interest paid in excess of the three following thresholds is not tax-deductible:

- The debt-to-equity ratio threshold, which is calculated in accordance with a formula. For the purposes of this formula, A is the amount of interest that meets the arm's-length test, B equals 150% of the net equity of the borrower at either the beginning or the end of the financial year, and C equals the total indebtedness of the French borrowing company resulting from borrowing from related companies. The following is the formula:

$$\frac{A \times B}{C}$$

- The earnings threshold, which equals 25% of the adjusted current income. The adjusted current income is the operating profit before the deduction of tax, related-party interest, depreciation and amortization, and certain specified lease rents.
- The interest income threshold, which equals the amount of interest received by the French company from related companies.

If the interest that is considered to be tax-deductible under the arm's-length test exceeds each of the three above thresholds, the

portion of the interest that exceeds the highest of the above thresholds is not tax-deductible unless the excess amount is lower than EUR150,000.

The nondeductible portion of interest is added back to the taxable income of the borrowing entity. However, it can be carried forward for deduction in subsequent financial years. A 5% annual reduction of the interest balance that is carried forward applies beginning with the second subsequent financial year.

The thresholds that limit the deductibility of interest do not apply if the French borrowing company can demonstrate that the consolidated debt-to-equity ratio of its group is higher than the debt-to-equity ratio of the French borrowing company on a stand-alone basis (based on its statutory accounts). In determining the consolidated debt-to-equity ratio of the group, French and non-French affiliated companies and consolidated net equity and consolidated group indebtedness (excluding intercompany debt) must be taken into account.

In the context of a tax-consolidated group, excess interest that is not tax-deductible under the thin-capitalization test cannot be carried forward by the company that has incurred the excess interest. Only the head of the tax group may carry forward the excess interest.

The deduction of interest related to the acquisition of qualifying participations is limited for companies that have qualifying participations worth more than EUR1 million if the company does not demonstrate that it effectively makes the decisions concerning these investments and that it has effective control or influence over the acquired company. The nondeductible portion is computed by applying the ratio of the acquisition price to the debts of the acquiring company. The limitation applies to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2012, and to the eight years following the acquisition. Consequently, it may apply to existing loans. This limitation does not apply if the debt is not connected to the acquisition or if the group debt-to-equity ratio is higher than the ratio of the French borrowing company.

In addition, the 2013 Finance Bill introduced a general interest deduction cap based on the amount of the net financial expenses incurred during a fiscal year (that is, the financial expenses reduced by financial income). Only 85% of the net financial interest incurred in the 2012 and 2013 fiscal years is deductible. The percentage is reduced to 75% for expenses incurred in the 2014 fiscal year and future years. For purposes of this rule, financial expenses (or income) are any amounts that are accrued in remuneration for monies put at the disposal of the company (or by the company to another party). For a tax-consolidated group, the interest cap applies to the net financial expenses of the tax group (excluding intercompany transactions). This provision applies to all entities subject to corporate income tax in France, including permanent establishments of foreign companies. However, it does not apply if the net financial expenses incurred by the company or by the tax group during a fiscal year are below EUR3 million.

The 2014 Finance Bill introduced a new limitation on the deductibility of interest accrued to related-party lenders. Under this measure, the tax deduction is disallowed if the French taxpayer

cannot prove, at the request of the French tax authorities, that the related lender is liable to corporate income tax on such interest that is at least 25% of the corporate income tax that would have been due had the lender been established in France. These new rules apply to fiscal years ending on or after 25 September 2013.

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost must be determined under a weighted-average cost price method. A first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis is also generally acceptable, but a last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis is not permitted.

Reserves. In determining accounting profit, companies must book certain reserves, such as reserves for a decrease in the value of assets, risk of loss or expenses. These reserves are normally deductible for tax purposes. In addition, the law provides for the deduction of special reserves, including reserves for foreign investments and price increases.

For fiscal years closed on or after 31 December 2012, a new tax of 7% applies to sums placed in the capitalization reserve for insurance companies. The tax is deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

Capital allowances. In general, assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. However, new qualifying industrial assets are generally depreciated using the declining-balance method.

Depreciable assets composed of various parts with different characteristics must be depreciated on a separate basis (these assets must be split into a principal component or structure on the one hand and into additional components on the other hand). The depreciable amount of each asset must be spread out over its likely useful life for the company, which corresponds to the time period during which the company may expect to derive a profit from it. The depreciation method applied to each asset (straight-line method or accelerated method) must also be consistent with the pace at which the company expects to derive a profit from the asset.

Periodic assessment of the residual value of each component must be conducted to establish a (non-tax deductible) provision for impairment if needed.

For tax purposes, the depreciation of assets that have not been split into components and the depreciation of the asset's principal that has been split into components can be spread out over the useful life commonly accepted in business practices. This rule does not apply to buildings acquired by real estate investment companies. The following are some of the acceptable straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial buildings	2 to 5
Industrial buildings	5
Office equipment	10 to 20
Motor vehicles	20 to 25
Plant and machinery	5 to 10*

* These are the general rates. Alternatively, new plant and machinery may be depreciated using the declining-balance method at rates generally ranging from 12.5% to 50%.

Certain specified assets may be depreciated using accelerated depreciation methods. For example, pollution-control buildings completed before 1 January 2006, as well as qualifying software, may be fully depreciated over a 12-month period. Land and works of art are not depreciable. Intangible assets are depreciable if the company can anticipate that the profits derived from the assets will end at a fixed date. In general, goodwill is not depreciable.

Relief for tax losses. Losses incurred for financial years ending after 31 December 2003 may be carried forward indefinitely. However, for fiscal years closed on or after 31 December 2012, the amount of losses used in a given year may not exceed EUR1 million plus 50% of the taxable profit above that amount for such fiscal year.

In addition, enterprises subject to corporate tax may carry back losses against undistributed profits from the prior fiscal year. The carryback results in a credit equal to the loss multiplied by the current corporate tax rate, but losses carried back may not exceed EUR1 million. The credit may be used to reduce corporate income tax payable during the following five years with the balance being refunded at the end of the fifth year. A significant change in the company's activity, particularly an addition or a termination of a business that infers a decrease of 50% or more of either the revenue or the average headcount and fixed assets, may jeopardize the loss carryover and carryback.

Groups of companies. Related companies subject to corporate tax may elect to form a tax-consolidated group. Under the tax-consolidation regime, the parent company files a consolidated return and pays tax based on the net taxable income of companies included in the consolidated group. The group includes the French subsidiaries in which the parent has a direct or indirect shareholding of at least 95% and for which the parent company has elected tax consolidation for a 5-year period.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	2.1/5.5/10/20
Territorial Economic Contribution; replaced the Business Activity Tax (Taxe professionnelle); capped to a certain amount of the value added by the company; maximum rate	3
Social security contributions, on gross salary (approximate percentages); paid by	
Employer	35 to 45
Employee	18 to 23
General social security tax (<i>contribution sociale généralisée</i> , or CSG) on active income	7.5
General social security tax on patrimonial and financial income (for example, income from real estate and securities)	8.2
Social debt repayment tax (<i>contribution remboursement de la dette sociale</i> , or CRDS), on all income	0.5

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Social levy on patrimonial and financial income (including 1.1% contribution and 0.3% surtax)	3.6
Exceptional solidarity surtax; on remuneration granted to an employee or director exceeding EUR1 million for 2013 and 2014; imposed on all legal entities, firms, sole proprietorships and unincorporated companies having a business in France that pays such remuneration	50
Registration duty	
On sales of shares in stock companies (including <i>sociétés anonymes, sociétés par actions simplifiées</i> and <i>sociétés en commandites par actions</i>), shares of private limited liability companies (<i>sociétés à responsabilité limitée</i> , or SARLs) and interests in general partnerships (<i>sociétés en nom collectif</i> , or SNCs); for sales of shares in stock companies, the tax rate is reduced to 0.1%; intragroup transfers are exempt	3
On sales of goodwill	3 to 5
On sales of professional premises, housing, businesses and shares of companies whose assets primarily consist of real estate	5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. French exchange-control regulations have been eased. French direct investments into foreign countries are now almost completely unrestricted. In general, foreign direct investments in France, except in certain sensitive sectors, are only subject to an administrative declaration. For current operations, such as loans between residents and nonresidents and the opening of foreign bank accounts by French companies, the regulations have been almost totally eliminated.

Payments to residents of tax havens or to uncooperative states or territories. Under Article 238 A of the French Tax Code, interest, royalties and other remuneration paid to a recipient established in a tax haven or on a bank account located in a tax haven are deemed to be fictitious and not at arm's length. As a result, to deduct the amount paid, the French entity must prove that the operation is effective (that it effectively compensates executed services) and is at arm's length. For purposes of the above rules, a privileged tax regime is a regime under which the effective tax paid is 50% lower than the tax that would be paid in France in similar situations.

If these payments are made to a recipient established in an uncooperative country or on a bank account located in an uncooperative country, the French entity must also prove that the operation's principal aim is not to locate the payment in that country. In 2013, countries and territories considered to be uncooperative were Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Guatemala, the Marshall Islands, Montserrat, Nauru and Niue. Effective from 2014, Bermuda and the British Virgin Islands are added to the list.

Transfer pricing. French entities controlled by, or controlling, entities established outside France are taxable in France on any profits transferred directly or indirectly to the entity located abroad

through an increase or decrease in purchase or sale prices or by any other means. A general obligation to provide annual documentation to the tax administration with respect to transfer pricing is imposed on companies.

Under the 2014 Finance Bill, companies are also required to provide as part of the transfer-pricing documentation the tax rulings from foreign tax authorities obtained by associated companies.

Controlled foreign companies. Under Section 209 B of the French Tax Code, if French companies subject to corporate income tax in France have a foreign branch or if they hold, directly or indirectly, an interest (shareholding, voting rights or share in the profits) of at least 50% in any type of structure benefiting from a privileged tax regime in its home country (the shareholding threshold is reduced to 5% if more than 50% of the foreign entity is held by French companies acting in concert or by entities controlled by the French company), the profits of this foreign entity or enterprise are subject to corporate income tax in France. If the foreign profits have been realized by a legal entity, they are taxed as a deemed distribution in the hands of the French company. If the profits have been realized by an enterprise (an establishment or a branch), these profits are taxed as profits of the French company if the tax treaty between France and the relevant foreign state allows the application of Section 209 B of the French Tax Code.

For the purpose of the above rules, a privileged tax regime is a regime under which the effective tax paid is 50% lower than the tax that would be paid in France in similar situations (such a foreign company is known as a controlled foreign company [CFC]). Tax paid by a CFC in its home country may be credited against French corporate income tax.

CFC rules do not apply to profits derived from entities established in an EU member state unless the French tax authorities establish that the use of the foreign entity is an artificial scheme that is driven solely by French tax avoidance purposes.

Similarly, the CFC rules do not apply if the profits of the foreign entity are derived from an activity effectively performed in the country of establishment. For fiscal years closed on or after 31 December 2012, the concerned company must demonstrate that the establishment of the subsidiary in a tax-favorable jurisdiction has mainly a nontax purpose and effect by proving that the subsidiary mainly carries out an actual industrial or commercial activity.

Debt-to-equity rules. For a discussion on the restrictions imposed on the deductibility of interest payments, including the thin-capitalization rules, see Section C.

Headquarters and logistics centers. The French tax authorities issue rulings that grant special tax treatment to headquarters companies and logistics centers companies. These companies are subject to corporate income tax at the normal rate on a tax base corresponding generally to 6% to 10% of annual operating expenses, depending on the company's size, functions assumed and risks borne. In addition, certain employee allowances are exempt from income tax.

Reorganizations. On election by the companies involved, mergers, spin-offs, split-offs and dissolutions without liquidation may qualify for a special rollover regime.

Tax credit for research and development. To encourage investments in research and development (R&D), the tax credit for R&D expenditure equals 30% of qualifying expenses related to operations of R&D (qualifying expenses equal the sum of 75% of the depreciation of fixed assets used in the research activity and 50% of staff expenses related to research) up to EUR100 million, and 5% for such expenses above EUR100 million. The rate is increased to 40% for the first year and to 35% for the following year for companies that benefit from the tax credit for the first time or that did not benefit from the regime for the five years preceding their request for the credit.

A ruling issued in April 2008 confirmed the eligibility of recharged R&D expenses.

Special tax credit. A special tax credit called the Tax Credit for Competitiveness and Employment (Crédit d'impôt pour la compétitivité et l'emploi, or CICE) has been introduced for fiscal years closed on or after 31 December 2013. It is computed on the basis of salaries that are below 2.5 times the minimum wage. The rate is 4% for 2013 and 6% for 2014 and future years. Higher wages do not give rise to the CICE, even for the amount under the threshold.

Tax audits. Effective from 1 January 2014, all companies will be required to maintain their accounting records in an electronic form when French tax authorities carry out a tax audit.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table is for illustrative purposes only.

	Dividends %	Interest (e)(g) %	Royalties (e) %
Albania	5/15	10	5
Algeria	5/15	0/10	5/10
Argentina	15	20	18
Armenia	5/15	10	5/10
Australia	0/5/15	0/10	5
Austria	0/15 (a)	0	0
Azerbaijan	10	10	5/10
Bahrain	0	0	0
Bangladesh	10/15	10	10
Belarus	15	0/10	0
Belgium	0/10/15 (a)	15	0
Benin	25	0/18	0
Bolivia	15	15	15
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5/15	0	10
Botswana	5/12	10	10
Brazil	15	10/15	10/15/25
Bulgaria	5/15	0	5
Burkina Faso	25	18	0
Cameroon	15	0/15	0/7.5/15
Canada (b)	5/15	0/10	0/10
Central African Republic	25	18	0

	Dividends %	Interest (e)(g) %	Royalties (e) %
Chile	15	5/15	5/10
China (d)	10	10	10
Congo (Republic of)	15/20	0	15
Côte d'Ivoire	15	0/15	10/33½
Croatia	0/15	0	0
Cyprus	10/15 (a)	0/10	0/5
Czech Republic	0/10 (a)	0	0/5/10
Ecuador	15	10/15	15
Egypt	0	15	15
Estonia	5/15 (a)	0/10	5/10
Ethiopia	10	5	7.5
Finland	0 (a)	0/10	0
Gabon	15	0/10	0/10
Georgia	0/5/10	0	0
Germany	5/15 (a)	0	0
Ghana	5/15	10	10
Greece	0/25 (a)	12	5
Guinea	15	0/10	0/10
Hong Kong	10	10	10
Hungary	5/15 (a)	0	0
Iceland	5/15	0	0
India (h)	10/15	10/15	10/20
Indonesia	10/15	10/15	10
Iran	15/20	15	0/10
Ireland	10/15 (a)	0	0
Israel	5/15	5/10	0/10
Italy	5/15 (a)	0/10	0/5
Jamaica	10/15	10	10
Japan	0/5/10	0/10	0
Jordan	5/15	0/15	5/15/25
Kazakhstan	5/15	0/10	10
Kenya	10	12	10
Korea (South)	10/15	0/10	10
Kuwait	0	0	0
Latvia	5/15 (a)	10	5/10
Lebanon	0	0	33½
Libya	5/10	0	0/10
Lithuania	5/15 (a)	10	5/10
Luxembourg	5/15 (a)	0	0
Macedonia	0/15	0	0
Madagascar	15/25	15	10/15
Malawi	10/25	18	0
Malaysia	5/15	15	10
Mali	25	18	0/33½
Malta	5/15 (a)	0/10	0/10
Mauritania	25	18	0/33½
Mauritius	5/15	0	0/15
Mayotte	25	12	0
Mexico	0/5/15	0/5/10	0/10
Monaco	0	0	0
Mongolia	5/15	10	0/5
Montenegro	5/15	0	0
Morocco	0/15	10/15	5/10/33½
Namibia	5/15	10	0/10
Netherlands	5/15 (a)	10	0

	Dividends %	Interest (e)(g) %	Royalties (e) %
New Caledonia	5/15	0	0/10
New Zealand	15	10	10
Niger	15/25	0/18	0/33½
Nigeria	12.5/15	12.5	12.5
Norway	0/15	0	0
Oman	0	0	0
Pakistan	10/15	10	10
Panama (j)	5/15	5	5
Philippines	10/15	0/15	15
Poland	5/15 (a)	0	0/10
Portugal	15 (a)	12	5
Qatar	0	0	0
Romania	10	10	10
Russian Federation	5/10/15	0	0
St. Martin	0/15	0/10	0
St. Pierre and Miquelon	5/15	0	0/10
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0
Senegal	15	0/15	0/15
Singapore	10/15	0/10	0
Slovak Republic	10	0	0/5
Slovenia	0/15	0/5	0/5
South Africa	5/15	0	0
Spain	0/15 (a)	0/10	0/5
Sri Lanka	15	0/10	0/10
Sweden	0/15 (a)	0	0
Switzerland	0/15	0	5
Syria	0/15	0/10	15
Taiwan	0/10	0/10	10
Tajikistan	15	10	0
Thailand	15/20	3/10	0/5/15
Togo	25	18	0
Trinidad and Tobago	10/15	10	0/10
Tunisia	25	12	5/10/15/20
Turkey	15/20	15	10
Turkmenistan	15	10	0
Ukraine	0/5/15	0/2/10	0/10
USSR (c)	15	10	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0/15 (a)	0	0
United States	0/5/15	0	0
Uzbekistan	5/10	0/5	0
Venezuela	0/15	0/5	5
Vietnam	5/15	0	10
Yugoslavia (f)	5/15	0	0
Zambia	10/25	18	0
Zimbabwe	10/15	10	10
Non-treaty countries	30/55 (i)	0/50 (i)	33½

- (a) Dividends paid by French companies to parent companies located in other EU member states are exempt from withholding tax if the parent company makes a commitment to hold at least 10% of the distributing company for an uninterrupted period of at least two years. However, the Finland treaty provides that all dividends are exempt from withholding tax.

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- (b) Withholding tax rates of 5%/15% (dividends), 0%/10% (interest) and 0%/10% (royalties) apply with respect to Quebec.
 - (c) France has agreed with Turkmenistan to apply the France-USSR tax treaty. France applies the France-USSR tax treaty to Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan.
 - (d) The tax treaty between France and China does not apply to the Hong Kong SAR.
 - (e) As a result of the implementation of EU Directive 2003/49/EC, withholding tax on interest and royalties paid between associated companies of different EU states is abolished if certain conditions are met (see Section B).
 - (f) France is honoring the France-Yugoslavia treaty with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia.
 - (g) The French domestic law applies. As a result, the rate is 0% under normal circumstances. The rates listed for interest in the table are the treaty rates.
 - (h) The general rates under the treaty are 15% on dividends and interest and 20% on royalties. However, these rates are reduced in practice according to a “most-favored-nation” clause.
 - (i) The 50% and 55% rates apply only to payments made into uncooperative countries (see Section E).
 - (j) This treaty is effective from 1 January 2013.

Gabon

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25/30/35 (a)(b)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25/30/35 (c)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10/15/20 (d)
Interest	10 (e)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10 (f)
Payments for Services	10 (g)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (h)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) The minimum tax is 1% of turnover (unless exempt). See Section B for details.
- (b) Oil companies' subcontractors with a permanent establishment in Gabon are subject to tax on taxable turnover. The tax rate for these subcontractors is currently 8.68% (see Section D).
- (c) In certain circumstances, the tax is deferred (see Section B).
- (d) The rate is 10% if the parent-subsidiary regime applies. The 15% rate applies to resident and nonresident legal entities. The 20% rate applies to payments made to resident and nonresident individuals.
- (e) This 10% rate applies to interest paid to resident and nonresident individuals and nonresident legal entities, excluding interest on bonds.
- (f) This withholding tax applies to payments to nonresidents.
- (g) This withholding tax applies to payments made by resident companies to nonresidents for services, including professional services, rendered or used in Gabon.
- (h) This tax applies if the profits are remitted to the head office.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Gabonese companies are taxed on the territoriality principle. As a result, Gabonese companies carrying on a trade or business outside Gabon are not taxed in Gabon on the related profits. Gabonese companies are those registered in Gabon, regardless of the nationality of the shareholders or where the companies are managed and controlled. Foreign companies with activities in Gabon are subject to Gabonese corporate tax on Gabonese-source profits.

Tax rates. Under the 2013 Financial Act, the standard corporate income tax rate is reduced to 30%. However, oil and mining companies are still subject to tax at a rate of 35%. The reduced corporate tax rate of 25% applies to a limited number of companies. The minimum corporate tax payable is 1% of annual turnover, but not less than XAF1 million. The base for the calculation of the minimum corporate tax is the global turnover realized during the tax year. An exemption from the minimum corporate tax applies to the following companies:

- Companies exempt from corporate income tax, as provided in the general tax code
- New businesses
- Newly incorporated companies or legal entities, for their first two years, regardless of their activities

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the regular corporate rate. The tax, however, can be deferred if all of the proceeds are used to acquire new fixed assets in Gabon within three years or in the event of a merger.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. Tax returns must be filed by 30 April.

Companies must pay the corporate tax (or the minimum tax) in two installments, which are due on 30 November and 30 January. The first installment equals 25% of the preceding year's corporate tax. The second installment equals 33.33% of such tax. Companies must pay any balance of tax due by the due date for the tax return, which is 30 April.

Late payments are subject to a penalty of 10% for the first month and 3% for subsequent months.

Dividends. Dividends paid to resident and nonresident individuals are subject to a 20% withholding tax. Dividends paid to resident and nonresident legal entities are subject to a 15% withholding tax.

If the parent-subsidiary regime applies, dividends received by parent companies are subject to a 10% tax. The parent-subsidiary regime applies if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The shares owned by the parent company represent at least 25% of the capital of the subsidiary.
- Both the parent and subsidiary have their seat in a Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) member country (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon).
- The holding company retains the shares registered in its own name for at least two years from the date of issuance of the shares.

Foreign tax relief. In general, foreign tax credits are not allowed; income subject to foreign tax that is not exempt from Gabonese tax under the territoriality principle is taxable net of the foreign tax. However, Gabon's tax treaties with Belgium, Canada and France provide a tax credit that corresponds to the withholding tax on dividends.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles and the

rules contained in the general accounting chart of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa.

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. To be deductible, an expense must satisfy the following general conditions:

- It must be made in the direct interest of the company or linked to the normal management of the company.
- It must be real and justified.
- It must result in the diminution of the net assets of the company.
- It must be registered in the company books as an expense of the related fiscal year.
- It must not be expressly excluded from deductible expenses by law.
- It must not be considered as an abnormal transaction.

The following expenses are deductible, subject to the conditions mentioned above:

- Head office overhead and remuneration for certain services (studies and technical, financial or administrative assistance) paid to nonresidents. The deduction is limited to 10% of chargeable income before taking into account such expenses.
- Royalties from patents, brands, models or designs paid to a non-CEMAC corporation participating in the management of, or owning shares in, the Gabonese corporation.

The following expenses are not deductible:

- Rent expense for movable equipment paid to a shareholder holding, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the capital
- A portion of interest paid to a shareholder in excess of the central bank annual rate plus two points and, if the shareholder is in charge of management, on the portion of the loan exceeding one-half of the capital stock
- Commissions and brokerage fees exceeding 5% of purchased imports
- Certain specific charges, penalties and corporate tax
- Most liberalities (payments that do not produce a compensatory benefit, such as excessive remuneration paid to a director), gifts and subsidies

Inventories. Inventories are normally valued at cost or market value. Cost must be determined on a weighted-average cost price method. A first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis is also generally acceptable.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must establish certain provisions, such as a provision for a risk of loss or for certain expenses. These provisions are normally deductible for tax purposes if they provide for clearly specified losses or expenses that are probably going to occur and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Capital allowances. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at rates specified by the tax law. The following are some of the applicable straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	8 to 20
Plant and machinery and transport equipment	8 to 33.3
Office equipment	15 to 20

An accelerated depreciation method may be used for certain fixed assets, subject to the approval of the tax authorities.

Relief for tax losses. Losses may be carried forward three years; losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Gabonese law does not allow the filing of consolidated tax returns. Tax rules applicable to groups of companies are discussed below.

Corporate income tax. Costs incurred within a group are deductible for tax purposes. These costs include assistance fees, interest on partner current accounts and rentals of goods within the group.

Capital gains derived from intragroup operations are taxable at a reduced rate of 20% instead of a rate of 30%, unless they are subject to other favorable exemption regimes.

Tax on Income from Movable Capital. Gabonese-source income from movable capital (for example, dividends) paid to companies of the same group are exempt from the Tax on Income from Movable Capital (*Impôt sur le Revenu des Capitaux Mobiliers*, or IRCM). This income is normally taxable at a rate of 15% (or 10% if the company is located in the CEMAC area).

A reduced rate of 10% applies if the income is paid to a partner who is an individual or legal entity.

Subject to conditions, a tax credit in Gabon may be granted even for tax paid to countries that have not entered into a tax treaty with Gabon.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Business activity tax (<i>license</i>); calculated based on the nature of the business, the value of equipment and the number of employees	Various
Special tax on subcontractors of petroleum companies; a global tax including a contractual payment amount, income tax and payroll tax; on taxable turnover	8.68
Registration duties, on transfers of real property or businesses	4 to 8
Social security contributions, on an employee's gross salary; limited to XAF1,500,000 a month	
Employer	20.1
Employee	2.5

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT); imposed on corporations realizing annual turnover in excess of XAF60 million from general business activities and on corporations realizing annual turnover in excess of XAF500 million from forestry development activities	
Standard rate	18
Reduced rate, on certain items such as sugar	10
Reduced rate on sales of cement and the rendering of services related to cement	5
Exports and international transport	0
Withholding tax on local service providers that are not subject to VAT; tax based on the total amount of the invoice	9.5

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The CEMAC Act, dated 29 April 2000, provides exchange-control regulations, which apply to financial transfers outside the franc zone, which is a monetary zone including France and its former overseas colonies.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Gabon has signed a multilateral tax treaty with the CEMAC members, which were formerly members of the Central African Economic and Customs Union (UDEAC). Gabon has also entered into the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM) multilateral tax treaty, as well as tax treaties with Belgium, Canada and France. The withholding rates under these multilateral treaties and the treaties with Belgium, Canada and France are listed in the following table.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Belgium	15	15	10
Benin	15	15	– (a)
Cameroon	15	15	– (a)
Canada	15	10	10 (a)
Central African Republic	15	15	– (a)
Chad	15	15	– (a)
Congo (b)	15	15	– (a)
Côte d'Ivoire	15	15	– (a)
Equatorial Guinea	15	15	– (a)
France	15	10	10
Senegal	15	15	– (a)
Togo	15	15	– (a)
Non-treaty countries	15	10 (c)	10

- (a) Withholding tax is not imposed, but the income is subject to tax in the state of the recipient.
- (b) Congo and Gabon have signed both the CEMAC (UDEAC) and OCAM treaties. The withholding rates are the same under each treaty.
- (c) See footnote (e) to Section A.

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Because of the rapidly changing economic and political situation in Georgia, changes are expected to be made to the Tax Code of Georgia. As a result, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15
Permanent Representation Tax Rate (%)	15
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	5
Interest	5
Royalties	10 *
Management Fees	10 *
Income from International Transport or International Communications	10 *
Income from Oil and Gas Operations	4 *
Payments of Other Georgia-Source Income	10 *
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5/10

* These withholding taxes apply to payments to foreign companies.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Enterprises carrying on activities in Georgia, including enterprises with foreign investment, are subject to tax. Enterprises with foreign investment include 100% foreign-owned subsidiaries, joint ventures and foreign legal entities operating through a permanent representation (establishment).

Georgian legal entities (companies) are subject to tax on their worldwide income. For tax purposes, Georgian legal entities are entities incorporated in Georgia, including 100%-owned subsidiaries of foreign companies, and legal entities incorporated in a foreign country, but managed in Georgia.

Foreign legal entities are subject to tax on Georgian-source income only. Income earned through a permanent establishment in Georgia, net of tax-deductible expenses, is taxed at the regular corporate

tax rate of 15%. A permanent establishment is defined as any permanent location for business activities in Georgia and generally includes any organization or natural person who represents a foreign legal entity conducting commercial activities in Georgia. Domestic tax law and double tax treaties list activities that do not result in a taxable permanent establishment. Foreign legal entities without a permanent establishment in Georgia are subject to withholding tax on their Georgian-source income at a rate of 4%, 5% or 10% (see Section A).

Georgian law allows foreign investment in various forms, including investment through wholly or partially foreign-owned subsidiaries, share participations in joint stock companies and in joint ventures with Georgian legal entities and citizens, permanent establishments and other types of participations.

Tax rate. The regular corporate income tax rate is 15%.

Special types of enterprises. The Georgian tax law provides for beneficial tax treatment for enterprises operating in Georgia with the following statuses:

- International Financial Company
- Special Trade Company
- Free Industrial Zone Company
- Virtual Zone Person
- Tourist Enterprise
- Agricultural Cooperative

The Georgian Tax Authorities (GTA) grant the above statuses according to the rules defined by the Minister of Finance of Georgia. The statuses are described below.

International Financial Company. A financial institution may obtain the status of International Financial Company for the purpose of tax benefits if its Georgian-source income derived from financial operations or financial services does not exceed 10% of its worldwide gross income. Income received from financial operations and financial services between International Financial Companies is not considered to be income received from Georgian sources. An International Financial Company must be established outside a Free Industrial Zone. International Financial Companies are exempt from corporate income tax on income derived from financial operations, financial services and the sale of securities issued by nonresident persons.

Special Trade Company. An entity conducting its activities in an authorized warehouse may be granted Special Trade Company status for corporate income tax exemption purposes. A Special Trade Company may supply and re-export foreign goods, as well as purchase foreign goods from an entity without such status for further supply or re-export. A Special Trade Company may also derive income (including Georgian-source income) from other allowable activities if such income does not exceed 5% of its total gross income. A Special Trade Company is prohibited from importing or purchasing Georgian goods for further supply, rendering of services in Georgia and operating an authorized warehouse. The status of Special Trade Company is cancelled for a calendar year if an authorized representative of such company submits an application to the GTA at least five business days before the

beginning of the relevant calendar year. A Special Trade Company is exempt from corporate income tax on income received from allowable activities.

Free Industrial Zone Company. Free Industrial Zone Company status for tax purposes may be granted to a company operating in a Free Industrial Zone. Free Industrial Zone Companies primarily engage in the manufacturing and export of goods outside Georgia from a Free Industrial Zone. The status of Free Industrial Zone Company is subject to cancellation if the company engages in activities prohibited by the law. Free Industrial Zone Companies are exempt from corporate income tax on income from activities allowed within a Free Industrial Zone.

Virtual Zone Person. Virtual Zone Person status for tax purposes may be granted to a company engaged in information technology activities. Virtual Zone Persons are exempt from corporate income tax on income derived from the supply of self-produced information technology outside Georgia.

Tourist Enterprise. Tourist Enterprise status for tax purposes may be granted to a company that builds a hotel for the purpose of the sale and leaseback of the assets or part of the assets of the hotel. Tourist Enterprises are exempt from corporate income tax on income derived from rendering of hotel services until 1 January 2026.

Agricultural Cooperative. Agricultural Cooperative status for tax purposes may be granted to a company in accordance with the Law of Georgia on “Agricultural Cooperative.” Agricultural Cooperatives are exempt from corporate income tax on income derived from the supply of agricultural products produced in Georgia before their processing (that is, a change of commodity code occurs) until 1 January 2017.

Capital gains. No separate capital gains tax is imposed in Georgia. Realized capital gains are included in taxable income and are subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rate. Realized capital losses can be carried forward together with other losses and be offset against profit in future tax years (see Section C).

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Both Georgian legal entities and foreign legal entities conducting business activities in Georgia through a permanent establishment must make advance payments of corporate income tax. Each payment is equal to 25% of the corporate income tax liability for the preceding year. The due dates for the payments are 15 May, 15 July, 15 September and 15 December. Advance payments of tax are applied against the corporate income tax liability for the current tax year.

A taxpayer that had no taxable income during the preceding tax year does not have to make advance corporate income tax payments during the current tax year.

If the total advance payments exceed the tax due for the tax year, the excess is applied against any outstanding liabilities for other taxes. If no outstanding tax liabilities exist, taxpayers may apply overpayments against future tax liabilities or ask for a refund.

The annual corporate income tax return must be filed and the balancing payment of corporate income tax must be made before 1 April of the year following the tax year.

Interest is charged on late tax payments at a rate of 0.06% of the tax due for each day of delay. If the tax return is not filed by the due date, a penalty is imposed. This penalty equals 5% of the amount of tax payable stated in the tax return for each complete or incomplete month of delay. However, the total amount of the penalty may not be less than GEL50 or more than 30% of the amount of tax liability. A penalty for an understatement of tax liability or overstatement of a tax credit that results from a change of the taxable point by the GTA is imposed at a rate of 10% of the relevant amount. The percentage is 50% in all other cases. No penalty is imposed if a taxpayer voluntarily files an adjusted tax return.

Dividends. A dividend withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid by Georgian enterprises to individuals, not-for-profit companies and foreign legal entities. However, dividends paid to Georgian legal entities are not subject to withholding tax and are not included in taxable income. The current dividend withholding tax rate is 5%.

The following types of dividends are not subject to withholding tax and are not included in taxable income:

- Dividends paid by International Financial Companies
- Dividends paid by Free Industrial Zone Companies in Free Industrial Zones
- Dividends paid on free-floating securities (debt or equity securities listed on the stock exchange with a free-float rate in excess of 25% as of 31 December of the current and preceding reporting year, according to information provided by the issuer of the securities to the stock exchange)
- Dividends paid to Agricultural Cooperatives until 1 January 2017

Interest. An interest withholding tax is imposed on interest payments made by a permanent establishment of a nonresident or a resident or on their behalf. However, interest paid to resident banks is not subject to withholding tax. The current interest withholding tax rate is 5%.

The following types of interest payments are not subject to withholding tax and are not included in taxable income:

- Interest paid by financial institutions licensed according to the Georgian law. However, interest is included in gross income if the recipient is also a licensed financial institution.
- Interest paid by Free Industrial Zone Companies in Free Industrial Zones.
- Interest paid on free-floating securities.
- Interest paid on debt securities issued by Georgian entities listed on recognized foreign stock exchanges.

The following rules apply to interest due to individuals (except for value-added tax [VAT] payers) and nonresident companies (except for their permanent establishments in Georgia):

- Outstanding interest liability that was deducted as an expense from gross income of the 2006 tax year and was not yet paid as of 31 December 2012 was deemed paid on 31 December 2012.

- Outstanding interest liability that was deducted as an expense from gross income of the 2007 tax year and was not yet paid as of 31 December 2012 was deemed paid on 1 July 2013.
- Outstanding interest liability that was deducted as an expense from gross income of the 2008 tax year and was not yet paid as of 31 December 2013 was deemed paid on 31 December 2013.
- Outstanding interest liability that was deducted as an expense from gross income of the 2009 tax year and is not yet paid as of 31 December 2014 is deemed paid on 31 December 2014.
- Outstanding interest liability that was deducted as an expense from gross income of the 2010 tax year and is not yet paid as of 31 December 2015 is deemed paid on 31 December 2015.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign income tax paid on income generated from foreign sources may be credited against Georgian tax imposed on the same income, limited to the amount of such Georgian tax (that is, up to the amount of corporate income tax that would have been payable on such income in Georgia).

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable income is computed on the basis of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), modified by certain tax adjustments. It includes the following:

- Trading income
- Capital gains
- Income from financial activities
- Gratuitously received assets
- Works and services
- Other items of income

Income received in foreign currency is converted into Georgian lari (GEL) at the daily exchange rate determined by the National Bank of Georgia (NBG) for the date of receipt of the income.

In general, to calculate taxable income, taxpayers may deduct from gross income all documented expenses contributing to the generation of such income. However, certain expenses are nondeductible or partially deductible for tax purposes.

Nondeductible expenses include the following:

- Expenses related to noneconomic activities (except charitable contributions up to 10% of taxable income before taking into account the charitable expenses).
- Entertainment expenses, unless a taxpayer conducts economic activities of an entertaining nature and the entertainment expenses are incurred in the course of these activities.
- Expenses related to the generation of income exempt from corporate income tax.
- Expenses incurred on goods and services that are outside the scope of corporate income taxation, except for a gratuitous supply to the state or a local government.
- Corporate income tax paid or payable in Georgia or abroad.
- Penalties and fines paid or payable to the Georgian state budget.
- Interest expenses above the percentage established annually by the Minister of Finance of Georgia (24% since January 2011) and subject to thin-capitalization rules in certain cases (see Section E).

- Representation expenses in excess of 1% of the gross income earned during the tax year.
- Provisions for doubtful receivables (see *Provisions*).
- Capital repair expenses with respect to fixed assets in excess of 5% of the balance value of the corresponding tax depreciation group of fixed assets at the end of the preceding tax year. However, such expenses are fully deductible if a person applies the full depreciation method (see *Tax depreciation*). Repair expenses with respect to rented fixed assets are deductible according to the rules discussed in *Tax depreciation*.
- Expenses incurred on goods and services purchased from a Micro Business. An individual may obtain the special status of a Micro Business for tax purposes if it conducts economic activities independently without hiring employees, receives annual gross income up to GEL30,000, maintains an inventory balance of no more than GEL45,000 and undertakes activities that are not banned for a Micro Business as provided by the government of Georgia.

Virtual Zone Persons may deduct expenses from their gross income in proportion to the part of their income received from the supply of information technology in Georgia.

To calculate taxable income, an enterprise must use the same method of accounting (cash method or accrual method) that is used in its financial accounting.

Notwithstanding the above, for payments made to individuals and payments to nonresident enterprises for the rendering of services, the moment of payment is considered to be the moment of incurring the expenditure. This cash-basis rule does not apply to licensed financial institutions.

Fines defined by agreements and other penalties are also accounted for on a cash basis.

Inventories. Inventories produced or purchased are valued at the production cost or purchase price. Costs for storage and transportation must be included in the value of inventories. If inventories cannot be sold at a price above cost, they must be valued at the possible realization price less any selling expenses. The actual cost (of identifiable items), weighted average cost or first-in, first-out (FIFO) methods may be used to value inventories.

Provisions. Banks, credit unions and insurance companies may deduct certain provisions from their gross income of the reporting year in accordance with the rules established by the NBG. Banks and credit unions may deduct allocations to reserves for bad debts if doubtful receivables have been written off in their financial accounting books.

Insurance companies may deduct from their gross income of a reporting year net insurance losses incurred in the same reporting period, excluding income from regression and survived property.

Leasing companies may deduct from their gross income allowances for bad debts related to leasing activities according to the rules set by the Minister of Finance of Georgia. For this purpose, a leasing company is an entity that derives at least 70% of its total gross income for a tax year from the leasing of property. No other provisions are deductible.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation charges for fixed assets used in economic activities are deductible for tax purposes in accordance with the rates and conditions set forth in the Tax Code of Georgia (TCG).

Depreciation is not assessed with respect to land, works of art, museum items, historical objects (except for buildings) and other non-amortized fixed assets. Expenditures on fixed assets with a value below GEL1,000 and biological assets (animal or plant) can be fully deducted from gross income in the year in which the exploitation of the fixed assets begins or in the year in which the expenses on biological assets are incurred.

Fixed assets are allocated to groups, which are depreciated as whole units. If at the end of a tax year, all fixed assets in a group are realized or liquidated or the balance of the group is less than GEL1,000, the entire balance of the group may be claimed as a tax deduction.

If the realization price of fixed assets of a group (for a gratuitous supply, the market value of a group) during the tax year exceeds the book value of the group at the end of this tax year, the surplus amount is included in the gross income and the book value of the group equals zero.

The amount of depreciation for each group is calculated by applying the depreciation rates for the group to the tax value of the group at the end of the tax year. The following are the principal assets and depreciation rates for each group.

Group	Assets	Depreciation rate (%)
1	Passenger cars; automobile equipment for use on roads; office furniture; automotive transport rolling stock; trucks, buses, special automobiles and trailers; machinery and equipment for all sectors of industry and the foundry industry; forging and pressing equipment; construction equipment; and agricultural vehicles and equipment	20
2	Special instruments, inventory and equipment; computers, peripheral devices and data processing equipment; and electronic devices	20
3	Railway, naval and river transport vehicles; power vehicles and equipment; thermal technical equipment and turbine equipment; electric engines and diesel generators; electricity transmission and communication facilities; and pipelines	8
4	Buildings and construction structures	5
5	Assets subject to depreciation that are not included in the other groups	15

Taxpayers may apply accelerated depreciation rates for Groups 2 and 3, but these rates may not be higher than double the rates provided in the above table.

Intangible assets are amortized over their useful life or at an annual rate of 15% if it is impossible to determine the useful life of a particular intangible asset. The annual amortization is apportioned on a pro rata basis if the intangible asset is used for a certain time period during a year. Amortization expenses with respect to intangible assets are deductible for tax purposes. Intangible assets with a value below GEL1,000 can be fully deducted from gross income in the year when the respective expense is incurred. Expenses incurred to purchase or produce amortized intangible fixed assets are not capitalized if they had been deducted previously from gross income.

Taxpayers may use an alternative method to compute the deduction of expenditure on fixed assets, other than non-amortized fixed assets and fixed assets contributed into the capital of a company. Under this alternative method, a company may fully deduct the cost of such assets in the year in which it begins to exploit the assets, including their capital repair expenses. These fixed assets are not included in the asset groups for depreciation. If such assets are sold subsequently, the sale price (for a gratuitous supply, market value) is included in gross income. If a company uses the alternative method, it must use this method for all fixed assets purchased or produced thereafter and must use this method at least for five years.

Leasing. Each fixed asset supplied under leases is recorded as a separate group by the lessor. Fixed assets supplied under leases are amortized according to the discounted value of lease payments.

On the expiration or termination of a lease agreement, if the leased asset is returned to the lessor, this asset remains in the same group without further depreciation until it is leased again.

The corporate income tax provisions effective before 1 January 2010 apply to assets leased before this date.

Repair expenses for rented fixed assets. Repair expenses that do not reduce rent payments for rented fixed assets constitute a separate group of assets that are depreciated at the rate set for Group 5. On the expiration or termination of a rent agreement, the remaining balance value for this group is annulled and may not be deducted from gross income.

Relief for losses. Enterprises may carry forward a loss incurred in a tax year to the following five tax years for offset against future profits. On request of a taxpayer, the loss carryforward period may be extended to 10 years. The statute of limitations changes from 6 years to 11 years if a 10-year carryforward period is selected by a taxpayer. A 10-year carryforward period can be changed to a 5-year carryforward period when the losses carried forward are used up.

International Financial Companies, Special Trade Companies and Free Industrial Zone Companies (see Section B) cannot carry forward losses.

Losses cannot be carried back.

Groups of companies. Consolidated returns of companies are not allowed. All companies must file separate tax returns. In addition, Georgian law does not contain any measures allowing members of a group to offset profits and losses.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT); imposed on goods and services supplied in Georgia and on imported goods; reverse-charge VAT is imposed on works and services carried out in Georgia by nonresident entities	18
Property tax; on the average annual net book value of fixed assets	1
Property tax for leasing companies on leased assets	0.6

Georgia also imposes several other minor taxes.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Georgian currency is the lari (GEL). The lari is a non-convertible currency outside Georgia. Enterprises may buy or sell foreign currencies through authorized banks or foreign-exchange offices in Georgia.

Georgia does not impose restrictive currency-control regulations. Enterprises may open bank accounts abroad without any restriction if they declare such accounts (other than deposit accounts) with the GTA within five working days after opening such accounts. In general, all transactions performed in Georgia must be conducted in lari. Transactions with nonresident entities can be conducted in other currencies.

Transfer pricing. Under the transfer-pricing (TP) rules set by the TCG, the arm's-length principle applies to transactions carried out by taxpayers with related parties. The TP rules generally apply to cross-border transactions between related parties. These rules may also apply to transactions between a Georgian resident entity and an unrelated foreign entity that is a resident of a low-tax jurisdiction or offshore country and transactions between a Georgian company and its permanent establishment.

The generally accepted transfer-pricing methods include the following:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Resale price method
- Cost-plus method
- Net profit margin method
- Profit split method

The Minister of Finance of Georgia is authorized to provide detailed descriptions of TP methods, their application rules and other procedural rules.

Thin capitalization. Thin capitalization occurs when the debt-to-equity ratio exceeds 3:1 (5:1 for a leasing company). In the event of thin capitalization, a company may not deduct paid or payable interest expenses from its gross income. However, the thin-capitalization rules do not restrict the deduction of interest expenses on debt below the established ratio. Thin-capitalization rules do not apply to financial institutions, entities with annual

gross income of GEL200,000 or less or cases in which interest expenses do not exceed 20% of the taxable income before deduction of interest expenses.

Thin capitalization is determined according to the average annual ratio, in accordance with the rules set by the Minister of Finance of Georgia.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Georgia has entered into tax treaties with 40 countries. The table below lists the withholding tax rates under these treaties. In general, if the withholding tax rate provided in a treaty exceeds the rate provided by the TCG, the latter rate applies.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Armenia	5/10 (a)	10	5
Austria	0/5/10 (b)	0	0
Azerbaijan	10	10	10
Bahrain	0	0	0
Belgium	5/15 (c)	0/10 (d)	5/10 (e)
Bulgaria	10	10	10
China	0/5/10 (b)	10	5
Czech Republic	5/10 (f)	0/8 (g)	0/5/10 (h)
Denmark	0/5/10 (i)	0	0
Egypt	10	10	10
Estonia	0	0	0
Finland	0/5/10 (j)	0	0
France	0/5/10 (k)	0	0
Germany	0/5/10 (l)	0	0
Greece	8	8	5
Hungary	0/5 (u)	0	0
India	10	10	10
Iran	5/10 (a)	10	5
Ireland	0/5/10 (m)	0	0
Israel	0/5 (w)	0/5 (y)	0
Italy	5/10 (f)	0	0
Kazakhstan	15	10	10
Kuwait	0/5 (x)	0	10
Latvia	5/10 (n)	0/5 (z)	5
Lithuania	5/15 (o)	10	10
Luxembourg	0/5/10 (p)	0	0
Malta	0	0	0
Netherlands	0/5/15 (q)	0	0
Norway	5/10 (v)	0	0
Poland	10	10	10
Qatar	0	0	0
Romania	8	10	5
San Marino	0	0	0
Serbia	5/10 (f)	10	10
Singapore	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	5	5
Slovenia	5	5	5
Spain	0/10 (r)	0	0
Switzerland	10	0	0
Turkey	10	10	10
Turkmenistan	10	10	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Ukraine	5/10 (a)	10	10
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0/15 (s)	0	0
Uzbekistan	5/15 (t)	10	10
Non-treaty countries	5	5	10

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the actual recipient of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least a 25% share in the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (b) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR2 million (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR100,000 (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (c) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (d) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is the beneficial owner of interest on a commercial debt-claim, including a debt-claim represented by commercial paper, resulting from deferred payments for goods, merchandise or services supplied by an enterprise or if the recipient is the beneficial owner of interest on a loan that is represented by a bearer instrument and that is granted by a banking enterprise. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a company. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (f) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (g) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is the beneficial owner of interest on credit sales of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 8% rate applies in all other cases.
- (h) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is the beneficial owner of royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, except for computer software and including cinematographic films, and films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting. The 5% rate applies if the recipient is the beneficial owner of royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies if the recipient is the beneficial owner of royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, planes, secret formulas or processes, computer software or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (i) The 0% rate applies if the actual recipient of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR2 million (or the equivalent amount in Danish krone or Georgian lari). The 5% rate applies if the actual recipient is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR100,000 (or the equivalent amount in Danish krone or Georgian lari). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (j) The 0% rate applies if the actual recipient of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR2 million (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 5% rate applies if the actual recipient is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR100,000 (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (k) The 0% rate applies if the actual recipient of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR3 million (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 5% rate applies if the actual recipient is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR100,000 (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

- (l) The 0% rate applies if the actual recipient of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR3 million (or the equivalent amount in any currency). The 5% rate applies if the actual recipient is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR100,000 (or the equivalent amount in any currency). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (m) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the voting rights in the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer at least EUR3 million (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting rights in the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR100,000 (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (n) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (o) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer at least EUR75,000. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (p) The 0% rate applies if the actual recipient of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR2 million (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 5% rate applies if the actual recipient is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than EUR100,000 (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (q) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested in the payer more than USD2 million (or the equivalent amount in euros or Georgian lari). The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (r) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (s) The 15% rate applies if the dividends are paid out of income derived directly or indirectly from immovable property within the meaning of Article 6 by an investment vehicle that distributes most of this income annually and if the income from such immovable property is exempt from tax. The 0% rate applies in all other cases.
- (t) The 5% rate applies if the actual recipient of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (u) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership that is not liable to tax) that has held directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months before the decision to distribute the dividends. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (v) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (w) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is either of the following:
- A company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends
 - A pension fund or other similar institution providing pension schemes in which individuals may participate to secure retirement benefits if such pension fund or other similar institution is established and recognized for tax purposes in accordance with the laws of the other state. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (x) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that has invested in the payer more than USD3 million (or the equivalent amount in Georgian lari). The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (y) The 0% rate applies to pension funds and recipients of interest on corporate bonds traded on a stock exchange in the other state and issued by a company that is a resident of that state. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.

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- (z) The 0% rate applies to recipients of interest on loans or credits granted by banks. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.

Georgia has signed and ratified tax treaties with Croatia and Portugal, but these treaties are not yet in force.

Tax treaties have been initialed with Cyprus, Iceland, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Oman and Sweden.

Tax treaty negotiations are under way with Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Korea (South), Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uruguay and Vietnam.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)(b)
Trade Tax Rate (Average Rate) (%)	14 (c)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)(b)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	25 (b)(d)(e)(f)
Interest	0 (g)(h)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15 (b)(d)(h)(i)(j)
Remuneration to Members of a Supervisory Board	30 (j)
Payments for Construction Work	15 (b)(d)(j)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	1 (k)
Carryforward	Unlimited (l)

- (a) The 2008 Business Tax Reform reduced the corporate income tax rate from 25% to 15% for the 2008 tax year and future tax years.
- (b) A 5.5% solidarity surcharge is imposed (see Section B).
- (c) Effective from 1 January 2008, the trade tax base rate was reduced from 5% to 3.5%. Accordingly, the average trade tax rate was reduced from around 17% to 14%. However, trade tax is no longer deductible as a business expense for both corporate income and trade tax purposes.
- (d) On application, these rates may be reduced by tax treaties.

- (e) This withholding tax applies to dividends paid to residents and nonresidents. Under the 2009 Annual Tax Act, for dividends paid to nonresident corporate entities, this rate may be reduced to 15% if the nonresident dividend recipient qualifies under the German anti-treaty shopping rules.
- (f) These rates may be reduced under the European Union (EU) Parent-Subsidiary Directive. Under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive, on application, a withholding tax rate of 0% applies to dividends distributed by a German subsidiary to an EU parent company if the recipient has owned 10% or more of the share capital of the subsidiary for a continuous period of 12 months at the time the dividend distribution takes place and if the German anti-treaty shopping rules do not apply.
- (g) A 25% interest withholding tax is imposed on the following types of interest:
- Interest paid by financial institutions. The rate is 15% if the loan is not recorded in a public debt register.
 - Interest from over-the-counter business. Over-the-counter business refers to bank transactions carried out over the bank counter, without the securities being on deposit at the bank.
 - Interest from certain types of profit-participating and convertible debt instruments.
- The interest withholding tax is not imposed on intercompany loans. Nonresidents may apply for a refund of the withholding tax if a treaty exemption applies. If a nonresident is required to file an income tax return in Germany, the withholding tax is credited against the assessed corporate income tax or refunded.
- (h) These rates may be reduced by tax treaties or under the European Union (EU) Interest-Royalty Directive. Under the EU Interest-Royalty Directive, on application, German withholding tax is not imposed on interest and royalties paid by a German resident company to an associated company located in another EU member state. To qualify as associated companies, a minimum 25% shareholding or a common parent is required, among other requirements.
- (i) The withholding tax rate on royalties from patents, know-how and similar items is 15% for payments to nonresident corporations if such items are registered in Germany or used in a German permanent establishment.
- (j) This withholding tax applies to payments to nonresidents only.
- (k) The loss carryback, which is optional, is available for corporate income tax purposes, but not for trade income tax purposes. The maximum carryback is EUR511,500.
- (l) The carryforward applies for both corporate income tax and trade tax purposes. Effective for tax years ending after 31 December 2003, the maximum loss carryforward that may be used for corporate and trade tax purposes is restricted to EUR1 million for each tax year plus 60% of annual taxable income exceeding EUR1 million (so-called minimum taxation). The carryforward is subject to the change-of-ownership rule (see Section C).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporations, such as stock corporations (Aktiengesellschaft, or AG) and limited liability companies (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, or GmbH), that have their corporate seat or place of management in Germany (resident corporations) are subject to corporate income tax (Körperschaftsteuer) on worldwide income, unless otherwise provided in tax treaties.

A nonresident corporation, whose corporate seat and place of management are located outside Germany, is subject to corporate income tax only on income derived from German sources. Income from German sources includes, among other items, business income from operations in the country through a branch, office or other permanent establishment, including a permanent representative, and income derived from the leasing and disposal of real estate located in Germany.

Rates of corporate income tax. Corporate income tax is imposed at a rate of 15% on taxable income, regardless of whether the income is distributed or retained.

A 5.5% solidarity surcharge is imposed on corporate income tax, resulting in an effective tax rate of 15.825%. Prepayments of corporate income tax and withholding tax payments are also subject to this surcharge.

Companies that continue to have a corporate income tax credit balance resulting from retained earnings taxed in the years for which the imputation tax credit system applied (generally, 2000 and earlier years) receive a refund of this remaining balance in 10 equal amounts during the period of 2008 through 2017.

Companies that continue to have untaxed equity (known as “EK 02”) made up of various amounts of tax-free income generated in the years for which the imputation tax credit system applied (generally, 2000 and earlier years) must pay tax on this untaxed equity at a rate of 3%. Companies must pay this amount of additional tax in 10 equal installments from 2008 to 2017 or as a one-time payment on a discounted basis.

Trade tax. Municipalities impose a trade tax on income. However, for purposes of this tax, taxable income is subject to certain adjustments. The major adjustments include a 25% add-back of interest expenses with respect to debt, a 6.25% add-back of license payments, a 5% add-back of lease payments for movable assets and a 12.5% add-back of lease payments for immovable assets. The effective average trade tax rate amounts to approximately 14%. Taking into account the various municipality multipliers, the combined average tax rate for corporations (including corporate income tax, solidarity surcharge and trade tax) ranges from approximately 23% to 33%.

If a company operates in several municipalities, the tax base is allocated according to the payroll paid at each site. Certain enterprises, such as specified banks and real estate companies, receive privileged treatment under the trade tax law.

Withholding tax on construction work. Taxpayers and entities that are corporate under public law (for example, cities and municipalities) must withhold a tax of 15% from payments made for construction work provided in Germany. The tax must be withheld even if the work provider does not have a tax presence in the form of a permanent establishment or permanent representative in Germany unless the work provider obtains a “certificate of non-taxation” from the competent tax office. Construction work providers may obtain a refund of the withholding tax if they can prove that no German tax liability against which the withholding tax could be applied exists.

Capital gains and losses. Capital gains of corporations, except those derived from sales of shares, are treated as ordinary income. However, rollover relief is granted if gains derived from disposals of real estate are reinvested in real estate within the following four years and if certain other conditions are met.

Capital gains derived by corporations from sales of shares in corporations are generally exempt from corporate income tax and trade tax. Because 5% of the capital gain is deemed a nondeductible expense the exemption is effectively limited to 95% of the capital gain. This also applies to nonresident corporate sellers if

they have owned at least 1% of the capital stock of a German company at any time during the five years preceding the sale and if the nonresident seller cannot claim treaty protection.

The 95% tax exemption for capital gains received by a corporate shareholder is not granted to banks, financial services institutions and financial enterprises (including holding companies) that purchase shares with the intention of realizing short-term profits for their own account.

However, to the extent that write-downs of the shares have previously been deducted, capital gains from sales of shares are not exempt.

Capital gains derived from the disposal of tainted shares are exempt from tax. Tainted shares may result from corporate reorganizations (for example, contributions of qualifying businesses or partnership interests into corporations in return for shares or share swaps) that are carried out at tax book values or below fair market values. The subsequent disposal of the tainted shares results in a (full or partial) retroactive taxation of the original reorganization that gave rise to the share taint. In general, after a seven-year holding period, the shares lose their taint and can be disposed of under the general 95% tax exemption.

In general, capital losses are deductible. However, capital losses are not deductible if a gain resulting from the underlying transaction would have been exempt from tax. Consequently, capital losses from sales of shares or write-downs on shares are not deductible. In addition, capital losses and write-downs on loans to related parties may not be deductible under certain circumstances.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. If a company adopts an accounting period that deviates from the calendar year, tax is assessed for the taxable income in the accounting period ending within the calendar year. The adoption of a tax year other than the calendar year requires the consent of the tax office.

Annual tax returns must be filed by 31 May of the year following the tax year. However, an extension to 31 December of the year following the tax year is usually granted if a licensed tax consultant prepares the return.

Payments made with respect to the estimated corporate income tax liability, usually determined at one-quarter of the liability for the previous year, are due on 10 March, 10 June, 10 September and 10 December. Prepayments of trade tax are due on 15 February, 15 May, 15 August and 15 November. Final payments are due one month after the tax assessment notice issued by the tax authorities is received by the taxpayer.

Late tax payments and tax refunds are generally subject to interest of 0.5% per month. Interest begins to accrue 15 months after the end of the calendar year for which the tax is assessed. The interest is not deductible for corporate income and trade tax purposes if the tax itself is not deductible. Late payment penalties are also charged at 1% a month if the unpaid balance is not settled within one month from the date of the assessment notice issued by the tax office. A penalty of up to 10% of the tax liability, but not more than EUR25,000, can be assessed if the tax return is not filed by the due date, including extensions granted.

Dividends. Dividends received by German corporations and branches of nonresident corporations from their German and foreign corporate subsidiaries are exempt from tax. However, effective from 1 March 2013, under a corporate income tax rule, a minimum shareholding requirement of 10% applies for this participation exemption. In addition to this domestic rule, an applicable tax treaty may provide for an exemption for foreign dividends. Beginning from the 2014 tax year, the tax exemption for dividends will be granted only if the dividend payment is not tax-deductible as a business expense at the level of the distributing entity (correspondence principle).

Five percent of the tax-exempt dividend income is treated as a nondeductible expense, while the expenses actually accrued are deductible. Consequently, only 95% of the dividends received by a corporation is effectively exempt from tax. The 95% tax exemption for dividends received by a corporate shareholder is not granted for portfolio dividends (less than 10% shareholding) or to banks, financial services institutions and financial enterprises (including holding companies) that purchase shares with the intention of realizing short-term profits for their own account.

The participation exemption applies for trade tax purposes if the dividends are received from corporations in which the parent holds at least 15% as of 1 January of the calendar year in which the dividend distribution takes place. For dividends from EU corporations, the required minimum shareholding is 10%. For dividends of third-country corporations, the shares (minimum shareholding of 15%) must be held continuously since 1 January of the calendar year in which the dividend distribution takes place and the subsidiary's gross income must be realized exclusively or almost exclusively from active business. A tax exemption on the basis of a double tax treaty may apply for trade tax purposes.

Foreign tax relief. Under German domestic tax law, income from foreign sources, except for foreign intracorporate dividends (see *Dividends*), is usually taxable, with a credit for the foreign income taxes paid, up to the amount of German tax payable on the foreign-source income, subject to per-country limitations. Excess foreign tax credit cannot be carried back or carried forward. Instead of a foreign tax credit, a deduction may be claimed for foreign income tax. This may be beneficial in loss years and in certain other instances. In general, German tax treaties provide for an exemption from German taxation of income from foreign real estate and foreign permanent establishments.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income of corporations is based on the annual financial statements prepared under German generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), subject to numerous adjustments for tax purposes. After the annual financial statements have been filed with the tax authorities, they may be changed only to the extent necessary to comply with GAAP and the tax laws.

Acquired goodwill must be capitalized for tax purposes and may be amortized over 15 years. Intangibles acquired individually must also be capitalized for tax purposes and may be amortized over their useful lives (normally between 5 and 10 years). A company's own research and development and start-up and formation

expenses may not be capitalized for tax purposes. They must be currently expensed. However, a company's own research and development expenses directly related to the production of goods may be capitalized as inventories in certain circumstances.

Inventories. Inventory is basically valued at acquisition cost or production cost, unless a lower value, in terms of the lower of reproduction or repurchase cost and market value, is indicated. Under certain conditions, the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method can be used to value inventory assets if the assets are of a similar type.

Provisions. In general, provisions established under German GAAP are accepted for tax purposes. However, in past years, the scope of tax-deductible provisions has been severely limited by certain rules, including, among others, the following:

- Liabilities or accruals of obligations whose fulfillment is contingent on future revenue or profit may be recorded only when the condition occurs.
- Provisions for foreseeable losses from open contracts may not be capitalized.
- Future benefits arising in connection with the fulfillment of an obligation must be offset against costs resulting from the obligation.
- Non-monetary obligations may be accrued using the direct cost and the necessary indirect cost.
- Provisions for obligations resulting from the operation of a business must be built up in equal increments over the period of operation.
- Provisions for pension obligations must be calculated on an actuarial basis using an interest rate of 6% and built up over the period of employment.

Non-interest-bearing long-term debt must be discounted at an annual rate of 5.5% if the remaining term exceeds 12 months.

Depreciation. For movable assets purchased or produced after 31 December 2007, tax depreciation must be calculated using the straight-line method (as an exception, the declining-balance method may be applied for movable assets purchased or manufactured between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2010). Useful lives of movable assets are published by the Federal Ministry of Finance, based primarily on tax audit experience; deviation from published useful life is possible, but requires justification by the taxpayer. Tax depreciation rates for buildings are provided by law. The Federal Ministry of Finance has published tax depreciation rates for movable fixed assets generally usable in trade and industry. Schedules for assets specific to certain industries are also available. The following are some of the straight-line rates under the general list.

Asset	Rate (%)
Office equipment	6 to 14
Motor vehicles	16.6
Plant and machinery	6 to 12.5
Airplanes	5
Personal computers or notebooks and related equipment	33.3
Nonresidential buildings (offices and factories)	
Constructed before 1 January 1925	2.5

Asset	Rate (%)
Constructed after 31 December 1924 and application for the construction permit filed before 1 April 1985	2
Application for the construction permit filed after 31 March 1985	3*

* The rate is 4% if the application for the construction permit was filed or the purchase agreement was dated before 1 January 2001.

Mark-to-market rule. Under a mark-to-market rule, a tax deduction for the write-down of an asset because of a permanent impairment in value is allowed only if the value is permanently lower. This rule is particularly relevant for assets that are not subject to ordinary depreciation, such as land or shares (however, write-downs of shares are not tax effective; see Section B). For assets that have been written down to their going-concern value, the write down must be reversed as soon as and to the extent that the asset has increased in value.

Disallowed items. After income for tax purposes has been determined, certain adjustments need to be made to calculate taxable income. Major adjustments include the following nondeductible expenses:

- Income taxes (corporate income tax, solidarity surcharge and trade tax) and any interest expense paid with respect to these taxes
- Interest expenses (see *General interest expense limitation*)
- Penalties
- Fifty percent of supervisory board fees
- Thirty percent of entertainment expenses
- Gifts to non-employees exceeding EUR35 per person per year and input value-added tax (VAT) regarding such expenses
- Expenses incurred in direct connection with tax-exempt income items (see the discussion of dividends in Section B)

In addition, as a result of the exemption for capital gains derived from sales of shares (see Section B), losses from sales of shares, write-downs of shares or, under certain circumstances, write-downs on loans to related parties are no longer deductible for tax purposes and must be added back to the tax base.

General interest expense limitation. The interest expense limitation rule applies to all loans (that is, group and third-party loans, regardless of recourse) and to businesses resident in Germany, companies residing abroad but maintaining a permanent establishment in Germany, and partnerships with a German branch.

Under the interest expense limitation rule, the deduction of interest expense exceeding interest income (net interest expense) is limited to 30% of taxable earnings before (net) interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). Tax-exempt income and partnership income are not considered in the calculation of the taxable EBITDA.

The limitation rule does not apply if one of the following exemption rules applies:

- Exemption threshold. The annual net interest expense is less than EUR3 million.

- **Group clause.** The company is not a member of a consolidated group (a group of companies that can be consolidated under International Financial Reporting Standards [IFRS]). The group clause does not apply if both of the following circumstances exist:
 - A shareholder who, directly or indirectly, holds more than 25% in the corporation or a related party of such shareholder grants a loan to the company.
 - The interest exceeds 10% of the company's net interest expense.
- **Escape clause.** The equity ratio of the German subgroup is at least as high as the equity ratio of the worldwide group (within a 2% margin). A "group" is defined as a group of entities that could be consolidated under IFRS, regardless of whether a consolidation has been actually carried out. The equity ratio is calculated on the basis of the IFRS/US GAAP/EU local country GAAP consolidated balance sheet of the ultimate parent. The same accounting standard is applied to a German group but subject to several complex technical adjustments, such as a deduction for unconsolidated subsidiaries. The access to the escape clause is limited in the case of certain loans from non-consolidated shareholders (related party debt exception).

Unused EBITDA can be carried forward over a five-year period. The EBITDA carryforward can be applied for accounting periods ending after 31 December 2009. On request, it is possible to determine the EBITDA carryforward from previous periods (2007 to 2009). However, the carryforward does not apply if one of the above-mentioned exemptions from the interest expense limitation rule applies. The EBITDA carryforward is forfeited in the course of reorganizations but not under the loss-trafficking rules (see *Tax losses*).

Nondeductible interest expense can be carried forward indefinitely but is subject to the loss-trafficking rules (see *Tax losses*). A deduction is possible in the following years in accordance with the interest expense limitation rules. The nondeductibility is final in the case of a transfer, merger, termination or liquidation of the business or in the case of a permanent excess of limitation amounts (that is, net interest expense is permanently higher than 30% of the taxable EBITDA and the exemption clauses are not fulfilled; as a result, the deduction of all of the interest expense is permanently not achievable).

Constructive distributions of income. Adjustments to taxable income as a result of a violation of arm's-length principles are deemed to be constructive distributions of income (see the discussion of transfer pricing in Section E).

Tax losses. Tax losses may be carried forward without time limitation. Effective for fiscal years ending after 31 December 2003, restrictions to loss utilization apply. Under these restrictions, only 60% of annual taxable profits in excess of EUR1 million can be offset by loss carryforwards (so-called minimum taxation). As a result, 40% of the portion of profit exceeding EUR1 million is subject to tax. This tax loss carryforward rule applies for both corporate income tax purposes and trade tax purposes.

For corporate income tax (not trade tax) purposes, an optional loss carryback is permitted for one year up to the maximum amount of EUR1 million.

Under the German loss-trafficking rule, tax loss carryforwards are forfeited proportionally if, within a five-year period, more than 25% of the shares of a loss-making entity are directly or indirectly transferred to a single new shareholder or a group of shareholders. If, within a five-year period, more than 50% of the shares are transferred, the entire loss carryforward is forfeited. To prevent abuse of the rule, the rule includes a measure under which investors with common interests and acting together are deemed to be one acquirer for the purposes of the rule.

The following exceptions apply to the loss-trafficking rule:

- **Insolvency restructuring exception.** For share transfers after 31 December 2007, the loss-trafficking rule does not apply if the intention for the transfer of the shares is the removal or prevention of the insolvency or overindebtedness of the loss-making company and if the structural integrity of the company remains unchanged. The application of the exception is currently suspended because the European Commission considers the exception to be unlawful state aid. Several cases brought by taxpayers are pending at the European Court of Justice.
- **Group restructuring exception.** For share transfers after 31 December 2009, a transfer of shares is not considered to be harmful if, after a direct or indirect transfer, “the same person” owns directly or indirectly 100% of the transferor and transferee.
- **Built-in gain exception.** For harmful share transfers after 31 December 2009, a loss carryforward is not forfeited up to the amount of built-in gains to the extent that these built-in gains are taxable in Germany. Consequently, built-in gains allocable to subsidiaries are not taken into account; see the discussion of capital gains and losses in Section B.

Loss carryforwards are also forfeited in the course of a merger, change of legal form and liquidation of the loss-making company.

Groups of companies. German tax law provides a tax consolidation for a German group of companies (*Organschaft*), which allows losses of group companies to be offset against profits of other group companies. Only German resident companies in which the parent company has held directly or indirectly the majority of the voting rights since the beginning of the fiscal year of the subsidiary may be included (this requirement is known as financial integration). A tax consolidation may cover corporate income tax, trade tax and VAT. To make the *Organschaft* effective for corporate income tax and trade tax purposes, the parent company and the German subsidiaries must enter into a profit-and-loss absorption agreement (*Gewinnabführungsvertrag*) for a minimum period of five years. Partnerships do not qualify as subsidiaries in an *Organschaft*.

An *Organschaft* subsidiary must have its place of management and its legal seat in Germany. In the case of an EU/EEA subsidiary, only the place of management in Germany is required.

A domestic or foreign corporation, individual or partnership may become the head of an *Organschaft* if, in addition to the above requirements, the following requirements are met:

- The company has an active trade or business (generally assumed for corporations).
- The investments in the subsidiaries are assets of a German branch.
- The branch profits (including the income of the subsidiaries) are subject to German taxation for both domestic direct tax and tax treaty purposes.

The Organschaft for VAT requires the following:

- Financial integration (see above).
- Economic integration of the lower-tier entities. Economic integration exists if the business activities of the members of the group complement each other.
- Integration in organizational matters. Organizational integration exists if the group parent is able to impose its will on the group members and does so in the day-to-day business.

In contrast to the other Organschaft forms, Organschaft for VAT can begin and end during the course of the fiscal year.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Real property tax, on assessed standard value of real property; rate varies by municipality	0.5 to 2.8
Real estate transfer tax (RETT), on sales and transfers of real property, including buildings, and on certain transactions that are deemed to be equivalent to transfers of real property, such as the assignment of at least 95% of the shares of a German or foreign company that holds the title to domestic real property (however, a group exception may apply); levied on the purchase price of the real property or, in certain situations (such as when at least 95% of the shares of a real estate-owning company are transferred), on the assessed standard value of the real property	
General rate (Bavaria and Saxony)	3.5
Rate for real estate located in Hamburg and Lower Saxony	4.5
Rate for real estate located in Baden-Württemberg, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hesse, Mecklenburg-West Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia	5
Rate for real estate located in Saarland	5.5
Rate for real estate located in Berlin	6
Value-added tax (VAT or Umsatzsteuer); on application, foreign enterprises may receive refunds of German VAT paid if they are neither established nor registered for VAT purposes in Germany; this application must be filed by non-EU enterprises by 30 June and by EU enterprises by 30 September, in the year following the year in which the invoice was received by the claimant)	
Standard rate	19
Reduced rate	7

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign losses. In principle, losses incurred by foreign permanent establishments are not deductible if a German tax treaty provides that a permanent establishment's income is taxable only in the country where it is located. However, these losses may be taken into account if they are incurred in non-treaty countries or if a tax treaty provides for the credit method, subject to the condition that the foreign branch is engaged in a specified active trade.

Based on German Federal Court decisions, an EU branch's losses are, in principle, deductible in Germany if the losses cannot be utilized for actual reasons in the respective EU country. These so-called final losses should be allowed, for example, if the branch is sold or transferred to another company, closed down or converted into a corporation. However, losses do not qualify as final if they cannot be utilized in the EU country because they are forfeited or have expired under the EU country's loss carryforward regulations.

Foreign-exchange controls. No controls are imposed on the transfer of money in and out of Germany. However, specific reporting requirements for certain transactions must be met.

Debt-to-equity rules. The interest expense limitation rule (see Section C) replaced the former thin-capitalization rules.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Several tax laws contain anti-avoidance legislation. The Corporate Income Tax Act deals with constructive dividends by corporations, both in Germany and abroad. The Foreign Transactions Tax Act deals with all kinds of related or affiliated taxpayers, such as individuals, partnerships and corporations, and is restricted to cross-border transactions. It contains extensive provisions on controlled foreign company (CFC) and passive foreign investment company income. The General Tax Code contains a general anti-abuse rule stating that a tax liability cannot be effectively avoided by an abuse of legal forms and methods if obtaining a tax advantage is the only reason for such an arrangement.

The Income Tax Act provides anti-abuse rules that are aimed at preventing the unjustified reduction of German withholding taxes under a tax treaty, under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive or under the EU Interest-Royalty Directive (treaty or directive shopping). The 2007 Annual Tax Act tightened the so-called "anti-treaty shopping" rule and imposed an increased substance requirement for foreign receiving entities. Effective from 1 January 2012, the German anti-treaty-shopping rule was changed to conform with EU law. However, the increased substance requirement must still be fulfilled (see Section F).

Germany's newer tax treaties include "switch-over" clauses as well as "subject-to-tax" clauses. Domestic treaty-overriding rules, which are aimed at preventing double non-taxation, also exist.

Transfer pricing. German tax law contains a set of rules that allow the adjustment of transfer prices. These rules include general measures on constructive dividend payments and constructive contributions and a specific adjustment provision in the CFC legislation. All of the measures mentioned in the preceding sentence are based on the arm's-length principle. Germany has implemented the Authorized Organisation for Economic Co-operation

and Development (OECD) Approach (AOA). As a result, permanent establishments and partnerships are now treated as separate entities, as corporations are treated.

The Foreign Transactions Tax Act now expressly provides that the preferential basis for determining the transfer price is the standard-price methods (comparable uncontrolled price method, resale-minus method and cost-plus method) if comparable transactions can be determined. In addition, the code contains express language with respect to the determination of the arm's-length character of a transfer price if no comparables can be found. Effective from 1 January 2008, a special set of rules directed at securing the German tax revenue have been incorporated into the code. These rules deal with the determination of transfer prices in the event of a transfer of business functions abroad.

Specific documentation rules apply for transfer-pricing purposes. On request of a tax auditor, the taxpayer is required to submit the transfer-pricing documentation within 60 days (in the case of extraordinary business transactions, within 30 days). Non-compliance with these rules may result in a penalty of EUR100 per day of delay up to a maximum of EUR1 million. If no documentation is provided or if the documentation is unusable or insufficient, a surcharge of 5% to 10% of the income adjustment is applied with a minimum surcharge of EUR5,000.

Real estate investment trusts. Effective from 1 January 2007, Germany introduced the real estate investment trust (REIT), which is a tax-exempt entity. In general, an REIT is a listed German stock corporation (AG) that satisfies all of the following conditions:

- It has a free float (volume of shares traded on the stock exchange) at the time of listing of at least 25%.
- Its real estate assets account for at least 75% of its gross assets.
- Rental income from real estate accounts for at least 75% of its total income.
- Ninety percent of its income is distributed to its shareholders.

Mutual assistance. Germany exchanges tax-relevant information with various countries based on tax treaties, other bilateral agreements and the EU Mutual Assistance Directive. The directive has been incorporated into German law and will allow exchange of information within the EU from 1 January 2015 for the 2014 and subsequent tax years.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates listed below reflect the lower of the treaty rate, the rate under domestic tax law or the rate under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive, which has been incorporated into the German Income Tax Act (Section 43b ITA).

Under the amended German anti-treaty shopping rules, effective from 1 January 2012, tax relief is denied if and to the extent that the foreign company does not earn its gross income from its own economic activities and if at least one of the following two conditions is met:

- For income not resulting from the foreign company's own economic activity, no economic or other relevant reason exists to interpose the foreign company.

- The foreign company does not participate in the general marketplace with appropriately equipped business premises.

In addition, a foreign company not earning its gross income from its own economic activities has the burden of proof that the above-mentioned conditions are not met and, as a result, the withholding tax relief should be granted; that is, the foreign company has the burden of proof with respect to the existence of economic or other relevant reasons for its interposition and the burden of proof with respect to its business substance. If a foreign company earns its gross income from genuine economic activities, no business purpose test or substance test as mentioned above is required for the application of the tax relief under a treaty or an EU directive. If a foreign company earns income from both genuine economic activities and non-genuine economic activities and if, with respect to the non-genuine business activities, the business purpose and substance tests are met, the foreign company can obtain tax relief under EU law and/or the applicable tax treaty, regardless of the fulfillment of any percentage threshold for the income from genuine economic activities. If either of the conditions is not met, then the relief is denied for the income from non-genuine economic activities.

	Dividends (1)	Interest (2)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Albania	5 (y)	5	5
Algeria	5 (y)	10 (e)	10
Argentina	15 (c)	15 (d)(e)(f)	15
Australia	15	10 (e)	10
Austria	0 (y)(ii)	0	0
Azerbaijan	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)(o)	5/10 (nn)
Bangladesh	15 (c)	10 (d)(e)	10
Belarus	5 (c)(y)	5 (d)(e)(f)	3 (t)
Belgium	0 (ii)	15 (h)	0
Bolivia	10 (c)	15 (d)(e)	15
Bulgaria	0 (c)(y)(ii)	5 (d)	5
Canada	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)(i)	10 (q)(r)
China (u)	10 (c)	10 (d)(e)	10 (r)
Côte d'Ivoire	15 (c)	15 (d)(e)	10
Croatia	5 (c)(y)	0 (d)	0
Cyprus	0 (y)(ii)	0	0
Czechoslovakia (ff)	0 (y)(ii)	0	5
Denmark	0 (y)(ii)	0	0
Ecuador	15	15 (e)(f)	15
Egypt	15 (c)	15 (d)(e)(bb)	15 (p)
Estonia	0 (c)(y)(ii)	10 (d)(e)	10 (r)
Finland	0 (c)(y)(ii)	0 (d)	5 (t)
France	0 (c)(y)(ii)	0 (d)	0
Georgia	0 (c)(y)	0 (d)	0
Ghana	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)	8
Greece	0 (ii)	10 (e)	0 (n)
Hungary	0 (c)(y)(ii)	0 (d)	0
Iceland (s)	5 (y)	0	0
India	10 (c)	10 (d)(e)	10
Indonesia	10 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)	15 (cc)(ee)
Iran	15 (y)	15 (e)	10
Ireland	0 (a)(y)(ii)	0 (a)	0 (a)
Israel	25 (a)(oo)(pp)	15 (a)(e)	5 (a)(q)
Italy	0 (c)(y)(ii)	10 (d)(e)	5 (q)

	Dividends (1)	Interest (2)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Jamaica	10 (y)	12.5 (e)(k)	10
Japan	15 (c)	10 (d)(e)	10
Kazakhstan	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)(ll)	10
Kenya	15	15 (e)	15
Korea (South)	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)	10 (r)
Kuwait	5 (c)(y)	0 (d)	10
Kyrgyzstan	5 (c)(y)	5 (d)(e)	10
Latvia	0 (c)(y)(ii)	10 (b)(d)(e)	10 (r)
Liberia	10 (y)	20 (e)(k)	10 (v)
Liechtenstein	0 (qq)	0	0
Lithuania	0 (c)(y)(ii)	10 (b)(d)(e)	10 (r)
Luxembourg	0 (y)(ii)	0	5
Macedonia	5 (c)(y)	5 (d)	5
Malaysia	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)	7
Malta	0 (c)(y)(ii)	0 (d)	0
Mauritius	5 (y)	0	10
Mexico	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)(jj)	10
Mongolia	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)	10
Morocco	5 (a)(y)	10 (a)(e)	10 (a)
Namibia	10 (c)(y)	0 (d)	10
Netherlands	0 (y)(ii)	0 (g)	0
New Zealand	15 (c)	10 (d)(e)	10
Norway	0 (c)(y)	0 (d)	0
Pakistan	10 (c)(y)	20 (d)(e)(k)	10
Philippines	10 (c)(y)	15 (d)(e)(f)	10 (w)
Poland	0 (c)(y)(ii)	5 (d)(e)	5
Portugal	0 (c)(ii)	15 (d)(e)(k)	10
Romania	0 (c)(y)(ii)	3 (d)(e)	3
Russian Federation	5 (c)(y)	0 (d)	0
Singapore	5 (y)	8 (e)	8
Slovenia	0 (y)(ii)	5 (d)(e)	5
South Africa	7.5 (y)(dd)	10 (a)	0 (a)
Spain	0 (c)(y)(ii)	0 (d)	0
Sri Lanka	15 (c)	10 (d)(e)	10
Sweden	0 (c)(ii)	0 (d)	0
Switzerland	0 (c)(y)(z)	0 (d)(z)	0
Syria	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)	12
Tajikistan	5 (c)(y)	0 (d)	5 (oo)
Thailand	15 (y)	25 (e)(k)	15 (x)
Trinidad and Tobago	10 (a)(y)	15 (a)(e)(k)	10 (a)(t)
Tunisia	10 (y)	10 (e)	15 (t)
Turkey	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)	10
Ukraine	5 (c)(y)	5 (b)(d)(e)	5 (l)
USSR (gg)	15 (c)	5 (d)(e)	0
United Arab Emirates	5 (c)(y)	0 (d)	10
United Kingdom	0 (a)(c)(y)(ii)	0 (a)(d)	0 (a)
United States	0 (c)(y)(aa)	0 (d)	0 (w)
Uruguay	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)	10
Uzbekistan	5 (c)(y)	5 (d)(e)	5 (r)
Venezuela	5 (c)(y)	5 (d)(e)	5
Vietnam	5 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)(kk)	10 (mm)
Yugoslavia (hh)	15	0	10
Zambia	5 (y)	10 (e)	10
Zimbabwe	10 (c)(y)	10 (d)(e)	7.5
Non-treaty countries	25 (oo)(pp)	0/15/25 (j)(pp)	15 (pp)

- (1) These rates also apply to silent partnership income. Under German tax law, income from a silent partnership is regarded as a dividend if the silent partnership is characterized as a typical silent partnership. Profits from an atypical silent partnership are considered business profits. Income from participation rights (Genussrechte) is treated as a dividend if the holder participates in profits and liquidation results. Otherwise, the income from participation rights is considered to be interest for treaty purposes.
- (2) German interest withholding tax is imposed only on interest paid by financial institutions, on interest from over-the-counter business and on interest payments on convertible and profit-sharing bonds and participating loans (for details, see footnote (g) to Section A). In addition, interest on loans secured by fixed property located in Germany is subject to a limited German tax liability; tax on such interest is not imposed by withholding tax but by the issuance of an assessment notice on the filing of a tax return. If not otherwise noted, the treaty withholding tax rate also reduces the German statutory tax rate for interest on loans secured by fixed property located in Germany.
 - (a) The rate applies if the income is subject to tax in the other state.
 - (b) The rate is 2% (0% under the Latvia and Lithuania treaties) for interest on loans granted by banks or for interest on loans granted in connection with sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or sales of merchandise or services between enterprises.
 - (c) Silent partnership income is taxed at the domestic rate of 25% (reduced on application for refund to 15% if the recipient is a corporation and if the German anti-treaty shopping rules do not apply).
 - (d) Interest on participating loans and profit-sharing bonds is taxed at 25% (reduced on application for refund to 15% if the recipient is a corporation and if the German anti-treaty shopping rules do not apply).
 - (e) Under the Bolivia and Kazakhstan treaties, interest is exempt from withholding tax if it is paid to a contracting state. Under the other treaties, interest paid to the contracting states or subdivisions or paid to certain banks may be exempt from withholding tax.
 - (f) A 10% rate (0% under the Belarus treaty) may apply to certain types of interest, such as interest paid on bank loans, or interest paid in connection with the sale of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or with financing activities in the public sector.
 - (g) Interest on convertible bonds and profit-sharing bonds is taxed at 15%.
 - (h) Interest paid to an enterprise is exempt from withholding tax if either of the following applies:
 - The recipient is a company owning more than 25% of the paying company.
 - The interest is derived from bonds other than commercial bills of exchange.
 - (i) Interest on securities issued by a contracting state or subdivision thereof or paid to certain state banks or to a contracting state or subdivision thereof is exempt from withholding tax.
 - (j) Interest on loans secured by immovable property located in Germany may be subject to the 15% (25% until 2007) corporate income tax rate.
 - (k) Interest payments to banks or on loans granted by banks may be subject to a 10% withholding tax rate.
 - (l) A 0% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or right to use, scientific rights, patents, marks, samples, models, plans, formulas or procedures, as well as to royalties for the disclosure of industrial, commercial or scientific know-how.
 - (m) Interest payments to a company that is genuinely carrying on a banking enterprise or is controlled by one or more companies genuinely carrying on such an enterprise are exempt from tax.
 - (n) Royalties for motion picture films are treated as business profits.
 - (o) Interest is exempt from withholding tax in Germany if the recipient is the government, the Central Bank of Azerbaijan or the national petroleum funds. Interest is exempt from withholding tax in Azerbaijan if it is paid on a loan guaranteed by the German government or if the recipient is the government, the German Central Bank, the Reconstruction Loan Corporation or the German Investment and Development Company (DEG).
 - (p) Trademark royalties are taxed at a rate of 25%.
 - (q) Copyright royalties for literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works (except motion picture films or television videotapes for Canada and Israel) are exempt from withholding tax.
 - (r) For royalties with respect to the use of technical, commercial or scientific equipment, the rate is reduced to 0% under the Canada treaty, to 7% under the China treaty, to 5% under the Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania treaties, to 2% under the Korea treaty and to 3% under the Uzbekistan treaty.
 - (s) Agreement has been reached on a new tax treaty, but the content has not yet been published.

- (t) A 0% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights, including those for films and television. For Tunisia, the rate is 10% and does not apply to film and television copyrights. For Finland and Tunisia, copyrights specifically include those for literary, scientific and artistic works. For Trinidad and Tobago, they specifically exclude film and television copyrights. Under the Belarus treaty, the rate is 5% for royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary and artistic works, including films, television and broadcasts.
- (u) This treaty does not apply to the Hong Kong and Macau SARs. Germany has agreed on a new double tax treaty with China. However, the content will not be published until after the treaty is signed.
- (v) A 20% rate applies to payments made for trademarks or for copyrights, excluding motion picture films or tapes for television or broadcasting.
- (w) Royalties for copyrights of literary or artistic works, motion picture films, or television or broadcasting are taxed at 20% (Philippines, 15%).
- (x) Royalties for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works are taxed at 5%.
- (y) The treaty withholding tax rate increases to 15% (Estonia, Mongolia, Switzerland, Syria, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates, 10%; Georgia, 5%/10%; United States, 5%/15%; Vietnam, 10%/15%; Iran, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe, 20%) if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 25% (Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland, Kuwait, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Syria, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Uruguay, 10%; Georgia, 10%/50%; United States, 10%/80%; Venezuela, 15%; Belarus, Pakistan, Switzerland and Ukraine, 20%; Vietnam, 70%/25%) of the distributing corporation or if the participation does not have a specific value (Azerbaijan EUR150,000; Belarus EUR81,806.70; Georgia EUR3 million/EUR100,000). Under the treaty with the United Arab Emirates, a tax rate of 15% applies to real estate investment corporations that are not or only partially subject to tax.
- (z) A 0% rate may apply under the EU-Switzerland treaty.
- (aa) The United States treaty provides for a 0% rate if the participation is at least 80% for a period of 12 months and if the conditions of the Limitation of Benefit test under Article 28 are fulfilled.
- (bb) The rate is reduced to 0% for interest paid on a loan guaranteed by Hermes-Deckung (this relates to security given by the German government for loans in connection with deliveries by German suppliers to foreign customers, particularly customers in developing countries).
- (cc) The rate is reduced to 10% for royalties for the use of commercial or scientific equipment.
- (dd) The 7.5% rate applies to dividends paid to companies owning at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer. A 15% rate applies if a recipient company owns less than 25% of the voting shares and if it is subject to tax on such dividend income. Otherwise the full domestic German rate applies.
- (ee) The withholding tax rate applicable to fees for technical services is 7.5%.
- (ff) Germany has agreed with the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic to apply the treaty with the former Czechoslovakia.
- (gg) Germany honors the USSR treaty with respect to all former Soviet republics except for Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. This has been acknowledged by Armenia, Moldova and Turkmenistan. Germany has entered into tax treaties with Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Withholding tax rates under these treaties are listed in the above table. Germany is engaged in tax treaty negotiations with Turkmenistan.
- (hh) The treaty with the former Yugoslavia applies to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia. Germany has entered into tax treaties with Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia. The tax rates under these treaties are listed in the table above.
- (ii) Dividends distributed by a German subsidiary to an EU parent company are exempt from withholding tax if the recipient owns 10% or more of the subsidiary. This exemption also applies if the participation is 10% or more and if the EU country where the parent company is located provides the exemption reciprocally. If the EU directive does not apply, the following rules apply:
- The withholding tax rate increases to 5% (Finland and Netherlands, 10%) if the recipient owns at least 10% (Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands and Slovenia, 25%) of the distributing company.

- For Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Sweden, the withholding tax rate increases to 15% (Ireland, 10%; Greece, 25%) for all shareholdings (under the Sweden treaty, only for shareholdings of less than 10%). Under the United Kingdom treaty, a rate of 10% applies for dividend payments to pension schemes.
- (jj) The rate is 5% for interest on loans granted by banks.
- (kk) The rate is reduced to 5% as long as German domestic law does not impose withholding tax on interest payments to nonresidents.
- (ll) The rate is 0% for interest in connection with sales of merchandise.
- (mm) The rate is reduced to 7.5% for royalties in connection with the use of technical equipment.
- (nn) Under the Tajikistan treaty, the 5% rate applies to the following:
 - Royalties for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary or artistic works, including motion picture films, or for the use of, or the right to use, names, pictures or similar personal rights
 - Royalties for the recording of artistic or athletic shows for television or radio broadcasting
 - Royalties for the use of, or the right to use, scientific rights, patents, trademarks, samples, models, plans, formulas or procedures for commercial and industrial or scientific know-how

Under the Azerbaijan treaty, a 10% rate applies to the royalties described in the first two bullets above, while a 5% rate applies to the royalties described in the third bullet.
- (oo) Under the 2009 Annual Tax Act, the rate may be reduced to 15% if the nonresident dividend recipient qualifies under the German anti-treaty shopping rules.
- (pp) A 5.5% solidarity surcharge applies.
- (qq) The 0% rate applies to corporations if, at the time the dividend distribution takes place, the recipient has held a direct and continuous shareholding of at least 10% of the voting rights for the last 12 months. The withholding tax rate is increased to 5% if the corporation does not fulfill the requirement of 10% of the voting rights for the last 12 months before the dividend distribution. However, on application, the 5% tax can be refunded if the requirement of 10% of the voting rights for a continuous 12 months is fulfilled after the dividend distribution has taken place. A 15% withholding tax rate applies in all other cases.

Germany has initialed new tax treaties with Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and the United Kingdom.

Germany is negotiating or renegotiating tax treaties with Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Colombia, Croatia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Korea (South), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, Qatar, Serbia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25
Withholding Tax (%) (a)	
Dividends	8 (b)
Interest	8 (b)
Royalties	10 (c)
Management and Technology Transfer Fees	15 (c)
Directors' Fees	10
Technical Service Fees	15 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	10
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0 (d)
Carryforward	5 (e)

(a) Applicable to payments to residents and nonresidents.

(b) This is a final tax for both residents and nonresidents without a permanent establishment in Ghana.

- (c) This is a final tax for nonresidents without a permanent establishment in Ghana only.
- (d) Losses incurred on completion of long-term contracts may be carried back to prior tax years.
- (e) This applies to enterprises engaged in agro-processing, tourism, information and communication technology, mining, farming or manufacturing for export. For this purpose, a tourism enterprise is the operator of a tourism business registered with the Ghana Tourist Board, an information and communication technology business is a business that is engaged in software development, and a manufacturing-for-export business is a business that manufactures primarily for export. In addition, losses incurred by venture capital financing companies on the disposal of shares invested in venture capital subsidiary companies under Act 684 and losses incurred by qualifying venture capital financing companies on shares in any venture may be carried forward for five years after the disposal of the shares.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to tax on their income accruing in or derived from Ghana and on their income brought into or received in Ghana. A company is resident in Ghana if it is incorporated under the laws of Ghana or if its management and control are exercised in Ghana. Nonresident companies are subject to tax only on their income accruing in or derived from Ghana.

Rates of corporate tax. The standard corporate income tax rate is 25%. However, various other tax rates apply to income derived from specified business activities.

Income derived from nontraditional exports is taxed at a rate of 8%. Income derived by banks from loans granted to farming enterprises is subject to tax at a rate of 20%. The rate of tax applicable to income derived by financial institutions from loans to leasing companies is 20%.

Rural or community banks are subject to tax at a rate of 8% after a 10-year period of exemption.

The corporate income tax rate applicable to companies principally engaged in the hotel industry is 20%.

For petroleum extracting companies, the tax rate is 50%. However, petroleum agreements signed with the government of Ghana provide for a 35% tax rate. After a company has recovered all outlays from an oil field plus a specified rate of return after deduction of tax, royalties and an inflation adjustment, the government may negotiate for an additional share of the crude oil profits.

Mining companies are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 35%. A holder of a mining lease, restricted mining lease or small-scale mining license must pay a royalty with respect to minerals obtained from its mining operations in Ghana. The royalty is calculated at a rate of 5% of the monthly revenue earned from minerals obtained by the holder. Mining companies are also required to pay a windfall tax of 10%.

Tax incentives. Ghana offers tax exemptions and tax reductions to companies engaged in specified industrial activities.

Income derived by companies from the business of constructing affordable low-cost residential premises for lease or sale is exempt from tax for a period of five tax years (years of assessment). The

tax-exemption period begins with the tax year in which the company begins its operations. If the company's accounting year differs from the calendar year, the beginning of the tax-exemption period is the tax year in which the accounting period of the first year of operations begins.

Rural banks are exempt from tax for their first 10 years of operation.

The income of a venture capital financing company is exempt for five years if the company satisfies the eligibility requirements for funding under the Venture Capital Trust Fund Act. The tax-exemption period begins with the tax year in which the company's operations begin.

Cocoa farmers are exempt from tax on income derived from cocoa. Cattle ranchers are exempt from tax for the first 10 tax years. Income derived from tree crops, such as coffee, oil palm, shea nut, rubber and coconut, is exempt from tax for 10 years following the first harvest. For a company's first five years of operation, income derived from livestock (other than cattle), fishing and cash crops, such as maize, rice, pineapple, cassava and yam, is exempt from tax.

Income of a company from an agro-processing business established in Ghana in or after the tax year beginning 1 January 2004 is exempt from tax for a period of five tax years. The tax-exemption period begins with the tax year in which the company begins commercial production. If the company's accounting year differs from the calendar year, the beginning of the tax-exemption period is the tax year in which the accounting period of the first year of production begins.

Income of a company that commercially produces cocoa by-products derived from substandard cocoa beans, cocoa husks and other cocoa waste as the principal raw materials is exempt from tax for a period of five tax years. The tax-exemption period begins with the tax year in which the company begins commercial production. If the company's accounting year differs from the calendar year, the beginning of the tax-exemption period is the tax year in which the accounting period of the first year of production begins.

The companies described in the preceding two paragraphs are also subject to a reduced tax rate after the end of the five-year tax holiday. The reduced rate varies according to the location of the business, as described in the following table.

Location	Rate (%)
Accra	20
Other regional capitals except in Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions	10
Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions, and outside capitals of other regions	0

The income of a company whose principal activity is the processing of waste, including recycling of plastic and polythene material for agricultural or commercial purposes, is exempt from tax for a period of seven tax years. The tax-exemption period begins with the tax year in which the company begins its operations. If

the company's accounting year differs from the calendar year, the beginning of the tax-exemption period is the tax year in which the accounting period of the first year of operations begins.

Nonresident companies engaged in air and sea transportation are exempt from tax if the Commissioner-General of the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) is satisfied that the same types of companies resident in Ghana are granted an equivalent exemption by the nonresident company's country of residence.

Manufacturing enterprises other than those engaged in agro-processing and the production of cocoa by-products, as described above, located in regional capitals other than Accra and Tema are entitled to a 25% income tax rebate, while manufacturing enterprises located outside regional capitals are entitled to a 50% tax rebate.

Capital gains. Capital gains on chargeable assets are subject to tax at a rate of 15%. Capital losses do not offset capital gain and may not be carried forward.

Capital gains tax is imposed on gains derived from the disposal of the following assets:

- Buildings.
- Businesses and business assets, including goodwill. However, the following assets are excluded:
 - Assets acquired in mergers, amalgamations and reorganizations of companies if continuity of underlying ownership in the assets of at least 25% exists.
 - Trading stock.
 - Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 depreciable assets (see Section C).
- Land other than agricultural land.
- Shares other than those publicly traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange. Shares that are traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange are exempt from capital gains tax for the first 25 years of establishment of the Ghana Stock Exchange.

To calculate capital gains, the cost basis of the asset is deducted from the proceeds received on the disposal of the asset. The cost basis of a chargeable asset is the sum of the following:

- Cost of the asset including incidental costs
- Expenditure incurred to alter or improve the asset
- Expenditure relating or incidental to the disposal of the asset

Capital gains are exempt from tax if the amount received on the disposal of an asset is wholly used to acquire a similar asset within a year of the disposal or if the gain is less than GHS50.

Administration. The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) is responsible for the administration and collection of all taxes, including corporate income tax, capital gains tax and gift tax.

The tax year (year of assessment) is the calendar year. If a company's accounting year differs from the calendar year, its basis period for a year of assessment is the accounting year ending within the tax year.

Companies must file their tax returns within four months after the end of their accounting year.

Assessed tax must be paid within 30 days of receipt of notice of assessment from the Commissioner-General of the GRA. The Commissioner-General may compute a provisional assessment, which is payable in quarterly installments by 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December of the tax year if the company's accounting year is the calendar year. In general, companies whose accounting year differs from the tax year must make quarterly payments at the end of the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth months of their accounting year.

Companies that fail to pay tax by the due date may be charged a penalty in addition to the tax payable. Failure to pay tax for a period of not more than three months results in a penalty of 10% of the tax payable. Failure to pay tax for a period exceeding three months results in a penalty of 20% of the tax payable.

Companies that fail to pay by the due date any tax that they are required to withhold and pay to the Commissioner-General may be liable for a penalty in addition to the tax payable. Companies that fail to pay the withheld tax for a period of not more than three months are liable to a penalty equal to 20% of the tax payable. Failure to pay the withheld tax for periods exceeding three months may result in a penalty equal to 30% of the tax payable.

To make tax collection more efficient, taxpayers are segmented into the following three categories:

- Large taxpayers: taxpayers with turnover of GHS5 million and above
- Medium taxpayers: taxpayers with turnover falling between GHS90,000 and GHS5 million
- Small taxpayers: taxpayers with turnover lower than the value-added tax (VAT) threshold of GHS90,000

Dividends. An 8% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to residents and nonresidents without a permanent establishment in Ghana. This is a final tax.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax paid on foreign income is allowed as a credit against tax payable with respect to the foreign income received in Ghana. The amount of tax chargeable with respect to the income is reduced by the amount of the credit.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Chargeable income is based on the income reported in entities' financial statements, subject to certain adjustments.

To be deductible, expenses must be wholly, exclusively and necessarily incurred in the production of income by the company during the financial year. Expenses that may be deducted include the following:

- Interest
- Rent
- Repair of plant, premises, machinery and fixtures
- Bad debts (see *Provisions*)
- Research and development expenditure
- Foreign-exchange losses (see *Foreign-exchange gains and losses*)

If the Commissioner-General of the GRA believes that profits reported by a local subsidiary of a nonresident company are unrealistic, the Commissioner-General may compute the entity's profits by applying to the consolidated profits of its group a ratio of

the local entity's turnover to the group's worldwide turnover (this is an anti-avoidance rule in the income tax law; see Section E).

Foreign-exchange gains and losses. Foreign-exchange gains and losses are not taken into account in the tax computation until they are realized. Foreign-exchange gain or loss is realized when the liability under a contract in foreign currency is discharged or when the right to receive foreign currency under a contract is satisfied by actual receipt. No foreign-exchange gains or losses are recognized with respect to transactions engaged in by residents that could reasonably be expected to be conducted in local currency. Foreign-exchange losses of a capital nature may be capitalized and depreciated at a rate of 10% using the declining-balance method. A company may claim a deduction for foreign-exchange losses only if it notifies the Commissioner-General of the GRA in writing of the existence of the debt claim, debt obligation or foreign-exchange holding on which the loss was incurred. Such notification must be made by the due date for filing the income tax return for the accounting year in which the debt arose or the foreign currency was acquired (for companies whose accounting year differs from the calendar year, the tax year is the year in which their accounting year begins).

If a person enters into separate transactions that result in a foreign-exchange gain and a foreign-exchange loss and if the transaction resulting in the foreign-exchange loss would not have been entered into had the transaction resulting in the foreign-exchange loss not occurred or vice versa, the foreign-exchange loss is deductible only to the extent of the amount of the foreign-exchange gain.

Inventories. Inventories may be accounted for using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or the average-cost method. After a company selects one of these methods, it must use the same method consistently from period to period. A company can change the method only with the written permission of the Commissioner-General of the GRA.

Provisions. Bad debts incurred in business are deductible if the company proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of the GRA that the debts have become bad. Under the Tax Act, provisions for bad and doubtful debts are not allowed for tax purposes.

All amounts recovered with respect to bad debts that were deducted must be included in income for the accounting year of the recovery.

Capital allowances (tax depreciation). Capital allowances are granted on depreciable assets. Depreciable assets are classified into six different classes. Assets in Classes 1, 2, and 4 are placed in separate pools, and capital allowances granted with respect to the pool. Capital allowances for Classes 3, 5 and 6 assets are granted on individual assets of the same class. To claim capital allowances, a company must satisfy the following conditions:

- It used the asset in the production of the income.
- It incurred cost in purchasing the asset.
- It notified the Commissioner-General of the GRA within one month after putting the asset to use.

The following table presents the various classes of assets and details for calculating their capital allowances.

Class	Assets	Rate %	Formula for calculating capital allowances
1	Computers and data handling equipment	40	$(A \times B \times C) \div 365$ (a)
2	Automobiles; buses and minibuses; goods vehicles; construction and earth-moving equipment, heavy general purpose or specialized trucks; trailers and trailer-mounted containers; plant and machinery used in manufacturing; and costs of a capital nature with respect to long-term crop planting costs	30	$(A \times B \times C) \div 365$ (a)
3	Mineral and petroleum exploration and production rights; mineral and petroleum prospecting, exploration and development costs; buildings, structures and works of a permanent nature used with respect to the assets in this category described above that are likely to be of little or no value when the rights are exhausted or the prospecting, exploration or development ends; and plant and machinery used in mining or petroleum operations	20	$(A \times B \times C) \div 365$ (b)(c)
4	Railroad cars, locomotives and equipment; vessels, barges, tugs, and similar water transportation equipment; aircraft; specialized public utility plant, equipment, and machinery; office furniture, fixtures and equipment; and any depreciable asset not included in another class	20	$(A \times B \times C) \div 365$ (a)

Class	Assets	Rate %	Formula for calculating capital allowances
5	Buildings, structures and works of a permanent nature other than those included in Class 3	10	$(A \times B \times C) \div 365$ (b)(c)
6	Intangible assets other than those included in Class 3	– (d)	$[(A \div D) \times C] \div 365$ (c)(e)

- (a) A is the written-down value of the pool at the end of a basis period, B is the depreciation rate applicable to the pool, and C is the number of days in the period.
- (b) A is the cost base of the asset, B is the depreciation rate, and C is the number of days in the basis period.
- (c) The total amount of capital allowances granted for a Class 3, 5 or 6 asset may not exceed the cost basis of the asset.
- (d) The rate is determined by formula.
- (e) A is the cost base of the asset, C is the number of days in the basis period, and D is the useful life of the asset in whole years calculated at the time the asset is acquired.

Relief for losses. Enterprises engaged in mining, farming, agro-processing, tourism, information and communication technology or manufacturing for export may carry forward their losses for five years. For this purpose, a tourism enterprise is defined as the operator of a tourism business registered with the Ghana Tourist Board, an information technology business is an ICT business that is engaged in software development, and a manufacturing-for-export business is defined as a business that manufactures primarily for export. In addition, losses incurred by venture capital financing companies on the disposal of shares invested in venture capital subsidiary companies under Act 684 and losses incurred by qualifying venture capital financing companies on shares in any venture may be carried forward for five years after the disposal of the shares.

Groups of companies. Each company within a group must file a separate tax return. No measures exist for the offsetting of losses against profits among members of the group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, imposed on all supplies of goods and services made in, or imported into, Ghana, except for exempt items	12.5
National Health Insurance levy; imposed on all goods and services, except those that are specifically exempt	2.5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Ghana is the Ghana cedi (GHS).

The Foreign Exchange Act, 2006 (Act 723) governs foreign-exchange controls in Ghana. However, the Bank of Ghana exercises much discretion in administering the act.

Anti-avoidance legislation. A company must obtain a tax-clearance certificate to engage in certain transactions, including the

purchase of goods in commercial quantities from producers, distributors, manufacturers or importers. The income tax law contains the following three specific anti-avoidance measures:

- Income splitting (see Section C)
- Transfer pricing (see *Transfer pricing*)
- Thin capitalization (exempt-debt to exempt-equity ratio; see *Debt-to-equity ratio*)

Transfer pricing. Ghana introduced transfer pricing regulations in September 2012. The Regulations follow the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Transfer Pricing Guidelines. The regulations allow the use of the transfer-pricing methods outlined in the OECD guidelines and the use of an alternative method if the methods stated are not appropriate for determining the arm's-length nature of the transaction. On the filing of a return, the Commissioner-General can use an alternative transfer-pricing method if the Commissioner-General takes the view that the method used does not properly represent the arm's-length nature of a transaction.

The regulations also require entities that enter into related-party transactions to prepare documentation to support their returns. Entities also must submit transfer-pricing returns as part of their annual income tax returns within four months after the end of the accounting year.

Debt-to-equity ratio. If an "exempt-controlled resident entity," other than a financial institution, has an "exempt debt" to "exempt equity" ratio in excess of 2:1, no deduction is allowed for interest paid or a foreign-exchange loss incurred on the portion of the debt that exceeds the 2:1 ratio. Broadly, an "exempt-controlled resident entity" is a resident entity of which at least 50% of its underlying ownership or control is held by an "exempt person," which is a nonresident person or a resident person meeting certain criteria. The law also provides detailed definitions of "exempt debt" and "exempt equity."

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following are the maximum withholding rates under Ghana's double tax treaties for dividends, interest, royalties, and management and technology transfer fees.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties and management and technology transfer fees
	%	%	%
Belgium	5	10	15
Denmark*	8	10	15
France	8	10	15
Gambia*	8	10	15
Germany	8	10	15
Italy	5	10	10
Netherlands	8	10	15
Nigeria*	8	10	15
Sierra Leone*	8	10	15
South Africa	8	10	15
Sweden*	8	10	15
United Kingdom	8	10	15
Non-treaty countries	8	8	10

* These treaties were signed prior to the country's independence in March 1957, but Ghana considers them still to be in force.

Gibraltar

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	10 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	0
Royalties	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (b)

- (a) A tax rate of 20% applies to utility, energy and fuel supply companies and companies abusing a dominant market position.
- (b) In general, the carryforward is unlimited. However, if both a change in ownership and a major change in the nature or conduct of a trade carried on by the company occurs within a three-year period, losses incurred before the change in ownership cannot be offset against losses incurred subsequent to the change in ownership.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies are taxed on profits “accrued in or derived from” Gibraltar. “Accrued in or derived from” is defined by reference to the activities that generate the profits. If a company’s income results from an underlying activity that requires a license and regulation under any law of Gibraltar, the income is deemed to accrue in and derive from Gibraltar, except for income from activities carried on outside Gibraltar by a branch or permanent establishment.

The above rule applies regardless of whether a company is registered in Gibraltar or whether it is ordinarily resident in Gibraltar. A company is ordinarily resident in Gibraltar if central management and control is exercised there.

Rates of corporation tax. All companies are chargeable on taxable profits at a rate of 10%, except for utility, energy and fuel supply companies and companies deemed to be abusing a dominant market position, which are subject to tax at a rate of 20%.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not taxed in Gibraltar. Capital losses are not deductible.

Administration. Tax returns, accounts and computations must be filed within six months after the end of the financial period. If a company is required to file audited accounts, an additional three months is given to file the audited accounts, but unaudited accounts must be filed within six months after the end of the period. It is proposed that the filing deadline be extended from six months to nine months after the year-end date.

Companies must make payments on account of their corporation tax by 28 February and 30 September each year. Each payment is made toward the tax liability for the financial period in which the payment on account is due. The amount of payment on account due is based on the prior year's tax charge. An application can be made for a reduced or zero payment if basing the payment on a prior year would result in an excessive payment. The final payment with respect to a financial period is due within six months after year-end.

Companies not complying with filing and payment deadlines are subject to penalties and surcharges.

A self-assessment system requires companies to assess correctly their tax liabilities or face significant penalties.

Companies may request advance tax rulings.

Dividends. Dividends paid by Gibraltar companies are not subject to withholding tax. Dividends paid to shareholders who are ordinarily resident in Gibraltar have a tax credit equal to the tax paid by the company on the profits out of which the dividend is being paid.

Dividends received by a company from another company are not taxable.

Interest. Withholding tax is not imposed on the payment of interest. Interest income is not taxable, except for the following:

- Interest on loans or advances by one company to another company if the interest from an individual company is GIP100,000 or more per year. Under an anti-avoidance measure, interest received or receivable from different companies is considered to be from the same company for the purposes of the GIP100,000 threshold if those companies are "connected persons." For this purpose, interest is deemed to be accrued and derived in Gibraltar if the company in receipt of the interest is a Gibraltar-registered company.
- Interest income of a company that lends to, or takes deposits from, the general public or engages in similar activities.

Royalties. Effective from 1 January 2014, royalty income received or receivable by a company is taxable. Such income is deemed to be accrued and derived in Gibraltar if the company receiving the royalties is a Gibraltar-registered company.

Foreign tax relief. Unilateral tax relief is granted with respect to tax paid or payable in another jurisdiction on income from that jurisdiction. This is restricted to the tax that would otherwise have been payable in Gibraltar on that income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable profits are determined based on financial statements prepared in accordance with Gibraltar generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP), or UK GAAP or International Financial Reporting Standards, subject to certain adjustments and provisions.

In general, expenses must be incurred wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the trade, business, profession or vocation. However, specific reliefs and prohibitions exist for certain expenses.

Certain expenses are either not deductible or are subject to restrictions, including the following:

- Interest paid or payable to a person not resident in Gibraltar is not deductible to the extent that the interest is charged at a rate greater than a reasonable commercial rate.
- Depreciation and amortization of assets are not deductible (instead capital allowances are given; see *Tax depreciation [capital allowances]*).
- Contributions to a provident, pension or other fund for the benefit of employees are not deductible if the fund has not been approved by the Commissioner of Income Tax.
- Entertaining expenses, which are generally considered to be the cost of entertaining existing and potential clients and persons introducing business, are deductible, but detailed rules restrict deductibility.
- For a branch or a company with a branch, the deduction for certain head office expenses or expenses incurred by a branch for the common purpose of the company is restricted to 5% of gross income.
- “General” expenses are apportioned between chargeable and non-chargeable income on a pro-rata basis. The part of such expenses attributable to non-chargeable income is not deductible.

Tax depreciation (capital allowances). The first GIP30,000 of plant and machinery (including, among other items, fixtures, fitting and equipment, but not motor vehicles) acquired in a financial period is fully deductible in that period. In addition, the first GIP50,000 of qualifying capital expenditure on information technology investment in a financial period is also fully deductible.

All such assets, as well as motor vehicles, are pooled for tax purposes. The pool is increased with respect to any additions in excess of initial allowances given, and reduced by the proceeds of any disposals in the period. The allowance for the year is then calculated at 15% of the value of the pool. The pool value is then reduced by that allowance and the remaining balance carried forward to the next period. For companies taxed at 20% (see *Rates of corporate tax*), the annual allowance is given at 20% instead of 15%.

Groups of companies. Gibraltar law does not provide for tax consolidation. It does not have any provision for group relief (that is, the use of tax losses of one group company by another group company).

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Stamp duty	
On share or loan capital transactions; fixed amount per transaction	GIP10
On the purchase of real estate in Gibraltar	
Cost of up to GIP200,000 (or for first- or second-time buyers, up to GIP250,000)	0%
Cost from GIP200,001 to GIP350,000	2% on first GIP250,000, and balance at 5.5%
Cost over GIP350,000	3% on first GIP350,000, and balance at 3.5%
Social insurance contributions, on employees' wages and salaries; payable on weekly wages by Employer	20% (subject to minimum of GIP15 per employee per week and maximum of GIP32.97 per employee per week)
Employee (under 60)	10% (subject to minimum of GIP5 per week and maximum of GIP25.16 per week)

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Restrictions are not imposed on foreign exchange or on inward or outward investments. The transfer of profits and dividends, loan principal and interest, royalties and fees is unlimited, subject to company law.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Gibraltar tax law contains several anti-avoidance provisions.

The Commissioner of Income Tax may disregard part or all of arrangements that are deemed to be artificial and/or fictitious and whose purpose is to reduce or eliminate tax payable.

Any "notifiable arrangement" or "notifiable proposal" must be disclosed to the Commissioner of Income Tax. Detailed procedures exist for seeking clearance in advance of proposals. A timetable is provided for the Commissioner to request further information, to notify the applicant that anti-avoidance provisions will or will not apply, or to notify the applicant that the Commissioner requires a further 21 days to make a decision.

Debt-to-equity ratios. Thin-capitalization rules apply to interest payable by a company to individuals or trusts who are connected parties with respect to the company and to interest payable by a company if the loan is secured by assets belonging to individuals or trusts who are connected parties. In such circumstances, interest paid by the company may be treated as a dividend instead of a deductible expense if the loan capital to equity ratio is greater than 5 to 1.

Interest paid to a connected party in excess of the amount that would have been charged on an arm's-length basis may be deemed to be a dividend instead of a deductible expense.

Interest may be disallowed as a deductible expense if both of the following circumstances exist:

- The loan is secured by a cash deposit made with the lender (or party connected to the lender) or secured by certain investments.
- The income from the cash deposit or investment is not assessable to tax.

The deduction for interest expenses incurred in favor of a connected party or parties may be restricted to the lower of 5% of turnover or 75% of profit before taking into account the expenses in question.

F. Tax treaties

Gibraltar has no tax treaties in force. Gibraltar has implemented the European Union (EU) Parent Subsidiary Directive and the EU Directive on Interest and Royalties. Notwithstanding the legislation arising from these EU directives, Gibraltar does not impose withholding tax on dividends, interest or royalties.

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Extensive amendments to the Greek corporate income tax law are effective from 1 January 2014. At the time of writing, it was expected that the tax administration would issue a series of administrative circulars and relevant guidelines on the application of the new measures.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	26
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	26 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	26
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (b)
Interest	
Bank Interest	15 (c)(d)
Interest on Treasury Bills and Corporate Bonds	15 (c)(d)
Repos and Reverse Repos	15 (c)(d)
Other Interest	
Paid to Greek Legal Entities	15
Paid to Foreign Legal Entities	15 (d)(e)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how and similar payments	20 (d)(e)
Technical service fees, management service fees, consulting service fees and fees for similar services	20 (f)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) For details regarding the taxation of capital gains derived by legal persons or legal entities, see Section B.
- (b) The 10% withholding tax rate applies to dividends and interim dividends distributed by a Greek corporation (*anonymos eteria*, or AE; (in certain countries, a corporation is referred to as a *société anonyme*, or SA) and profits distributed by a Greek limited liability company (*eteria periorismenis efthinis*, or EPE). This 10% withholding tax is subject to rates applicable under double tax treaties or under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive (amended by Directive 2011/96/EC).
- (c) This 15% withholding tax is subject to rates applicable under double tax treaties or under the EU Interest-Royalties Directive.
- (d) This is a final tax if the beneficiary is a legal person (for example, a company) or legal entity that satisfies both of the following conditions:
- It does not have its tax residency in Greece.
 - It does not maintain a permanent establishment for corporate income tax purposes in Greece.
- (e) This 20% withholding tax is subject to rates applicable under double tax treaties or under the EU Interest-Royalties Directive. No tax is withheld on payments of royalties made to legal persons or legal entities that have their tax residence in Greece or that have a Greek permanent establishment in Greece.
- (f) If the 20% withholding tax does not exhaust the final Greek corporate income tax liability of the beneficiary, it is credited against the beneficiary's final Greek corporate income tax liability.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Greek companies are taxed on their worldwide income. Foreign business enterprises are taxed only on income derived from a permanent establishment in Greece or on profits generated in Greece. An AE, SA or EPE is Greek if its corporate seat or place of effective management is located in Greece.

A legal person or entity is considered to be a Greek tax resident in the following cases:

- It is incorporated or established under Greek law.
- It has its registered office in Greece.
- Its place of effective management is in Greece at any time during the tax year.

The “place of effective management” concept should be reviewed on an ad hoc basis in the context of the factual background of each case. For this purpose, indicative criteria are listed, such as the following:

- The place where the day-to-day management of the company takes place
- The place where strategic business decisions are made
- The place where the annual general meeting of shareholders or partners or the board of directors takes place
- The place where the accounting books of the company are held
- The residence of the members of the board of directors

In addition, the Greek tax administration may examine additional factors, such as the residence of the majority of the shareholders or partners.

Rate of corporate income tax. The standard corporate income tax rate is 26%.

Capital gains. Effective from 1 January 2014, capital gains earned by legal entities are treated as business income and are subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate of 26% if they derive from the following:

- Disposals of fixed assets
- Transfers of businesses as going concerns
- Disposals of real estate property that do not constitute a business activity per se
- Transfers of securities (such as listed shares, unlisted shares, interests in partnerships, treasury bills, Greek state bonds, corporate bonds, derivatives)

Sales of listed shares are also subject to a 0.35% transaction duty.

Administration. The fiscal year coincides with the calendar year. Legal persons or entities keeping double-entry books may set their tax year to end on 30 June or on any other date coinciding with the tax year-end of their foreign shareholder. An option for a tax year exceeding 12 months is not available. Greek SAs or AEs, Greek EPEs and branches of foreign companies must file an annual corporate income tax return by the end of the sixth month following the end of their fiscal year. However, for the 2014 fiscal year, the deadline is 31 May.

In general, on filing their annual corporate income tax return, legal entities must make an advance payment against the next year’s income tax liability. Such advance payment equals the amount calculated by applying a rate of 80% (100% for banks and for branches of foreign banks operating in Greece) to the income tax due for the year for which the return is filed. The final payment of tax is calculated by subtracting the advance payment made in the preceding year and other prepayments of tax (including taxes withheld at source) and foreign taxes paid on foreign-source income from the amount of tax due. The foreign tax credit cannot exceed the amount of Greek tax otherwise payable on the foreign-source income.

The penalties described below are effective from 1 January 2014; if more than one penalty applies to the same tax offense, only the provision providing for the largest penalty applies.

A failure to file a corporate income tax return or to file in time a corporate income tax return results in the imposition of an administrative penalty ranging from EUR100 (if no tax is due) to EUR500 (if tax is due).

A failure to pay corporate income tax in time (for example, as a result of the failure to file a corporate income tax return at all or by the deadline or as a result of filing an inaccurate corporate income tax return) results in the imposition of the following penalties for late payment of corporate income tax (on top of the above administrative penalty):

- If a failure to file the corporate income tax return or to file the corporate tax return in time or the filing of an inaccurate corporate income tax return results in a difference of corporate income tax of 5% to 20%, the penalty equals 10% of the amount of the difference between the tax assessed on the basis of the tax return and the corrective tax assessment.
- If the failure to file a corporate income tax return or to file a corporate income tax return in time or the filing of inaccurate corporate income tax return results in a difference of corporate income tax of 21% to 50%, the penalty equals 30% of the amount of the difference.
- If the failure to file a corporate income tax return or to file a corporate income tax return in time or the filing of inaccurate corporate income tax return results in a difference of corporate income tax exceeding 51%, the penalty equals 100% of the amount of the difference.

In addition to the above, interest in arrears for the late payment of corporate tax is assessed; the current rate is 8.76% per year, and the interest is assessed on a monthly basis.

A failure to file a withholding tax return and pay withholding taxes in time results in the imposition of a penalty equal to the amount of the unpaid tax.

Dividends. A 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends and interim dividends distributed to Greek or foreign beneficiaries by Greek SAs and profits distributed by Greek EPEs, unless an applicable double tax treaty provides otherwise (see Section F) or unless tax relief is available under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive (90/435/EEC), as amended by Directive 2011/96/EC). For details regarding the rules in this directive, please see below. This tax represents the final tax liability of the recipient with respect to the dividends received if the recipient is a legal entity that does not have tax residency in Greece and does not maintain a permanent establishment in Greece.

A Greek subsidiary is not required to withhold the 10% withholding tax from dividends and interim dividends distributed to their EU parent companies if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The EU parent company holds a minimum 10% participation in the Greek subsidiary.
- The EU parent company holds the above participation in the Greek subsidiary for at least two consecutive years.

- The recipient EU parent company satisfies all of the following additional conditions:
 - It has one of the legal types listed in Annex I of EU Directive 2011/96/EC.
 - It is tax resident in one of the EU member states (and is not considered tax resident in any non-EU country).
 - It is subject to one of the taxes listed in Annex I of Section B of EU Directive 2011/96/EC, with no option for a tax exemption.

Effective from 1 January 2014, if a Greek tax resident legal person distributes dividends to its parent company and if the parent company has not completed the two-year holding period for a 10% participation but meets the rest of the exemption requirements (see above), the distribution can be exempt from withholding tax, provided that the local Greek tax resident legal person deposits a bank guarantee in an amount based on a specific calculation. This amount is almost equal to the amount of the dividend withholding tax due.

Foreign tax credit. Foreign-source income is usually taxable with a credit for foreign income taxes paid, up to the amount of Greek tax corresponding to the foreign-source income. The credit cannot exceed the amount of Greek tax payable on the same amount.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income for all legal entities consists of annual gross income, less allowable deductions. In principle, expenses may be deducted only from gross income for the fiscal year in which they are incurred.

In general, effective from 1 January 2014, all ordinary business expenses and specific items mentioned in the tax law may be deducted for tax purposes (with the exception of certain expenses that the law explicitly indicates are not deductible for tax purposes) only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- They are made in the interest of the business or in the ordinary course of its business transactions.
- They reflect an actual transaction that has a value not considered lower or higher than the actual value, based on indirect audit methods (cross-checks).
- They are recorded in the accounting books for the period in which they are incurred and are supported by proper documentation.

Special reference is made to the deductibility of expenses made for scientific and technological research.

The new Income Tax Code also includes a list of nondeductible expenses.

It is expected that detailed administrative guidelines will elaborate on the general rules described above.

Inventories. Effective from 1 January 2014, inventory and semi-finished products must be evaluated according to current accounting principles. The tax law does not determine any official method for stock valuation. However, beginning with the tax year in which a valuation method is first used by a company for valuation of its inventory and semifinished products, the company must use the method for a minimum of four years.

Provisions. Bad debt provisions and write-offs are deductible for corporate income tax purposes at a rate defined on a case-by-case-basis, based the amount of the uncollected debt and the time period during which the debt remains uncollected.

For uncollected debts that do not exceed EUR1,000 and that are overdue for a period of more than 12 months, the taxpayer may establish a provision equal to 100% of the debt.

For uncollected debts that exceed EUR1,000 and that are overdue, the taxpayer may establish a provision equal to the following:

- 50% of the debt if it is overdue from 12 to 18 months
- 75% of the debt if it is overdue from 18 to 24 months
- 100% of the debt if this is overdue for more than 24 months

Restrictions are imposed on the formation of bad debt provisions for a shareholder or partner holding at least a 10% participation in a business and for business' subsidiaries with a minimum 10% participation. Special rules are also provided for the deduction of bad debt provisions by banks, leasing and factoring companies.

Depreciation. Depreciation is performed by applying a specific depreciation rate to the acquisition or construction cost for a business asset. The depreciation of each fixed asset begins the month following the month in which the asset is first used or put into service by the taxpayer. The following table provides the annual depreciation rates, effective from 1 January 2014.

Categories of assets	Depreciation rate %
Buildings, installations, facilities industrial installations, non-building facilities, warehouses and special loading and unloading vehicles	4
Plots of land used for mining purposes and quarries, except those used for ancillary mining activities	5
Public means of transportation (including airplanes, trains and ships)	5
Machinery and equipment (except for personal computers [PCs] and software)	10
Means of transportation of individuals	16
Means of transportation of goods	12
Intangible assets and royalties and expenses of multiannual depreciation	10
PCs and software	20
Other fixed assets	10

An option exists for one-off depreciation of fixed assets valued up to EUR1,500 in the year in which the assets are acquired and placed in service. Newly established companies are eligible to claim depreciation for all of their fixed assets at a 0% rate for their first three years.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward to offset business profits in the following five consecutive tax years from the tax year in which they are incurred. The right to carry forward tax losses ceases to apply if changes in ownership or voting rights exceed 33% in value or number, unless it is proven that the transfer was not made for the purpose of tax avoidance or tax evasion.

Offsetting of losses incurred abroad against business profits derived domestically is not allowed, with the exception of income arising in other EU or European Economic Area (EEA) member states that is not exempted based on an applicable double tax treaty. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Each company forming part of a group must file a separate return. The law does not provide for consolidated tax returns or other group relief.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT)	
Standard rate	23
Reduced rate	13
	(special reduced rate of 6.5%)
Special rates	5/9/16
Stamp duty on private loan agreements	2.4/3.6
Capital duty	1.1
Annual real estate tax; imposed on the value of real estate owned by legal entities; the rate depends on the zone of the real estate, its surface, year built, whether the property faces a national road and other factors	Various
Special property tax; imposed on the "objective" value of real estate property; the tax does not apply if the company has listed shares or if it discloses its corporate structure and the ultimate individual shareholders or partners are revealed	15
Real estate transfer tax; imposed on taxable value	3

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. No controls are imposed on the transfer of money in and out of Greece. However, specific reporting requirements for certain transactions must be met.

Transfer pricing. The Greek tax law includes a transfer-pricing clause (Articles 21 and 22 of the Code of Fiscal Procedure) that is aligned with international standards. In addition, the transfer-pricing legislation requires that an enterprise maintain documentation files.

Effective from 1 January 2014, a new definition of "associated/affiliate enterprises" is introduced. The new law defines the term "associated person," which extends to legal entities, individuals and any other body of persons. The term encompasses two persons if any of the following circumstances exists:

- One of them holds directly or indirectly shares, parts or quotas in the other of at least 33%, estimated on the basis of total value or number, or equivalent profit participation rights or voting rights.
- Another third person participates directly or indirectly in the other two in any of the aforementioned ways.

- Between them, direct or indirect management dependence or control exists or the possibility exists for one person to exercise decisive influence over the other or for a third person to do so in both of them.

Effective from 1 January 2014, the concept of advance pricing arrangements (APAs) is introduced in Greek transfer-pricing legislation.

Debt-to-equity rules. No deduction is allowed for interest expenses (with the exception of interest on banking loans) incurred on loans granted by third parties to the extent that the interest rate exceeds the interest that would be payable if the applicable interest rate applicable were equal to the interest rate for loans connected with revolving accounts to non-credit or non-financial enterprises, as published by the Bank of Greece. The current interest rate is set at approximately 7.5%.

Under the rules applicable for 2014, interest expense in excess of interest income (net interest expense) that exceeds 60% of Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA) plus nondeductible expenses is not deductible for tax purposes. However, notwithstanding the above rule, interest expense in excess of interest income is fully deductible as a business expense if the cumulative amount of net interest expenses recorded in the accounting books does not exceed EUR5 million per year. The above thresholds (60% of EBITDA and net interest expenses up to EUR5 million) are subject to further amendments for 2015 and 2016.

The amount of interest expense that is not deductible for corporate income tax purposes may be carried forward as a deductible expense with no restriction (indefinitely).

The above debt-to-equity rules do not apply to credit institutions.

Controlled foreign corporations. Controlled foreign corporation (CFC) rules have been introduced in Greece, effective from 1 January 2014. These rules are designed to deal with tax avoidance of Greek companies through the shifting of revenues to subsidiaries in low-tax jurisdictions. Basically, these rules provide for the inclusion in the taxable income of the Greek companies of undistributed passive income (for example, interest, dividends and royalties) of foreign subsidiaries under the conditions stipulated in the law.

Mergers and acquisitions. Company law regulates mergers and acquisitions in Greece. However, significant tax exemptions and relief for company restructurings may be available.

Transfers of operations. The tax law regulates the tax treatment of a group business restructuring that results in a transfer of operations (exit taxation). In the case of a local or cross-border intra-group restructuring qualifying as a transfer of functions, assets, risks and business opportunities (profit potential), the transfer of these items are considered a “transfer package” for the purposes of the law. If, within the context of such restructuring, a transfer of an intangible asset takes place (among other transfers), such transfer must be made for consideration according to the arm’s-length principle, taking into account the total value of the underlying assets and the transfer package (relevant functions and risks

transferred). If the taxpayer can prove that no significant intangible assets have been transferred and that arm's-length consideration has been paid with respect to the specific transfer that took place, the transfer-package provisions do not apply.

General anti-avoidance rule. Fiscal Procedure Code Law 4174/2013 introduced a general anti-avoidance rule. Under this rule, the tax administration may disregard any artificial arrangement or series of arrangements that aim at the evasion of taxation and lead to a tax advantage. An arrangement is considered artificial if it lacks commercial substance and aims for the evasion of taxation or a tax benefit. To determine if an arrangement is artificial, various characteristics are examined. For purposes of this measure, the goal of an arrangement is to avoid taxation if, regardless of the subjective intention of the taxpayer, it is contrary to the object, spirit and purpose of the tax provisions that would apply in other cases. To determine the tax advantage, the amount of tax due after taking into consideration such arrangements is compared to the tax that would be payable by the taxpayer under the same conditions in the absence of such an arrangement.

Law 89/1967 regime. Enterprises licensed to operate under the Law 89/1967 regime may enter into a favorable APA with the tax authorities. A license may be granted to enterprises under this regime if certain conditions are met. The principal condition is that the company must be exclusively engaged in the provision of specific services to foreign associated companies, the foreign head office or foreign branches. The Ministry of Economy and Finance grants the license after reviewing and approving the applicant's transfer-pricing study (based on the cost-plus method).

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Under most double tax treaties, the rates in the table below apply to the extent that the amount of interest or royalties is at arm's length. The domestic withholding tax rates apply to any excess amounts. In addition, certain recent double tax treaties include an anti-abuse clause.

Greece has implemented EU Directive 2003/49/EC. Under this directive, withholding tax on interest and royalties paid between associated companies of different EU member states was abolished, effective from 1 July 2013.

The following table provides treaty withholding tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Albania	5	5	5
Armenia	10	10	5
Austria	0/5/10 (m)(n)	0/8 (o)	0/7 (o)
Azerbaijan	8	8	8
Belgium	0/5/10 (m)(n)	0/10 (l)(o)	0/5 (o)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5/15 (m)	10	10
Bulgaria	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0/10 (o)
Canada	5/10 (m)	10	10
China	5/10 (m)	0/10 (l)	10

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Croatia	5/10 (m)	10	0/10 (o)
Cyprus	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0 (e)
Czechoslovakia (i)	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0/10 (o)
Denmark	0/10 (n)	0/8 (o)	0/5 (o)
Egypt	10	15	15
Estonia	0/5/10 (m)(n)	0/10 (o)	0/10 (a)(o)
Finland	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0/10/20 (o)(k)
France	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0/5 (o)
Georgia	8	8	5
Germany	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0
Hungary	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0/10 (o)
Iceland	5/10 (m)	8	10
India	10	15	20
Ireland	0/5/10 (m)(n)	5	0/5 (o)
Israel	10	10	10
Italy	0/10 (n)	0/10 (j)(o)	5 (a)(g)(o)
Korea (South)	5/10 (m)	8	10
Kuwait	0/5 (p)	0/5 (p)	15
Latvia	0/5/10 (m)(n)	0/10 (o)	0/10 (a)(o)
Lithuania	0/5/10 (m)(n)	0/10 (o)	0/10 (a)(o)
Luxembourg	0/10 (n)	0/8 (o)	0/7 (h)(o)
Malta	0/5/10 (m)(n)	0/8 (o)	0/8 (o)
Mexico	10	0/10 (l)	10
Moldova	5/10 (m)	10	8
Morocco	5/10 (m)	10	10
Netherlands	0/10 (n)	0/8/10 (f)(o)	0/7 (h)(o)
Norway	10	10	10
Poland	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0/10 (o)
Portugal	0/10 (n)	0/15 (o)	0/10 (o)
Qatar	5	0/5 (q)	5
Romania	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0/5/7 (a)(h)(o)
Russian Federation	5/10 (m)	7	7
Saudi Arabia	5	5	10
Serbia	5/10 (m)	10	10
Slovenia	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0/10 (o)
South Africa	5/10 (m)	8 (j)	5/7 (a)(h)
Spain	0/5/10 (m)(n)	0/8 (o)	0/6 (o)
Sweden	0	0/10 (o)	0/5 (o)
Switzerland	0/10 (n)	0/10 (o)	0/5 (o)
Tunisia	10	15	12
Turkey	10	0/12 (l)	10
Ukraine	5/10 (m)	10	10
United Kingdom	0/10 (n)	0	0
United States	10	0 (b)	0 (d)
Uzbekistan	8	10	8
Non-treaty countries (c)	10	15	20

(a) The rate is 5% for royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment (7% under the Romania and South Africa treaties).

(b) The 0% rate applies if the recipient does not control directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting power in the payer. However, the 0% rate does not apply to interest paid to US recipients to the extent that the interest is paid at an annual rate exceeding 9%.

(c) For details, see Section A.

(d) The 0% rate does not apply to cinematographic film royalties paid to US residents.

(e) The rate is 5% for film royalties.

- (f) The rate is 8% if the recipient is a bank or similar entity.
- (g) The rate is 0% for copyright royalties for literary, artistic or scientific works, including films.
- (h) The rate is 5% for royalties for literary, artistic or scientific works, including films.
- (i) Greece honors the Czechoslovakia treaty with respect to the Czech and Slovak Republics.
- (j) Under the South Africa treaty, the rate is 0% for interest paid to the South Africa Reserve Bank. Under the Italy treaty, the rate is 0% for interest payments made by the Greek government, interest payments made to the Italian government and interest payments relating to government loans.
- (k) The 10% rate applies to copyright royalties for literary, artistic, or scientific works. For other royalties, the 25% rate applies.
- (l) The rate is 5% if the recipient is a bank. Under the China, Mexico and Turkey treaties, the rate is 0% if the recipient is a government bank.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns more than 25% of the payer corporation.
- (n) The 0% rate applies if the conditions of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive are met (for Switzerland, the 0% rate applies if the conditions of the European Community (EC)-Switzerland agreement providing for measures equivalent to those in Directive 2003/48/EC are met).
- (o) The 0% rate applies if the terms of the EU Interest-Royalties Directive are met; for Switzerland, the 0% rate applies if the conditions of the EU-Switzerland agreement providing for measures equivalent to those in Directive 2003/48/EC are met.
- (p) The 0% rate for dividends and interest payments applies if the recipient is the government of Kuwait or a state division or subdivision, the Central Bank of Kuwait or other government organizations or government funds.
- (q) The 0% rate on interest payments applies if the recipient is the government of Qatar.

Greece has also signed double tax treaties with San Marino and the United Arab Emirates. The Greek parliament has ratified these treaties, but they had not yet been enacted at the time of writing.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	35
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	35
Branch Tax Rate (%)	35
Withholding Tax (%) (a)	
Dividends	30 (b)
Interest	30 (b)(c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	30 (b)
Branch Profits Tax	30 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	2
Carryforward	20

- (a) The withholding tax rates may be reduced under tax treaties (see Section E).
 (b) Imposed on payments to nonresidents.
 (c) Interest on certain portfolio debt obligations issued after 18 July 1984 and bank deposit interest not effectively connected to a trade or business in Guam are exempt from withholding.
 (d) The branch profits tax is imposed on the earnings of a foreign corporation attributable to its branch, reduced by earnings reinvested in the branch and increased by withdrawals of previously reinvested earnings.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

The system of corporate income taxation in force in Guam, a territory of the United States, is a mirror image of the US income tax system. The applicable law is the US Internal Revenue Code, with “Guam” substituted for all references to the “United States.” Therefore, for a description of the income taxation of corporations resident or doing business in Guam, refer to the sections on the United States and substitute “Guam” for each reference to the “United States.”

Income taxes are paid to the government of Guam, which administers its tax system.

Under an agreement between the United States and Guam, Guam had the authority to separate its system of taxation from the US Internal Revenue Code, effective 1 January 1991. Because a comprehensive Guam Tax Code has not yet been developed, this date has been extended, and the mirror system of taxation continues to apply to Guam until a new code goes into effect. A Guam Tax Code Commission has been formed and has begun work on the new law.

The government of Guam, through the Guam Economic Development Authority, is authorized by law to allow tax rebates to qualified investors. Qualifying Certificates (QCs) for tax incentives are granted based on the investment commitment as well as on the potential for creating new employment and expanding the base of the island's industry. These incentives are aimed primarily at manufacturers, insurance companies, trusts, commercial fishing companies, corporate headquarters, specialized medical facilities, high-technology companies, agricultural enterprises and tourism-development companies. In general, the tax rebates can amount to up to 75% of income tax paid for up to 20 years. Certain insurance companies may qualify for a 100% income tax rebate.

C. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Gross receipts tax, on sales of tangible personal property and services, excluding wholesale activities	4%
Use tax, on goods imported into and consumed in Guam (businesses are subject to either gross receipts tax or use tax, not both)	4%
Hotel occupancy tax	11%
Real property tax, on appraised value of	
Land	0.0875%
Improvements	0.35%
Liquid fuel taxes, imposed per gallon	
Aviation	4 cents
Diesel	14 cents
Other	15 cents
Alcoholic beverage excise tax	
Malted fermented beverages	7 cents per 12 fluid ounces
Distilled beverages	USD18 per gallon
Vinous beverages	USD4.95 per gallon
Tobacco excise tax	
Cigarettes	USD5 per 100 cigarettes
Cigars	20 to 25 cents per cigar
Other tobacco products	USD3.50 per pound
Documents tax, on conveyances and on mortgages of real property	0.1%
Social security contributions (US system), imposed on	

Nature of tax	Rate
Wages up to USD117,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	7.65%
Employee	7.65%
Wages in excess of USD117,000 but not in excess of USD200,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	1.45%
Employee	1.45%
Wages in excess of USD200,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	1.45%
Employee	2.35%
Miscellaneous license fees	Various

D. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Guam does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Debt-to-equity rules. The US thin-capitalization rules apply in Guam.

Transfer pricing. The US transfer-pricing rules apply in Guam.

E. Tax treaties

The Guam Foreign Investment Equity Act was signed into law on 24 August 2002 and amends the Organic Act of Guam with respect to the application of the Guam territorial income tax laws. The Guam Foreign Investment Equity Act provides that the tax rate under Sections 871, 881, 884, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1445 and 1446 of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, on any item of income from sources in Guam is the same as the rate that would apply with respect to such item were Guam treated as part of the United States for purposes of the treaty obligations of the United States. However, this provision does not apply to determine the tax rate on any item of income received from a Guam payer, if for any tax year, the tax on the Guam payer was rebated under Guam law (see Section B for a discussion of the QC rebates).

Guatemala

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%) (a)(b)	
Regime on Profits from Business	
Activities	28 (c)
Optional Simplified Regime on Revenue	
from Business Activities	7 (d)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%) (a)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%) (a)(b)	
Regime on Profits from Business	
Activities	28 (c)
Optional Simplified Regime on Revenue	
from Business Activities	7 (d)
Withholding Tax (%) (e)	
Dividends	5
Interest	10 (f)
Royalties	15
Payments for Scientific, Technical and	
Financial Advice	15
Commissions	15
Fees	15
Transportation	5
Salaries	15
Insurance and Reinsurance	5
News Services, Videos and Films	3
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	0

- (a) For details regarding the Regime on Profits from Business Activities and the Optional Simplified Regime on Revenue from Business Activities, see Section B.
- (b) Subsidiaries and branches are subject to the same tax treatment (that is, as independent taxpayers separate from their parents and headquarters).
- (c) The tax rate will decrease to 25%, effective from the 2015 fiscal year.
- (d) See Section B for further information.
- (e) The withholding taxes, other than the dividend withholding tax, apply to nonresidents without a permanent establishment in Guatemala. For information regarding dividends, see *Dividends* in Section B.
- (f) For details regarding the withholding tax on interest, see Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. A new Income Tax Law (ITL) entered into force on 1 January 2013. The new ITL provides that income derived from activities rendered or services used in Guatemala is considered Guatemalan-source income and must be classified and taxed under one of the following categories:

- Income from business activities
- Income from employment
- Income from capital

Corporate income tax rates. Income from business activities is income derived from ordinary or occasional trade or business. Companies that generate income from business activities may choose to be taxed under one of the following tax regimes:

- Regime on Profits from Business Activities, which applies on a net income basis (authorized expenses are deductible)
- Optional Simplified Regime on Revenue from Business Activities, which applies on a gross receipts basis (no deductions are allowed)

Under the Regime on Profits from Business Activities, companies may deduct expenses incurred to generate taxable income or to preserve the source of such income, except for certain very specific cases in which the law has imposed limits on deductibility. The taxable income is subject to tax at a rate of 28% for 2014. For 2015 and future years, the tax rate will be 25%. In addition, a 1% Solidarity Tax applies (see Section D).

Alternatively, companies may elect to be taxed under the Optional Simplified Regime on Revenue from Business Activities. Under this regime, companies are subject to income tax on their “taxable income,” which has a special definition in the context of this regime. Under this regime, “taxable income” is defined as the difference between gross income and exempt income. The first GTQ30,000 (approximately USD3,750) of taxable income is subject to tax at a rate of 5%, and the exceeding amount is subject to tax at a rate of 7%, effective from the 2014 fiscal year. No deductions are allowed. Taxpayers who choose to operate through this scheme will be subject to final withholding tax.

Companies operating under the Drawback Regime, the Free Trade Zone Regime or the Santo Tomas de Castilla Free-Trade and Industrial Zone (La Zona Libre de Industria y Comercio de Santo Tomás de Castilla, or ZOLIC) Regime benefit from a 100% income tax exemption for income earned from export activities. Based on World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements, this exemption is expected to expire on 31 December 2015.

Income from capital and capital gains. Income from capital (other from dividends; see *Dividends*) and capital gains are taxed at a rate of 10%, regardless of the regime elected by the taxpayer. The following types of income are classified as income from capital and are subject to tax in Guatemala:

- Royalties
- Income from leasing and subleasing (if not part of the taxpayer’s ordinary trade or business)
- Interest and other types of returns derived from investments that are received by residents or nonresidents with permanent establishment in Guatemala

Under the new ITL, the following gains are subject to capital gains tax in Guatemala:

- Gains derived from the transfer of shares issued by resident entities
- Gains derived from the transfer of shares issued by foreign entities that own immovable or movable property located in Guatemala
- Gains derived from the transfer of movable or immovable assets, lottery tickets, raffle tickets or similar items or from the incorporation of assets located in Guatemala into the taxpayer's property

Administration. The statutory tax year runs from 1 January through 31 December.

Companies operating under the Regime on Profits from Business Activities must file an annual income tax return and make any payment due within three months after the end of the tax year. Companies operating under the Optional Simplified Regime on Revenue from Business Activities must file an annual information tax return at the end of the tax year. Interest and penalty charges are imposed for late payments of taxes.

Under the Regime on Profits from Business Activities, companies must make quarterly advance income tax payments, which are credited against the final income tax liability. In addition, taxpayers that are qualified as Special Taxpayers must file the annual income tax return together with financial statements audited by a certified public accountant or an independent audit firm.

Companies operating under the Optional Simplified Regime on Revenue from Business Activities settle their tax through withholding payments made by the payer. They must file a monthly tax return in which they separately determine the total amounts of gross income, exempt income, income subject to withholding tax and income subject to direct payment (companies may be required to make direct payments of tax if they are transacting with persons not required by law to make withholdings). The tax return must be filed within the first 10 business days of the month following the month in which the tax was generated.

Dividends. Dividends are taxed under the category of "Income from Capital." A 5% withholding tax is imposed on all dividend distributions made, regardless of the beneficiary's country of residence.

Interest. In general, a 10% final withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to nonresidents. However, withholding tax is not imposed on the following types of interest payments:

- Interest payments made by local banks to banks and financial institutions domiciled abroad (that is, entities licensed and regulated in their country of origin)
- Interest payments made by local taxpayers to multilateral institutions abroad
- Interest payments made by local taxpayers to banks and financial institutions domiciled abroad that are authorized to operate in the country by the Guatemalan Law on Banks and Financial Groups

Foreign tax relief. Guatemala does not grant relief for foreign taxes paid.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Under the Regime on Profits from Business Activities, expenses incurred to generate taxable income, including local taxes, other than income tax and value-added tax (VAT), are deductible. The tax authorities are empowered to deny deductions if they determine that any of the following circumstances exist:

- The expenses are not considered necessary to produce taxable income.
- The expenses correspond to a different fiscal year.
- The expenses are not supported by the appropriate documentation.

The expenses must be registered in the taxpayer's accounting records.

Documents issued abroad that support the deduction of expenses may be subject to a 3% stamp tax.

The deductibility of expenses is also conditioned on the reporting and payment of withholding taxes and on the satisfaction of specific documentation requirements, which apply in certain circumstances. This documentation includes, among others, the following items:

- Valid invoices authorized for local operations
- Invoices or receipts issued abroad
- Notary Public deeds
- Payrolls reported to the social security authorities
- Customs returns for the importation of goods including the tax receipts

In general, payments on transactions valued over GTQ30,000 (approximately USD3,750) must be made through a banking or financial institution, and the corresponding balance statement is required as part of the supporting documentation needed to consider the payment deductible. Operations not made through the banking system must be documented through a Notary Public deed.

For these purposes, the law provides that a single transaction may be considered to include the following:

- All payments made to a single source or provider during a calendar month
- An operation of GTQ30,000 or above that involves partial or split payments to the same provider or person

In both of the above cases, taxpayers should use the payment or documentation methods listed above. Otherwise, the expense may not be deductible for income tax purposes and may not be considered a tax credit for VAT purposes. This requirement is known in Spanish as "Bancarización."

The deduction for royalties, payments for financial or technical advice and professional service fees for services rendered from abroad to local taxpayers is limited to 5% of the taxpayer's gross income.

Interest is deductible for income tax purposes if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The loan proceeds that give rise to such interest must be used to generate taxable income.

- Payments must be documented and correspond to the same fiscal year.
- The taxpayer must comply with the obligation to withhold the corresponding tax, if applicable.
- The deductible amount may not exceed the value calculated by multiplying the interest rate set by the Guatemalan Monetary Board by a total of three times the “average net asset” amount reported by the taxpayer in the annual tax return. “Average net asset” is defined as the sum of the total net worth of the previous year and the total net worth of the current year (values declared in the annual income tax returns), divided by two.
- Loans issued abroad must be obtained from banks or financial institutions that are registered and monitored by the state entity in charge of bank supervision in the country of origin. They must also be authorized for financial intermediation in the country in which the loan is granted.
- The interest rate on foreign-currency loans may not exceed the maximum simple annual rate set by the Monetary Board, minus the value of the quetzal exchange rate variation in relation to the currency in which the loan is expressed, during the period corresponding to the annual income tax return.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at cost. The acquisition cost may be computed using various valuation methods provided in the income tax law. No deviation from these methods is allowed unless previously authorized by the tax authorities.

Cattle may be priced at cost or sales price.

No provisions for deterioration or obsolescence are allowed. The destruction of inventory is considered a deductible expense if it is certified by an inspector from the tax authorities or by a Notary Public.

Provisions. Provisions for bad debts of up to 3% of credit-sales balances are deductible (excluding bad debts guaranteed by pledge or mortgage). Reserves for severance compensation of up to 8.33% of payroll costs are also deductible.

Tax depreciation. Straight-line depreciation is allowed, subject to the following annual maximum rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5
Plantations	15
Furniture, fixtures, ships and railroads	20
Machinery and equipment, vehicles and containers	20
Computer equipment and software	33.33
Tools, porcelain, glassware and certain animals	25
Other items that are not specified	10

Goodwill can be amortized over a minimum period of 10 years. Other intangible assets may be amortized over a minimum period of five years.

Oil and other natural resources are subject to depletion in accordance with the level of production and the remaining reserves.

Relief for losses. Under the Regime on Profits from Business Activities and the Optional Simplified Regime on Revenue from Business Activities, net operating losses cannot offset taxable income in prior or future years.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax	12%
Levies on petroleum production and consumption; rate varies by type of fuel	USD0.16 to USD0.59 per gallon
Land tax; imposed annually on value of land; maximum rate, applicable to value in excess of GTQ70,000 (approximately USD8,860)	0.9%
Revaluation tax; imposed on the increase in value resulting from a revaluation of immovable property and other fixed assets by an authorized third-party adjuster; for immovable property, the increase in value must be registered with the tax authorities; otherwise the increase in value is subject to income tax	10%
Import duties	0% to 20%
Social security tax; imposed on wages; paid by	
Employer	12.67%
Employee	4.83%
Solidarity Tax (ISO); imposed on legal entities subject to the Regime on Profits from Business Activities; tax rate applied to the higher of 1/4 of net assets or 1/4 of gross income; newly organized entities are not subject to ISO during their first four quarters of operations; entities that have a gross margin of lower than 4% of its gross income or incur losses for two consecutive years are not subject to the tax	1%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Guatemala is the quetzal (GTQ). As of 22 November 2013, the average exchange rate was GTQ7.90322 = USD1. Guatemala does not impose foreign-exchange controls. The exchange system is regulated through the banks.

Debt-to-equity rules. Guatemala does not impose any debt-to-equity requirements.

Anti-avoidance legislation. The tax law contains general measures to prevent tax fraud and similar conduct.

Transfer pricing. Effective from 1 January 2013, official transfer-pricing rules apply to transactions with related parties resident abroad.

F. Tax treaties

Guatemala has not entered into income tax treaties with any other countries.

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At the time of writing, a review of the tax system was under way and major changes were anticipated. Consequently, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	0 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0 (b)
Interest	0
Royalties	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) This is the general corporate income tax rate. For details regarding other rates, see Section B.
- (b) Dividend withholding tax is not imposed on dividends paid to foreign shareholders. See Section B. Under anti-avoidance measures, Guernsey resident individual shareholders are subject to withholding tax on dividends received and on deemed distributions.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. A Guernsey resident company is subject to income tax on its worldwide income. A company not resident in Guernsey is subject to Guernsey income tax on its Guernsey-source income (other than bank interest), unless a double tax treaty is applicable. A company is resident in Guernsey if its shareholder control is in Guernsey or if it is registered in Guernsey.

Rates of corporate income tax. The general rate of corporate income tax is 0%. A 10% rate applies to profits derived by banks from regulated deposit taking activities, insurance managers, insurance intermediaries, domestic insurance business and regulated fiduciary services. Regulated utility companies and companies receiving Guernsey property income are subject to tax at a rate of 20%. Also, see *Changes to comply with European Union requirements*.

Exempt companies. The exempt company regime is available for collective investment schemes (see *Collective investment schemes*). An exempt company is not regarded as resident in Guernsey and is taxable in Guernsey only on Guernsey-source income, excluding bank interest.

Exempt companies pay a fixed annual fee of GBP600, regardless of their income. Companies registered in other jurisdictions may also be designated as exempt in Guernsey. Holding board meetings or performing administrative functions, such as invoicing, does not constitute carrying on a business. Also, see *Changes to comply with European Union requirements*.

Banking insurance and fiduciary companies. The general corporate income tax rate of 0% applies to banks, with the exception of profits derived by banks from regulated deposit-taking activities. Insurance companies that have regulated intermediary and insurance manager activities, insurance companies that write regulated domestic business and companies carrying out regulated fiduciary activities are taxed at a rate of 10% on such activities.

Collective investment schemes. Collective investment schemes, which are sometimes referred to as unit trusts, investment trusts or bodies involving other forms of public participation, form a substantial sector of the finance industry in Guernsey. These schemes can apply to be treated as exempt companies for tax purposes. Peripheral companies associated with such schemes (for example, fund managers) may also qualify for exemption. Collective investment schemes are the only companies that may continue to be treated as exempt companies as of 1 January 2008.

Protected cell companies. Protected cell companies (PCCs) consist of several cells and core capital. Each cell is liable only to its own creditors. A creditor of a particular cell has recourse to the assets of that cell and the core capital only. PCCs may be used for captive insurance companies, collective investment schemes or other approved enterprises.

Incorporated cell companies. Incorporated cell companies (ICCs) are similar to PCCs in terms of their cellular nature. However, each cell is regarded as an incorporated entity in its own right and, consequently, is subject to tax as a separate entity.

Changes to comply with European Union requirements. In 2012, the European Union (EU) Code of Conduct Panel conducted a review of the zero 10 tax regime. It concluded that apart from the deemed distribution rules applied to Guernsey residents, the zero 10 regime complied with the Code. The panel considered the deeming provisions to be discriminatory. Guernsey abolished the deemed distribution provisions, effective from 1 January 2013. The old rules continue to apply until 31 December 2012 for Guernsey resident individuals who own investment companies and trading companies. These individuals are subject to tax on their attributed shares of the companies' profits. In particular, profits derived by investment companies and investment income of trading companies are imputed to Guernsey shareholders as deemed distributions.

Substantial anti-avoidance measures exist under the old rules. Under one of these measures, loans to Guernsey shareholders are also regarded as deemed distributions, and tax must be withheld from these distributions at a rate of 20%.

Trading companies must withhold and pay over tax at a rate of 20% on distributions or deemed distributions made to Guernsey resident individual shareholders, up to 31 December 2012. The amount subject to tax is based on the proportion of the company's profits chargeable to income tax that are being distributed (that is, the profits calculated under normal corporate income tax principles).

Measures to comply with the EU Savings Directive apply to interest payments made to EU resident individuals only.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not taxable in Guernsey.

Administration. The Guernsey tax year corresponds to the calendar year. Tax is normally due in two equal installments on 30 June and 31 December of the tax year. Investment income, dividends paid and deemed distributions for companies with Guernsey resident shareholders must be reported quarterly (in certain cases, only biannual reporting is required), and any taxes withheld must be paid over when the quarterly tax return is filed. An annual return is also required. This return must be filed electronically for accounting periods ending in 2012 and subsequent periods. It must be filed before 30 November of the following year. Automatic late filing penalties apply if the return remains outstanding on 15 January after the deadline date.

Foreign-owned trading companies taxable at the 0% rate need only file a simple annual return without computations, unless otherwise requested by the Administrator of Income Tax.

Each company must file an annual validation form and pay the relevant filing fee. The amount payable is based on the activities of the company. Fees range from GBP100 to GBP1,000.

Dividends. No tax is withheld from dividends paid to foreign shareholders of Guernsey companies. Guernsey resident individual shareholders are subject to withholding tax on dividends received and on deemed distributions (see *Changes to comply with European Union requirements*).

Foreign tax relief. Guernsey grants specific double taxation relief for income from its treaty countries and grants unilateral relief up to an effective maximum rate of 15%.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The assessment is based on accounting profits, subject to certain adjustments. To be deductible, expenses must be incurred wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the trade.

Nonresident companies are exempt from tax on Guernsey-source bank interest.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation is not an allowable deduction, but capital allowances are available on the cost of plant and machinery. The rate is generally 20% a year on the declining balance.

Buildings are generally depreciated under the declining-balance method at an annual rate of 1.25%.

Groups of companies. Under Guernsey law, a trading loss incurred by a member of a 90%-owned group of companies may be offset against profits earned in the same tax year by another member of the group. All members of the group must be incorporated and resident in Guernsey or have a fixed place of business in Guernsey.

D. Social security contributions

Social security contributions are payable on the salaries and wages of employees resident in Guernsey. For 2013, the maximum employer contribution is GBP8,436, and the maximum employee contribution is GBP7,160.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Anti-avoidance legislation. The Administrator of Income Tax has broad powers to adjust a taxpayer's tax liability and assess income tax that, in the administrator's opinion, has been deliberately avoided by a transaction entered into by the taxpayer.

As part of the major corporate income tax changes, which took effect on 1 January 2008, substantial anti-avoidance measures were introduced. These measures are targeted at Guernsey residents with beneficial interests in companies (see Section B).

Exchange controls. Guernsey does not impose any foreign-exchange controls.

Debt-to-equity ratios. Guernsey does not prescribe any debt-to-equity ratios.

Types of companies. The Guernsey company law allows the incorporation of companies limited by shares, guarantee or shares and guarantee. A company limited by shares and guarantee may have both shareholders and guarantee members.

Migration of companies. Guernsey law allows an overseas company to migrate into Guernsey and be registered as a Guernsey company. In addition, a Guernsey company may be removed from the Companies Register with the intention of becoming incorporated in another jurisdiction. In both cases, the law of the other jurisdiction must provide for the migration, the company must be solvent and certain other conditions must be met.

F. Tax treaties

Guernsey has entered into extensive tax treaties with the Isle of Man, Jersey, Malta, Qatar, Singapore and the United Kingdom. It also has extensive tax treaties with the Hong Kong SAR and Luxembourg, but these treaties have not yet entered into effect. It also has limited treaties with Australia, Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden. It also has a limited treaty with Poland, but this treaty has not yet entered into effect.

In addition, Guernsey has entered into tax information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with the following countries.

Argentina	Germany	Poland
Australia	Greenland	Romania
Bahamas	Iceland	St. Kitts and Nevis
Canada	India	San Marino
Cayman Islands	Ireland	Seychelles
China	Japan	Slovenia
Czech Republic	Mauritius	South Africa
Denmark	Mexico	Sweden
Faroe Islands	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Finland	New Zealand	United States
France	Norway	

Guernsey and the following countries have signed TIEAs that have not yet entered into force.

Botswana	Hungary	Lithuania
Brazil	Indonesia	Portugal
British Virgin Islands	Italy	Swaziland
Chile	Latvia	Switzerland
Greece	Lesotho	Turkey

TIEAs provide for the exchange of information between tax authorities, on request, with respect to the tax position of resident persons.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	35 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends and Directors' Fees	10
Interest	10
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15 (c)
Capital Gains on Shares	10
Payments for Services	15 (d)
Rent	15 (e)
Technical Services	15
Management Services	15
Financial Services	5 to 13 (f)
Insurance Services	5 to 20 (g)
Gambling Gains	15 (h)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (i)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) The minimum tax is 3% of turnover unless exempt (see Section B).
 (b) The tax may be deferred if proceeds are reinvested (see Section B).
 (c) This tax applies to payments to nonresidents.
 (d) This tax applies to payments by residents to nonresidents for services, including professional services, performed in Guinea.
 (e) This tax applies only to rent paid to individuals.
 (f) This tax applies to banks only.
 (g) This tax applies to insurance companies only.
 (h) This tax applies to lottery tickets sold by gambling companies.
 (i) See Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Guinean companies are taxed on the territoriality principle. As a result, Guinean companies carrying on a trade or business outside Guinea are not taxed in Guinea on the

related profits. Foreign companies with activities in Guinea are subject to Guinean corporate tax on Guinean-source profits only.

Tax rates. The regular corporate income tax rate is 35%. Since the issuance of the amended Mining Code in April 2013, the rate for the mining sector is 30% (applicable to mining companies only; not applicable to subcontractors). The annual minimum tax payable is 3% of annual turnover. However, under the 2012 Financial Law, it cannot be less than GNF15 million or more than GNF60 million.

Profits realized in Guinea by branches of foreign companies are deemed to be distributed and therefore are subject to a branch withholding tax of 10% on after-tax income.

Corporations may apply for various categories of priority status and corresponding tax exemptions. The priority status varies, depending on the nature of the project and the level of investment.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the regular corporate rate. The tax, however, may be deferred if the proceeds are used to acquire new fixed assets in Guinea in the following three financial years.

Capital gains on transfers of shares are taxed at a rate of 10%.

Administration. The fiscal year is from 1 January to 31 December. Tax returns must be filed by 30 April of the year following the fiscal year.

Companies must pay the relevant annual minimum tax before 15 January of the year following the fiscal year. Two advance payments of corporate tax, each equal to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the corporate tax for the previous year, are due on 15 June and 30 September of the fiscal year. Any balance due must be paid by 30 April of the following year.

Dividends. Dividends are subject to a 10% withholding tax, which may be credited by the recipient against corporate income tax.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax credits are not allowed. Income subject to foreign tax that is not exempt from Guinean tax under the territoriality principle is taxable net of the foreign tax.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles and the rules contained in the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires, or OHADA) Uniform Act on Accounting Law (SYSCOHADA).

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. The following expenses are not deductible:

- Head office overhead in excess of 10% of turnover derived by a Guinean branch
- Interest paid on loans from shareholders to the extent the rate exceeds the current rate of the Central Bank and all of the interest on shareholder loans if the capital of the company is not fully paid
- Corporate income tax and withholding tax on real estate
- Certain specific charges

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or market value.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must establish certain provisions, such as a provision for a risk of loss or for certain expenses. These provisions are normally deductible for tax purposes if they provide for clearly specified losses or expenses that are probably going to occur and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Capital allowances. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at maximum rates specified by the tax law.

Relief for tax losses. Losses may be carried forward for three years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Fiscal integration of Guinean companies equivalent to a consolidated filing position is not available.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on sales of goods and services and on imports	
Standard rate	18
Business activity tax (<i>patente</i>), calculated based on the nature of the business activity and the rental value of the place of business	Various
Registration duties, on transfers of real property or businesses	2 to 14
Payroll taxes; paid by employers on salaries	6
Training tax; paid by employers on salaries	1.5/3
Social security contributions, on an employee's annual gross salary, up to GNF1,500,000	
Employer	18
Employee	5

E. Foreign-exchange controls

Exchange-control regulations exist in Guinea for foreign financial transactions.

F. Tax treaty

Guinea has entered into a double tax treaty with France.

Honduras

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	10 (c)
Interest	10
Royalties	25
Leasing of Movable and Immovable Property	25
Communications	10
Public Entertainment Shows	25
Air, Sea and Land Transport	10
Mining Royalties	25
Salaries and Other Payments for Services	25
Fees and Commissions	25
Reinsurance	10
Videos and Films	25 (d)
Other	10
Branch Remittance Tax	10
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3 (e)

- (a) A Temporary Social Contribution Tax is imposed at a rate of 4% on companies with net income exceeding HNL1 million (approximately USD48,370) for the 2014 fiscal year. Domiciled entities that have reported operating losses in two consecutive or alternate tax periods that are still open for examination are also subject to advance income tax payments (AIT) that are computed at a rate of 1% of gross income equal to or greater than HNL100 million (approximately USD4,836,640). The AIT may be credited against the annual corporate income tax, asset tax or the Temporary Social Contribution Tax.
- (b) Withholding taxes are imposed on payments to nonresident companies and individuals.
- (c) The withholding tax on dividends took effect on 12 May 2010.

- (d) This withholding tax applies to payments for films and video tapes for movies, television, video clubs and cable television.
- (e) Only companies engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, mining and tourism may carry forward net operating losses.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Honduran resident companies are taxed on their worldwide income. Resident companies are those incorporated in Honduras. Nonresident companies are subject to income tax only on income derived from Honduran sources.

Corporate income tax rates. Companies are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 25% on their net income.

A temporary Social Contribution Tax applies to companies with net income exceeding HNL1 million (approximately USD48,370) at a rate of 4% for the 2014 fiscal year. This tax, which has been in effect since 2003, will no longer apply as of the 2015 fiscal year.

A 1% income tax installment applies to taxpayers that meet the following conditions:

- During open tax periods, they have reported operating losses in two consecutive or alternate tax periods.
- In the prior tax period, they derived gross income equal to or greater than HNL100 million (approximately USD4,836,640).

The installment equals 1% of the gross income reported.

The income tax installment is a tax credit that may be applied against income tax, asset tax or the temporary Social Contribution Tax on the filing of the year-end tax return.

The following taxpayers are not subject to the income tax installment:

- Individuals or entities in a preoperative phase of their activities, up to a maximum of five years.
- Companies and individuals that incur losses resulting from an act of God or force majeure. This loss needs to be certified by an audit firm registered with the respective accounting association, notwithstanding a subsequent examination by the tax authorities.
- Companies and individuals authorized by the tax authorities to carry forward losses in accordance to Section 20 of the Honduran Income Tax Law (HN ITL).
- Companies and individuals that calculated and paid tax in the prior tax period and are subject to income tax installments in accordance to Section 34 of the HN ITL.
- Companies and individuals that prove through a tax audit report, carried out by an audit firm registered with the respective accounting association, that the tax loss is real, subject to verification from the tax authorities.
- Companies and individuals established under Section 7 of the HN ITL and tax-exempt by law or Special Legislative Decrees.

Companies operating under the following special regimes are exempt from income tax, sales tax, customs duties and certain municipal taxes:

- Free Trade Zone
- Industrial Processing Zone (Zona Industrial de Procesamiento, or ZIP)

- Temporary Import Regime (Régimen de Importación Temporal, or RIT)
- Agroindustrial Export Zone (Zona Agro-Industrial de Exportación, or ZADE)
- Free Tourist Zone (Zona Libre Turística, or ZOLT)

Asset tax. An asset tax is assessed based on net assets (as defined in the law) reported in the company's balance sheet. The asset tax rate is 1%. Income tax may be credited against asset tax. If the income tax equals or exceeds the asset tax for the tax year, no asset tax is due. If the income tax is less than the asset tax, the difference is payable as asset tax. In such circumstances, the asset tax represents a minimum tax for the year.

Financial transaction tax. A financial transaction tax applies to local and foreign currency operations carried in either national or foreign currency within the institutions of the national banking system, including the following:

- National Bank for Agricultural Development (Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agrícola, or BANADESA)
- Financial entities
- Representation offices that are supervised by the National Commission on Banking and Insurance (Comisión Nacional de Bancos y Seguros, or CNBS)

The financial transaction tax applies to the following transactions:

- Debits (withdrawals) from at-sight deposits and checking accounts, carried out by the institutions referred to in the preceding paragraph (the financial institutions).
- Debits (withdrawals) of deposits from saving accounts, carried out by the financial institutions.
- Loan operations granted by the financial institutions that need to be absorbed by the lender. The contribution under the financial transaction tax applies only to disbursements and not to payments received by the financial institution. The CNBS must ensure that this special contribution is not transferred to the borrower.
- Issuance by the financial institutions of cashier's checks, certified checks, traveler's checks and other similar existing financial instruments or financial instruments to be created in the future, if they are issued without using the accounts mentioned in the first two bullets above.
- Payments or transfers in favor of third parties of money recovered or collected in the name of such parties that are carried out by the financial institutions without using the accounts mentioned in the first two bullets above.
- Transfers or money remittances abroad or locally, carried out through the financial institutions, without using the accounts mentioned in the first two bullets above.
- Credit card annual membership renewals, for the principal card holder only.

The following are the amounts of the contributions required under the financial transaction tax for the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth categories of transactions listed above:

- First, second, fifth and sixth categories listed above: HNL2 (approximately USD0.09) per thousand or fraction of thousand
- Fourth category: HNL1.50 (approximately USD0.07) per thousand or fraction of thousand

The contributions for the transactions in the seventh (last) category above are provided in the following table.

Credit line		Contribution HNL
Exceeding HNL	Not exceeding HNL	
40,000	50,000	500
50,000	100,000	600
100,000	200,000	700
200,000	500,000	800
500,000	1,000,000	900
1,000,000	—	1,000

The law does not establish the contribution for the third category.

Capital gains. Capital gains are subject to tax at a rate of 10%.

Occasional (non-habitual) sales of non-depreciable assets are not subject to tax.

Capital losses are deductible only if derived from the sale of depreciable assets or from the sale of non-depreciable assets sold in the ordinary course of a trade or business.

The capital gain tax payment must be made for each transaction within 10 working days following the date on which the payment is received by the seller.

For the transfer of immovable property or rights and values carried out with a nonresident, the buyer must withhold 2% of the transfer value. The capital gain tax withheld constitutes a credit to such tax for the seller. The tax withheld must be reported in a filing and paid by the buyer within 10 calendar days following the date of the transaction.

Administration. The regular statutory tax year runs from 1 January through 31 December. However, taxpayers may elect to use a different tax year by giving notice of such election to the tax authorities. Companies with a regular statutory tax year must file an annual income tax return and pay any corresponding tax due within 120 days after the end of the tax year. For companies with a different tax year, the filing and payment deadline is 90 days after the end of their tax year. Mandatory advance tax payments are payable each quarter based on the income tax liability for the preceding tax year.

Dividends. A 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends.

Foreign tax relief. Honduras does not grant any relief for foreign taxes paid.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Net taxable income is computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting and commercial principles, subject to certain adjustments required by the Honduran income tax law.

Inventories. Inventories are valued using the first-in, first-out (FIFO), last-in, first-out (LIFO) or weighted-average cost methods.

Provisions. Provisions for contingent liabilities, such as severance pay, are not deductible for tax purposes. However, payments of such liabilities are deductible expenses.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation may be computed using the straight-line method. Companies may obtain authorization from the tax authorities to use other depreciation methods. However, after a company selects a depreciation method, the method must be applied consistently thereafter. The following are the applicable straight-line method rates for some common assets.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	2.5 to 10
Plant and machinery	10
Vehicles	10 to 33
Furniture and office equipment	10
Tools	25

Relief for losses. Companies engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, mining and tourism may carry forward net operating losses for three years. However, certain restrictions apply. Net operating losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Honduran law does not allow the filing of consolidated income tax returns or provide any other tax relief to consolidated groups of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Sales tax	12
Customs duties	1 to 20
Payroll taxes; paid by employers; average rate	8.5
Municipal taxes	
Property tax; imposed on companies owning real estate	Various
Industry trade and service municipal tax; imposed monthly on income derived from the operations of companies; rates vary according to the annual production volume, income or sales	
Up to HNL500,000	0.030
From HNL500,000 to HNL10,000,000	0.040
From HNL10,000,000 to HNL20,000,000	0.030
From HNL20,000,000 to HNL30,000,000	0.020
Over HNL30,000,000	0.015

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Honduran currency is the lempira (HNL). As of 13 November 2013, the exchange rate for the lempira was HNL20.6755 = USD1.

No restrictions are imposed on foreign-trade operations or foreign currency transactions.

F. Tax treaties

Honduras has not entered into any income tax treaties with other countries.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	16.5
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	16.5
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	
Paid to Corporations	4.95/16.5*
Paid to Individuals	4.5/15*
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

* This is a final tax applicable to persons not carrying on business in Hong Kong. The general withholding tax rate is 4.95% for payments to corporations. For payments to individuals (including unincorporated businesses), the general withholding tax rate is 4.5%. However, if a recipient of payments is an associate of the payer and if the intellectual property rights were previously owned by a Hong Kong taxpayer, a withholding tax rate of 16.5% applies to payments to corporations and, for payments to individuals (including unincorporated businesses), a 15% rate applies.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Profits tax. Companies carrying on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong are subject to profits tax on profits arising in or derived from Hong Kong. However, certain royalties received from a Hong Kong payer by a foreign entity that does not otherwise carry on a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong are liable to a withholding tax in Hong Kong (see Section A).

The basis of taxation in Hong Kong is territorial. The determination of the source of profits or income can be extremely complicated and often involves uncertainty. It requires case-by-case

consideration. To obtain certainty concerning this and other tax issues, taxpayers may apply to the Inland Revenue for advance rulings on the tax implications of a transaction, subject to payment of certain fees and compliance with other procedures.

Rates of profits tax. The corporate rate of profits tax is 16.5%.

Interest income and trading profits derived by corporations from qualifying debt instruments with a maturity period of less than seven years are taxed at a rate of 8.25%, while those derived from instruments with a longer maturity period are exempt from tax. Professional reinsurance companies authorized in Hong Kong may elect to be taxed at 50% of the normal profits tax rate (that is, at a rate of 8.25%) on the income derived from the business of reinsurance of offshore risks. Authorized and certain bona fide widely held mutual funds, collective-investment schemes and unit trusts are exempt from tax.

Tax exemption for nonresident funds. Nonresident persons, including corporations, partnerships and trustees of trust estates, are exempt from tax in Hong Kong if their activities in Hong Kong are restricted to certain specified transactions and to transactions incidental to such transactions. An entity is regarded as a nonresident if its place of central management and control is located outside Hong Kong. Specified transactions are broadly defined to cover most types of transactions typically carried out by investment funds, such as transactions involving securities, future and currency contracts, commodities and the making of deposits other than by money-lending businesses.

To deter Hong Kong residents from taking advantage of the exemption, under certain circumstances, a resident investor in an exempt nonresident fund is deemed to derive a portion of the exempt income of the fund and is subject to tax in Hong Kong on such income, regardless of whether the fund makes an actual distribution.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not taxed, and capital losses are not deductible for profits tax purposes.

Administration. A fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March. If an accounting period does not coincide with a fiscal year, the profit for the accounting period is deemed to be the profit for the fiscal year in which the period ends. Special rules govern commencements and cessations of businesses and deal with accounting periods of shorter or longer duration than 12 months.

Companies generally make two payments of profits tax during a fiscal year. The first payment consists of 75% of the provisional tax for the current year plus 100% of the final payment for the preceding year. The second payment equals 25% of the provisional tax for the current year. The timing of payments is determined by assessment notices rather than by set dates, generally during November to April of the fiscal year.

Dividends. Hong Kong does not impose withholding tax on dividends paid to domestic or foreign shareholders. In addition, dividends received from foreign companies are not taxable in Hong Kong.

Foreign tax relief. In certain circumstances, a deduction is allowed for foreign taxes paid. A foreign tax credit is available under the full comprehensive double tax treaties entered into between Hong Kong and other jurisdictions. However, the amount of the credit may not exceed the amount of tax payable under the Hong Kong tax laws with respect to the relevant item of income. For details concerning Hong Kong's double tax treaties, see Section E.

C. Determination of assessable profits

General. The assessment is based on accounts prepared on generally accepted accounting principles, subject to certain statutory tax adjustments.

In general, interest income earned on deposits with financial institutions is exempt from profits tax. However, this exemption does not apply if the recipient of the interest is a financial institution or if the deposits are used as security for borrowings and the interest expense with respect to the borrowings is claimed as a tax deduction.

Expenses must be incurred in the production of chargeable profits. Certain specified expenses are not allowed, including domestic and private expenses, capital expenditures, the cost of improvements, sums recoverable under insurance and tax payments. The deductibility of interest is subject to restrictions (see Section D).

Inventories. Stock is normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost must be determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or an average cost, standard cost or adjusted selling price basis. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is not acceptable. However, this may not apply to shares and securities held for trading purposes.

Capital allowances

Industrial buildings. An initial allowance of 20% is granted on new industrial buildings in the year in which the expenditure is incurred, and annual depreciation allowances are 4% of qualifying capital expenditure beginning in the year the building is first put into use. No initial allowance is granted on the purchase of used buildings, but annual depreciation allowances may be available. Subject to certain exceptions, buildings used for the purposes of a qualifying trade are industrial buildings.

Commercial buildings. An annual allowance (4% of qualifying capital expenditure each year) is available on commercial buildings. Buildings that do not qualify as industrial buildings are commercial buildings. Refurbishment costs for premises, other than those used as domestic dwellings, may be deducted in equal amounts over a five-year period.

Prescribed plant and machinery. Subject to satisfying certain conditions, companies may immediately write off 100% of expenditure on manufacturing plant and machinery and on computer software and hardware.

Environmental protection facilities. Subject to satisfying certain conditions, capital expenditure incurred on eligible environmental protection machinery and environmentally friendly vehicles

qualifies for a 100% write-off in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. Expenditure incurred on the construction of an eligible environmental protection installation forming part of a building or structure is deductible in equal amounts over a period of five years.

Other plant and machinery, and office equipment. An initial allowance of 60% is granted for non-manufacturing plant and machinery, and office equipment in the year of purchase. An annual allowance of 10%, 20% or 30% under the declining-balance method is available on the balance of the expenditure beginning in the year the asset is first used in the business. Consequently, the total allowances (initial and annual) in the first year can be 64%, 68% or 72%.

Motor vehicles. An initial allowance of 60% is granted for motor vehicles in the year of purchase. An annual allowance of 30% under the pooling system (declining-balance method) is allowed on the balance of the expenditure beginning in the year the asset is first used in the business.

Intellectual property rights. Subject to certain anti-avoidance provisions, capital expenditure incurred on the purchase of patents, industrial know-how, registered trademarks, copyrights and registered designs qualifies for tax amortization over a time period ranging from one to five years.

Recapture. Depreciation allowances are generally subject to recapture if the proceeds from the sale of a depreciable asset exceed its tax-depreciated value. The recapture rule also applies to prescribed plant and machinery (manufacturing plant and machinery and computer hardware and software) and environmental protection machinery and installations that were previously written off in full. Consequently, in the year of disposal, the sales proceeds from prescribed assets generally are included in chargeable profits, up to the original costs of the assets. Allowances for commercial and industrial buildings may be recaptured, up to their original costs. Assets depreciable under the pooling system (declining-balance method) are allocated to one of three pools according to their depreciation rates, which are 10%, 20% or 30%. Proceeds from the sale of an asset in a pool (up to the cost of the asset) are deducted from the pool balance. If a negative balance results within the pool, a balancing charge is added to taxable profits.

Relief for business losses. Losses incurred in a year can be carried forward indefinitely and set off against the profits of the company in subsequent years. No carryback is possible. Certain rules prevent trafficking in loss companies. In addition, specific rules govern the offset of normal business losses against concessionary trading receipts (that is, those taxed at concessionary rates instead of the full normal rates) and vice versa.

Groups of companies. Consolidated filing is not permitted. Hong Kong does not provide group relief for tax losses.

D. Miscellaneous matters

Mergers and reorganizations. When considering an acquisition in Hong Kong, a company must first decide whether to acquire the shares or the assets of the target company. Unlike some other

jurisdictions, Hong Kong tax law does not allow a step-up in tax basis of the underlying assets if shares are acquired. The target company retains the same tax basis for its assets, regardless of the price paid for the shares.

Effective from 3 March 2014, the new Companies Ordinance (Cap 622) will introduce measures to facilitate an amalgamation of two or more wholly owned companies within a group without the need to seek approval from the court. The current Inland Revenue Ordinance does not contain measures relating to the tax implications of a court-free amalgamation, and assessing practice in this regard is expected to be issued in due course.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Transactions that are artificial, fictitious or predominantly tax-driven may be disregarded under general anti-avoidance tax measures. In addition, specific measures deny the carryforward of tax losses if the dominant reason for a change in shareholding of a corporation is the intention to use the tax losses. Other specific anti-avoidance measures include those designed to counteract certain leverage and cross-border leasing, non-arm's-length transactions between a Hong Kong resident company and its foreign affiliates and the use of personal service companies to disguise employer-employee relationships.

Foreign-exchange controls. Hong Kong does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Islamic bonds. A special legislative framework provides comparable tax treatment in terms of stamp duty, profits tax and property tax for some common types of Islamic bonds (sukuk), vis-à-vis conventional bonds. However, no special tax incentives are conferred on Islamic bonds.

Interest expense. In an attempt to combat avoidance, restrictions are placed on the deductibility of interest expense. In general, subject to certain specific anti-avoidance rules, interest on monies borrowed is deductible for tax purposes if it is incurred in the production of chargeable profits in Hong Kong and if one of the following additional conditions is satisfied:

- The recipient is taxable in Hong Kong on the interest.
- The interest is paid to a recognized financial institution in Hong Kong or overseas.
- The interest is paid with respect to debt instruments that are listed or marketed in Hong Kong or in a recognized overseas market.
- The interest is paid with respect to money that is borrowed from an unrelated person and that is wholly used to finance capital expenditures on plant and machinery qualifying for capital allowances or the purchase of trading stock.

Reversion of sovereignty to Mainland China. Since 1 July 1997, Hong Kong has been a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of Mainland China under Article 31 of the constitution of Mainland China. However, as an SAR, Hong Kong has a tax system that is based on common law and distinct from the system used in Mainland China.

In addition, on its own, Hong Kong, using the name "Hong Kong, China," may maintain and develop relations, and may conclude and implement agreements, with foreign states and regions and

relevant international organizations in such fields as economics, trade, finance, shipping, communications, tourism, culture and sports.

E. Tax treaties

Both the Hong Kong and Mainland China tax authorities take the view that Mainland China's tax treaties with other countries do not cover Hong Kong.

For the avoidance of double taxation on shipping income, Hong Kong has entered into agreements with Denmark, Germany, Norway, Singapore, Sri Lanka and the United States. These agreements generally provide for tax exemption in one territory for profits and capital gains derived by an enterprise of the other territory in the first-mentioned territory with respect to the operation of ships in international traffic. However, under the agreement between Hong Kong and Sri Lanka, 50% of the profits derived from the operation of ships in international traffic may be taxed in the source jurisdiction. Apart from these agreements, reciprocal exemption provisions with the tax authorities of Chile, Korea (South) and New Zealand have also been confirmed.

Hong Kong has signed double tax agreements relating to airline profits with several jurisdictions, including Bangladesh, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Laos, the Macau SAR, Maldives, Mauritius, Norway, the Russian Federation, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Sweden. Under these agreements, international transport income of Hong Kong airlines is exempt from tax in these signatory countries. However, international transport income of Hong Kong airlines that is exempt from tax overseas either under the agreements or relevant treaties is taxed in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong has also entered into full comprehensive double tax treaties modeled on the conventional tax treaty adopted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), with the jurisdictions listed in the table below. The table shows the withholding tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties paid from Hong Kong to residents of the treaty jurisdictions. The rates shown in the table are the lower of the treaty rates and the applicable rates under Hong Kong domestic law.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Austria	0	0	3
Belgium	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Canada	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
China (Mainland)	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Czech Republic	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
France	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Guernsey (b)	0	0	4
Hungary	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Indonesia	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Ireland	0	0	3
Italy	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Japan	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Jersey	0	0	4

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Kuwait	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Liechtenstein	0	0	3
Luxembourg	0	0	3
Malaysia	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Malta	0	0	3
Mexico	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Netherlands	0	0	3
New Zealand	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Portugal	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Qatar	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Spain	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Switzerland	0	0	3
Thailand	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
United Kingdom	0	0	3
Vietnam	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)
Non-treaty countries	0	0	4.5/4.95 (a)

- (a) The withholding rates in Hong Kong applicable to individuals (including unincorporated businesses) and corporations are 4.5% and 4.95%, respectively. These rates are lower than those specified in the relevant tax treaties and consequently, the Hong Kong domestic rates apply.
- (b) The tax treaty is still awaiting ratification. The reduced rate for royalties will not apply until the ratification procedures are completed.

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A foreign-exchange rate of HUF220 = USD1 is used to convert Hungarian forints into US dollars in this chapter.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10/19 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10/19 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	10/19 (a)(b)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	
Paid to Companies	0
Paid to Individuals	16
Interest	
Paid to Companies	0
Paid to Individuals	16 (c)
Royalties	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

(a) The 19% rate is the standard rate of corporate income tax. The 10% rate applies to the first HUF500 million (approximately USD2,273,000) of taxable income. All taxpayers must pay tax on the alternative minimum tax base if this base exceeds taxable income calculated under the general rules (for further details, see Section B).

(b) Permanent establishments of foreign companies are subject to special rules for the computation of the tax base (see Section B).

(c) See Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies incorporated in Hungary are subject to corporate tax on their worldwide profits. A company not incorporated in Hungary that has its place of effective management in Hungary is regarded as a Hungarian resident for corporate tax purposes and, accordingly, is subject to corporate tax on its worldwide profits. If a double tax treaty applies, the provisions of the treaty determine residence. Foreign companies carrying out taxable activities in Hungary through a permanent establishment

are subject to corporate tax on their net profits derived from Hungarian sources.

Rates of corporate income tax. The standard rate of income tax for Hungarian and foreign companies is 19%. However, for the first HUF500 million (approximately USD2,222,000) of taxable income, the tax rate is 10%. The tax benefit resulting from the lower tax rate can be up to HUF45 million (approximately USD200,000).

The same rates apply to the taxable income of permanent establishments of nonresident companies. In general, the various permanent establishments of a nonresident company are taxed as a single entity. However, the taxable income of permanent establishments that are registered as distinct branches with the Court of Registration must be calculated separately, and losses incurred by one branch may not offset the profits of another. Such registrations are an option for foreign taxpayers in some cases and mandatory in other cases, depending on the country of incorporation of the foreign entity, its planned activities and other circumstances.

Alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax (AMT) was originally a tax on a certain minimum tax base. However, in response to a decision of the Constitutional Court invalidating the legislation, the AMT was effectively converted to an optional tax. Taxpayers either pay the AMT or fill out a form and, in principle, are more likely to be selected for a tax audit.

The AMT is calculated by applying the general rates of 10% and 19% to the AMT tax base. In general, the AMT tax base is 2% of total revenues less the cost of goods sold and intermediated services, and any revenue attributable to foreign permanent establishments. The AMT tax base must be increased by an amount equal to 50% of additional loans contracted by the company from its shareholders or members during the tax year.

If a company's AMT is higher than the corporate income tax otherwise calculated or the pretax profit, the taxpayer may choose to pay either of the following:

- AMT.
- Corporate income tax otherwise payable. In this case, the company must fill out a one-page form that provides information regarding certain types of expenses and, in principle, is more likely to be selected for a tax audit.

Tax incentives

Reduced rates on certain types of income. Companies may reduce their corporate tax base by 50% of royalty income, which includes, in certain cases, income from the disposal of intangible property. In effect, only half of the royalty income is taxable.

The total reduction mentioned above may not exceed 50% of the pretax profit of the company. The deduction may be claimed on the tax return. Unlike the development tax allowance (see *Development tax allowance*), no special reporting or preapproval obligations are imposed.

Research and development double deduction. In addition to being recognized expenses for corporate income tax purposes, the direct costs of basic research, applied research and research and development (R&D) incurred within the scope of a company's activities reduces the corporate income tax base. As a result, a double

deduction is allowed for these expenses for corporate income tax purposes. It is not required that the research itself take place in Hungary, and the double deduction may include R&D purchased from related or unrelated foreign enterprises. Beginning in 2014, taxpayers may decrease their pretax profit by the direct costs of R&D activities carried out by related enterprises subject to the Act on Corporate Income Tax (within the scope of their own activities) if such related enterprises have not done so.

R&D triple deduction. Certain R&D activities conducted in cooperation with the Hungarian Academy of Arts and Sciences and its research institutions, public research centers or private research centers directly or indirectly owned by the state can result in a deduction of three times the R&D cost. However, this deduction is capped at HUF50 million (approximately USD227,000).

Development tax allowance. Companies may benefit from a development tax allowance (tax credit), conforming with European Community (EC) law, for up to 10 tax years if they satisfy the following conditions:

- They make an investment of at least HUF3 billion (approximately USD13,600,000) or an investment of HUF1 billion (approximately USD4,500,000) in an underdeveloped region.
- They meet either of the following conditions:
 - The average number of employees increases by at least 150 (or 75 in underdeveloped regions).
 - Compared to the tax year preceding the commencement of the investment, the increase in the annual wage cost is at least 600 times (300 times in underdeveloped regions) the minimum wage (for 2014, the minimum monthly wage is approximately HUF100,000 [approximately USD55]).
- The investment comprises one of the following:
 - The acquisition of a new asset.
 - The enlargement of existing assets.
 - The fundamental modification of the final product or the previous production method as a result of the investment.

Beginning in 2013, taxpayers may claim a development tax allowance with respect to the following:

- Investments of at least HUF100 million (approximately USD454,500) in free entrepreneurial zones
- Energy-efficient investments of at least HUF100 million (approximately USD454,500), as certified in accordance with the relevant legislation

Small and medium-sized enterprises may become eligible for development tax allowances with respect to investments implemented in any region.

A development tax allowance can also be claimed for investments of at least HUF100 million (approximately USD454,500) in the fields of food product hygiene, environmental protection, broadband internet service, basic or applied research or film production, if certain other requirements are met. Investments of any amount in any field that result in a certain level of job creation may also qualify for a tax allowance.

In general, companies must submit a notification regarding the allowance to the Ministry of National Economy before the start date of the investment and self-assess the tax allowance. However,

companies must obtain permission from the Ministry of National Economy if their investment-related costs and expenses exceed EUR100 million (approximately USD136 million). Taxpayers must report the completion date of their investments within 90 days after the date on which the investment becomes operational.

The tax allowance may reduce the company's corporate income tax liability by up to 80%, resulting in an effective tax rate of 2% (instead of 10%) to 3.8% (instead of 19%). Depending on the location of the project, the allowance may cover between 10% and 50% of the eligible investment costs. In general, the allowance may be used within a 10-year period after the investment is put into operation, but it must be used by the 14th year after the declaration for the allowance was filed. In general, the 10-year period begins in the year following the year in which the investment is put into operation. However, the investor may request that the 10-year period begin in the year in which the investment is put into operation.

Film tax credit. Tax relief is provided to Hungarian companies sponsoring film production carried out in Hungary. The contributions are effectively refunded by the state because the sponsors can deduct the contributions from the corporate income tax payable, but the amount deducted may not exceed 20% of eligible expenses of the film production. In addition, these contributions, up to the above limit, are also deductible for corporate income tax purposes. As of 2014, the tax relief may be carried forward for a period of three years. It is available only if the sponsor does not receive any rights with respect to the sponsored film.

To qualify for tax incentives, films are subject to a comprehensive cultural test, which grants points for various aspects of the production, including the members of the crew, the actors and the theme of the film being European. In general, only films receiving more than a certain number of points qualify.

Effective from 1 January 2014, to use the film tax credit, the taxpayer must pay supplementary support to the entitled organization in the tax year in which the basic support is provided. The amount of supplementary support must be at least 75% of the basic support and calculated with the corporate income tax rate. This means that the taxpayer must pay at least 7.5% (considering a 10% tax rate) or 14.25% (considering a 19% tax rate) of the basic support as a supplementary support to the entitled organization. The supplementary support is not deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

Sports tax credit. Tax relief is provided to Hungarian companies supporting sports organizations in the following popular team sports:

- Football (that is, soccer)
- Handball
- Basketball
- Water polo
- Ice hockey

Under the sports tax credit scheme, national sports associations, professional sports organizations, amateur sports organizations, nonprofit foundations and civil sports organizations may be supported. Donations granted to these sports organizations are fully

creditable against the corporate tax liability of the donor, capped at 70% of the donor's total corporate tax liability, if the taxpayer does not have government liabilities in arrears. As of 2014, unused tax credits may be carried forward for a period of six years. In addition, amounts donated are also deductible for corporate income tax purposes. Effective from 1 July 2013, supplementary sport development aid must be paid by the donors within the framework of sponsorship or aid contracts equal to at least 75% of the amount indicated in the support certificate, multiplied by the 10% or 19% tax rate (that is, this supplementary development aid equals 75% of the tax saving). This expense is not deductible for corporate income tax purposes. The supplementary development aid must be transferred to the respective national sport associations or the respective sports organizations or foundations.

Capital gains. With the exception of capital gains on “reported shares” (see below), capital gains derived by Hungarian companies are included in taxable income and taxed at the standard corporate income tax rates.

Effective from 2014, the sale of Hungarian real estate by foreign persons creates a permanent establishment for Hungarian corporate income tax purposes.

Capital gains derived by nonresident companies from disposals of Hungarian shares (except for shares in Hungarian real estate companies, see below) are not subject to tax, unless the shares are held through a permanent establishment of the seller in Hungary.

Reported shares. If a taxpayer has held at least 10% of the registered shares of an entity for at least one year and reported the acquisition of the shares within 75 days after the date of the acquisition to the Hungarian tax authorities, the shares are “reported shares.” If a shareholding has already been reported to the tax authorities, further reporting is necessary only if the proportion of the shareholding increases.

Capital gains (including foreign-exchange gains) derived from the sale of the reported shares or from the contribution of the reported shares in kind to the capital of another company are exempt from corporate income tax. Capital losses (including foreign-exchange losses) incurred on such investments are not deductible for tax purposes.

Reported intangibles. Similar to the rules of reported shares, the acquisition and creation of royalty-generating intangible assets (intellectual property and pecuniary rights) by Hungarian taxpayers can be reported to the Hungarian tax authorities within 60 days after the date of acquisition or creation. If the reported intangible asset is sold or disposed of after a holding period of at least one year, the gain on the sale is non-taxable. However, any losses related to such reported intangible asset (that is, impairment) are not deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

If an unreported intangible asset is sold, the gain on the sale is exempt from tax if this gain is used to purchase further royalty-generating intangibles within four years. A taxpayer may not enjoy the benefits arising from the reporting of a repurchased intangible if this asset was previously sold as an unreported intangible that benefited from this capital gains tax exemption.

Hungarian real estate holding companies. Gains derived by a nonresident from the alienation of shares in a Hungarian real estate holding company are taxed at a rate of 19% unless a tax treaty exempts such gains from taxation. A Hungarian company is deemed to be a Hungarian real estate holding company if either of the following circumstances exists:

- More than 75% of its book value is derived from real property located in Hungary.
- More than 75% of the total book value of the group, comprised of the company and its related companies that are engaged in business in Hungary (whether as resident entities or through permanent establishments), is derived from real property located in Hungary.

The capital gains are not taxable if the Hungarian company is listed on a recognized stock exchange.

Administration. In general, the calendar year is the tax year. However, companies may choose a different tax year if such year best fits their business cycle or is required to meet the management information needs of the parent company. Companies selecting a tax year other than the calendar year must notify the tax authorities within 15 days after making the decision on the selection.

Companies must file their corporate income tax returns by the last day of the fifth month following the end of the tax year. If their annual tax liability is greater than the total advance tax payments paid during the year, they are required to pay the balance on filing the return.

Extensions to file tax returns may not be obtained in advance of the due date. However, a company may obtain an extension after the due date if it files, with the completed late return, a letter requesting an extension to the date the return is filed. At their discretion, the tax authorities may accept the late return as being filed on time if the letter explains the reasons for the delay and establishes that the tax return is being filed within 15 days after the reason for the delay expires, and if the company pays any balance of tax due shown on the return.

If an extension for filing is granted, no late filing or payment penalties are imposed, and no interest is charged on the late payment. If an extension for filing is not granted, a penalty of up to HUF500,000 (approximately USD2,273) can be imposed. In addition, interest is charged on the late payment of tax at a rate equal to twice the National Bank of Hungary prime interest rate (on 2 December 2013, the prime interest rate was 3.2%). Interest is charged beginning on the date the payment is due, and it may be charged for up to three years.

In their corporate income tax returns, taxpayers also declare the tax advances that they will pay for the 12-month period beginning in the second month after the filing deadline. The total of these advances equals the amount of tax payable for the year covered in the corporate income tax return. For calendar-year taxpayers, which have a filing deadline of 31 May, advances are payable over a 12-month period beginning in July of the year following the year covered in the corporate income tax return and ending in June of the subsequent year. For companies with a

corporate income tax liability exceeding HUF5 million (approximately USD22,700) in the preceding year, advance payments are divided into 12 equal monthly installments. Other companies make quarterly advance payments. In addition, by the 20th day of the last month of their tax year, companies must make a “top-up payment” if their net sales revenues exceeded HUF100 million (approximately USD454,500) in the preceding tax year. The amount of the payment is the difference between the installments paid during the tax year and the anticipated tax liability for the tax year.

Dividends

Dividends paid by Hungarian companies. Withholding tax is not imposed on dividends paid to foreign companies.

Withholding tax at a rate of 16% is imposed on dividends paid directly to resident and nonresident individuals. Tax treaties may override Hungarian domestic law with respect to the withholding tax on dividends.

Dividends received by Hungarian companies. In general, dividends received by Hungarian companies are exempt from corporate income tax. The only exception applies to dividends paid by controlled foreign corporations (CFCs; see Section E).

Interest, royalties and service fees

Interest, royalties and service fees paid by Hungarian companies. Withholding tax is not imposed on interest, royalties and service fees or any other payments made to local or foreign companies.

Hungary imposes a withholding tax at a rate of 16% on interest paid directly to individuals (this rule does not apply to interest paid to individuals resident in certain countries if the payment falls under a reporting obligation under the European Union [EU] Savings Directive).

Interest and royalties received by Hungarian companies. A tax incentive may apply to royalties received by Hungarian companies (see *Tax incentives*). Interest received by a Hungarian company is taxable according to the general rules.

Foreign tax credit. Foreign taxes paid on foreign-source income may be credited against Hungarian tax. Foreign dividend withholding tax may be credited for Hungarian tax purposes if the dividend or the undistributed profit is subject to tax in Hungary.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared in accordance with Hungarian accounting standards. These standards are set forth in the law on accounting, which is largely modeled on EU directives. Taxable income is determined by adjusting the profits shown in the annual financial statements by items described in the Act on Corporate Income Tax. Some items are not subject to tax as income, such as dividends received (but see the controlled foreign corporation rules in Section E).

Some items, such as transfers without consideration, are not deductible for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. In general, depreciation is deductible in accordance with the Annexes to the Act on Corporate Income Tax. Lower rates may be used if they are at least equal to the amount of the depreciation used for accounting purposes. The annexes specify, among others, the following straight-line tax depreciation rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings used in hotel or catering businesses	3
Commercial and industrial buildings	2 to 6
Leased buildings	5
Motor vehicles	20
Plant and machinery	
General rate	14.5
Automation equipment, equipment for environmental protection, medical equipment and other specified items	33
Computers	50
Intellectual property and film production equipment	50

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward indefinitely, but can be applied against only 50% of the tax base for a particular year. Certain special rules apply to losses incurred before 2009.

Change-of-control restrictions have been introduced with respect to the availability of previously incurred tax losses after corporate transformations, mergers and acquisitions.

Groups of companies. The Hungarian tax law does not allow the filing of consolidated tax returns by groups of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes and provides the 2014 rates for these taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added (sales) tax, on goods, services and imports	
Standard rate	27
Preferential rates	5/18
Bank tax; imposed on various entities in the financial market; the tax base and tax rate varies by financial activity	Various
Levy on energy suppliers (“Robin Hood tax”)	31
Social security contributions, on gross salaries; in general, expatriates do not participate; paid by	
Employer	27
Employee (the contribution represents the sum of the 8.5% health-care contribution and the 10% pension fund contribution)	18.5
Excise duty, on various goods, including gasoline, alcohol, tobacco, beer, wine and champagne	Various
Local business tax; imposed on turnover or gross margin	2
(A decision of the European Court of Justice held that this tax was compatible with EU law.)	

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Hungarian currency is the forint (HUF). Hungary does not impose any foreign-exchange controls; the forint is freely convertible.

Companies doing business in Hungary must open a bank account at a Hungarian bank to make payments to and from the Hungarian authorities. They may also open accounts elsewhere to engage in other transactions.

Payments in Hungarian or foreign currency may be freely made to parties outside Hungary.

Transfer pricing. For contracts between related companies, the tax base of the companies must be adjusted by the difference between the market price and the contract price if the application of the market price would have resulted in higher income for the companies.

Taxpayers may also reduce the tax base in certain circumstances if, as a result of not applying market prices, their income is higher than it would have been if market prices had been applied. This does not apply if the transaction involves companies deemed to be controlled foreign corporations (CFCs; see *Controlled foreign corporations*).

The market price must be determined by one of the following methods:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Resale price method
- Cost-plus method
- Transactional net margin method
- Profit split method
- Any other appropriate method

These methods reflect the July 2010 update of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines. A decree issued by the Ministry of National Economy describes the requirements for the documentation of related-party transactions. Transfer-pricing documentation must be prepared for all related-party agreements that are in effect, regardless of the date on which the agreement was concluded.

The transfer-pricing rules also apply to in-kind capital contributions (including on foundation) and the withdrawal of assets in kind (in the case of capital reduction and possibly in the case of winding-up) by the majority shareholder. The transfer-pricing rules also apply to in-kind dividend payments. Advance pricing agreements (APAs) are available.

Hungary has ratified and is applying the Arbitration Convention.

Controlled foreign corporations. A controlled foreign corporation (CFC) is defined as a nonresident company that meets one of the following two conditions, provided that one of the additional conditions mentioned in the next paragraph is also satisfied:

- It has a Hungarian resident individual shareholder who directly or indirectly owns at least 10% of the shares or the voting rights, or has a dominant influence in the company.

- The majority of the revenues of the company in the tax year derives from a Hungarian source.

In addition to the satisfaction of one of the conditions mentioned above, for a company to be a CFC, one of the following additional conditions must be satisfied:

- The effective corporate tax rate for the company is lower than 10%.
- Even though the company's pretax profit is positive, it does not pay tax because it has a zero or negative tax base.
- The company has a negative or zero pre-tax profit, and the foreign state applies a tax rate that is less than 10%. If the foreign state imposes multiple tax rates, the lowest rate applies in the application of this condition.

A nonresident company is not a CFC if its registered seat or residency is in an OECD or EU member state, or in a state with which Hungary has a double tax treaty (provided that the foreign company has real economic presence in that state; this condition applies in all three cases). Also, the foreign company does not qualify as a CFC if an entity that has been listed on a recognized stock exchange for at least five years or a related party holds at least 25% of the shares of the foreign company on every day of the tax year.

If a Hungarian company holds at least 25% of the shares of a CFC, the company must increase its tax base by an amount equal to its proportionate share in the undistributed after-tax profit of the CFC. This adjustment does not apply if an individual deemed to be a Hungarian tax resident holds shares in the Hungarian company.

Dividends received from CFCs do not qualify for the participation exemption regime and, accordingly, are treated as taxable income to the Hungarian shareholders (except for dividends that were already taxed as undistributed after-tax profits in previous years). Capital losses on investments in CFCs are not deductible for tax purposes.

Debt-to-equity rules. A Hungarian company's taxable income is increased by the interest payable on the amount of net debt in excess of three times the amount of the company's average net equity during the tax year.

Liabilities can be calculated on a net basis; that is, only the proportion of liabilities that exceeds the amount of certain receivables needs to be taken into consideration in the thin-capitalization calculation.

The thin-capitalization rules are extended to non-interest-bearing liabilities if a transfer-pricing adjustment has been applied to them. Consequently, when calculating thin capitalization, both interest accounted for in the books and deemed interest imputed as a result of transfer-pricing adjustments must be taken into account.

Foreign investment. No restrictions are imposed on the percentage of ownership that foreigners may acquire in Hungarian companies. Some restrictions exist with respect to the ownership of farmland.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Hungary does not impose withholding taxes on payments to foreign entities. However, it does impose withholding tax on the payment of dividends and interest to foreign individuals (for details, see Section B).

Hungary has tax treaties in effect with the following countries.

Albania	Iceland	Poland
Armenia	India	Portugal
Australia	Indonesia	Qatar (e)
Austria	Ireland	Romania
Azerbaijan	Israel	Russian Federation
Belarus	Italy	San Marino
Belgium	Japan	Serbia (b)
Bosnia-Herzegovina (a)	Kazakhstan	Singapore
Brazil	Korea (South)	Slovak Republic
Bulgaria	Kuwait	Slovenia
Canada	Latvia	South Africa
China	Lithuania	Spain
Croatia	Luxembourg	Sweden
Cyprus	Macedonia	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Malaysia	Taiwan
Denmark (d)	Malta	Thailand
Egypt	Mexico	Tunisia
Estonia	Moldova	Turkey
Finland	Mongolia	Ukraine
France	Montenegro (b)	United Kingdom
Georgia (e)	Morocco	United States (c)
Germany	Netherlands	Uruguay
Greece	Norway	Uzbekistan
Hong Kong SAR	Pakistan	Vietnam
	Philippines	

- (a) The 1985 treaty between Hungary and the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is applied with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- (b) The 2001 treaty between Hungary and the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is applied with respect to Serbia. In practice, Hungary and Montenegro also apply this treaty, but no formal announcement has been made to confirm this practice. With respect to Kosovo, it is unclear whether the 1985 treaty or 2001 treaty between Hungary and Yugoslavia or no treaty is to be applied until the new treaty is signed.
- (c) This treaty was renegotiated in 2010, but the new treaty is not yet in force.
- (d) The 1978 treaty between Hungary and Denmark was renegotiated. The new treaty is effective from 1 January 2013.
- (e) The treaty is effective from 1 January 2013.

Hungary has signed double tax treaties with Kosovo and the United Arab Emirates, but these treaties are not yet in force.

Hungary is negotiating double tax treaties with Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Panama and Saudi Arabia.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	
Residents	20 (c)
Nonresidents	18 (d)
Interest	
Residents	20
Nonresidents	10 (e)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc. (f)	
Residents	20
Nonresidents	20
Payments under Leases and Rent (f)	
Residents	20
Nonresidents	20
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	10

- (a) A 36% rate applies to partnerships.
- (b) Capital gains are taxed as ordinary income. Capital gains may be offset by extraordinary depreciation (for details, see Section B).
- (c) Dividends received by domestic companies are considered ordinary income. However, dividends received from domestic companies and from foreign companies that are taxed in a similar manner to Icelandic companies are fully deductible.
- (d) An 18% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to nonresident entities. A 20% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to nonresident individuals. Nonresidents can obtain a refund of the withholding tax or apply for an exemption from the withholding tax based on an applicable double tax treaty.

If no double tax treaty applies, nonresidents must suffer the withholding. However, residents of European Union (EU), European Economic Area (EEA) or European Free Trade Association (EFTA) states or the Faroe Islands are eligible for a full deduction for dividends received from domestic companies in the same manner as domestic entities. Companies may claim this deduction by filing a tax return. They are accordingly reimbursed for withheld taxes in the general assessment in the following year.

- (e) A 10% withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to nonresident entities and nonresident individuals unless, on application, the Director of Internal Revenue grants an exemption from withholding tax based on an applicable double tax treaty. Alternatively, the withholding tax may either be refunded or not withheld. Interest on bonds issued in the name of financial undertakings or energy companies is not subject to withholding tax. The bonds must be registered at a central securities depository established in an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), EEA or EFTA state or the Faroe Islands. Interest paid by Seðlabanki Íslands (the Icelandic central bank) in its own name is also not subject to withholding tax.
- (f) Royalties, payments under leases and rent payments that are paid to nonresident companies, partnerships and individuals are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 20%. A 20% rate applies to resident companies. A 36% rate applies to resident partnerships.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are taxed on their worldwide income. Resident corporations are those incorporated, registered, domiciled or effectively managed in Iceland. Nonresident companies are taxed only on their income earned in Iceland.

Rate of corporate tax. The rate of corporate income tax is 20%. The rate for taxable partnerships is 36%.

Capital gains. Capital gains result from profits derived from sales of assets. These gains are included in ordinary income and taxed at the normal income tax rates.

Capital gains may be offset by extraordinary depreciation on other fixed assets or on fixed assets acquired within two years of the sale. If the fixed assets are not acquired within two years of the sale, the gain is included in income, and a 10% penalty is imposed.

Profits from stock sales. Profits derived by domestic companies from stock sales are considered ordinary income. However, profits derived from stock sales in domestic companies and in foreign companies that are taxed in a similar manner to Icelandic companies are fully deductible.

Administration. The tax year is generally the calendar year.

Due dates for filing income tax returns vary, depending on the type of entity. The filing date for limited companies and partnerships, which is 31 May, is usually extended. Monthly advance tax payments are due on the first day of each month except for January and October. Each advance payment equals 8.5% of the previous year's tax. The tax due is determined when the annual assessment is issued. Companies generally must pay the unpaid balance in two equal monthly payments in November and December.

Advance rulings. Both resident and nonresident companies may request advance rulings on most corporate income tax consequences of future transactions. Rulings are issued only on matters of substantial importance.

Dividends. Dividends earned by domestic companies are considered ordinary income. Dividends are subject to withholding tax except

for dividends paid to companies of the same tax-consolidated group. However, dividends received from domestic companies and from foreign companies that are taxed in a similar manner to Icelandic companies are fully deductible.

Withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to nonresidents. The rate is 18% for companies and 20% for individuals. Tax treaties may reduce or eliminate the dividend withholding tax. Nonresidents from EU, EEA or EFTA states or the Faroe Islands are eligible for a full deduction from dividends received from domestic companies in the same manner as domestic entities. Companies may claim this deduction by filing a tax return. They are accordingly reimbursed for withheld taxes in the general assessment in the following year.

No withholding tax is imposed on distributions by taxable partnerships.

Foreign tax relief. Relief for double taxation may be obtained unilaterally under Icelandic domestic law or under a tax treaty. Unilateral relief may be granted through a tax credit against Icelandic income tax at the discretion of the Director of Internal Revenue. Foreign income and capital taxes may be deducted as expenses from income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The computation of taxable income is based on net income in the financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles.

In general, expenses incurred to generate and maintain business income are deductible.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost must be determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Five percent of the value of inventory at the end of the year is deductible.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation must be calculated using either the declining-balance method or the straight-line method. The straight-line method applies to buildings, expendable natural resources and the right of ownership of valuable intellectual properties, including copyright, publishing rights, patent rights and brand rights. The declining-balance method applies to ships, aircraft, vehicles and machinery. Fixed assets cannot be depreciated below 10% of cost. The following are some of the applicable depreciation rates.

Assets	Rate (%)
Buildings	
Office and retail	1 to 3
Industrial plants	3 to 6
Drilling holes and transmission lines	7.5 to 10
Ships, aircraft, cars carrying fewer than nine persons (except taxis)	10 to 20
Automobiles and other transport vehicles	20 to 35
Industrial machinery and equipment	10 to 30
Office equipment	20 to 35
Machinery and equipment for building and construction	20 to 35
Other movable property	20 to 35

The amortization period for goodwill ranges from 5 to 10 years. The amortization period for copyrights, patents, trademarks, designs, models, know-how or similar rights ranges from five to seven years.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for 10 years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Resident companies may use group consolidation if one company owns at least 90% of the shares in another company or if at least 90% of the shares in a company are owned by companies that are members of the same tax-consolidated group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on most goods sold in Iceland and most services rendered in Iceland	
Higher rate	25.5
Lower rate for hotels, books and publications, food products, heating of houses and road tolls	7
Social security contributions, paid by the employer on gross payroll	7.69
Commodity tax; on certain goods, including vehicles and fuel	Various

E. Foreign-exchange controls

Comprehensive temporary capital controls were introduced in November 2008. The ability to shift between the Icelandic króna and foreign currency is restricted. Bonds and similar instruments denominated in Icelandic króna may not be converted to foreign currency on maturity. The restrictions apply both to residents and nonresidents. Transactions that facilitate imports and exports of goods and services and payments of dividends and interest are allowed.

Nonresidents may directly invest in most industries in Iceland, but they must notify Seðlabanki Íslands (the central bank) of such investments. The fishing industry is the principal industry in which investments by nonresidents are limited. Nonresidents may not own a majority in such companies.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends		Interest %	Royalties %
	A (a) %	B %		
Barbados	5	15	10	5
Belgium	5	15	10	0
Canada	5	15	0/10	0/10 (b)
China	5 (c)	10	10	10
Croatia	5 (c)	10	10	10
Czech Republic	5 (c)	15	0	10
Denmark (d)	0	15	0	0
Estonia	5 (c)	15	10	5/10 (e)

	Dividends		Interest	Royalties
	A (a)	B		
	%	%	%	%
Faroe Islands (d)	0	15	0	0
Finland (d)	0	15	0	0
France	5	15	0	0
Germany	5 (c)	15	0	0
Greece	5 (c)	15	8	10
Greenland	5 (c)	15	0	15
Hungary	5 (c)	10	0	10
India	10	10	10	10
Ireland	5 (c)	15	0	0/10 (h)
Italy	5	15	0	10
Korea (South)	5	15	10	0/10
Latvia	5 (c)	15	10	5/10 (e)
Lithuania	5 (c)	15	10	5/10 (e)
Luxembourg	5 (c)	15	0	0
Malta	5	15	0	5
Mexico	5	15	10	10
Netherlands	0	15	0	0
Norway (d)	0	15	0	0
Poland	5 (c)	15	10	10
Portugal	10 (c)	15	10	10
Romania	5 (c)	10	3	5
Russian Federation	5 (c)	15	0	0
Slovak Republic	5 (c)	10	0	10
Slovenia	5	15	5	5
Spain	5 (c)	15	5	5
Sweden (d)	0	15	0	0
Switzerland	5 (c)	15	0	0
Ukraine	5 (c)	15	10	10
United Kingdom	5	15	0	0
United States	5	15	0	0/5 (b)
Vietnam	10 (c)	15	10	10
Non-treaty countries	18	20	10 (f)	20 (g)

A Qualifying companies.

B Individuals and other companies.

(a) Unless indicated otherwise, the rate applies to corporate shareholders with ownership of at least 10%.

(b) The lower rate applies to copyrights (except for films and similar items), computer software, patents and know-how. The higher rate applies to other royalties.

(c) The rate applies to corporate shareholders with ownership of at least 25%.

(d) These are the rates under the Nordic Convention.

(e) The lower rate applies to equipment leasing.

(f) A 10% withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to nonresident entities unless, on application, the Director of Internal Revenue grants an exemption from withholding tax. A 10% withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to nonresident individuals. Alternatively, the withholding tax may be refunded.

(g) Royalties paid to nonresidents are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 20%. The net royalties (gross royalties less expenses) are normally included in ordinary income and taxed at the general corporate income tax rate unless a tax treaty provides a reduced rate.

(h) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, computer software or patents or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experiences if they are paid to a resident of the other contracting state that is the beneficial owner of the royalties.

Tax information and exchange agreements are in force with Andorra, Aruba, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Monaco and the Netherlands Antilles.

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A. At a glance

Domestic Company Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	40 (a)(c)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	
Paid to Domestic Companies	10 (d)
Paid to Foreign Companies	20 (a)(d)(e)(f)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	25 (a)(d)(f)(g)
Technical Services Fees	25 (a)(d)(f)(g)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	8 (h)

- (a) The rates are subject to an additional levy consisting of a surcharge and a cess. They are increased by the following surcharges on such taxes:
- Domestic companies with net income exceeding INR100 million: 10%
 - Foreign companies with net income exceeding INR100 million: 5%
 - Domestic companies with net income exceeding INR10 million: 5%
 - Foreign companies with net income exceeding INR10 million: 2%
- No surcharge is payable if the net income does not exceed INR10 million. The tax payable (inclusive of the surcharge, as applicable) is further increased by a cess levied at 3% of the tax payable. The withholding tax rates are increased by a surcharge for payments exceeding INR10 million made to foreign companies and a cess (see above).

- (b) See Section B.
- (c) For exceptions to this basic rate, see Section B.
- (d) A Permanent Account Number (PAN) is a unique identity number assigned to a taxpayer in India on registration with the India tax authorities. Effective from the 2010-11 fiscal year, if an income recipient fails to furnish its PAN, tax must be withheld at the higher of the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Income Tax Act and 20%.
- (e) This rate applies to interest on monies borrowed, or debts incurred, in foreign currency. Withholding tax at a rate of 5% (plus a surcharge of 2% or 5%, as applicable, and a 3% cess) is imposed on interest payments to nonresidents (including foreign companies) with respect to the following:
- Infrastructure debt funds
 - Borrowings made by an Indian company in foreign currency between 1 July 2012 and 1 July 2015 by way of loans or infrastructure bonds, subject to prescribed conditions (in this case, the lower withholding rate would not be affected if the recipient does not furnish a PAN; see footnote [d] above)
 - Rupee-denominated bonds of an Indian company or a government security issued to a foreign institutional investor or a qualified foreign investor, with respect to interest payable between 1 June 2013 and 1 June 2015
- Other interest is taxed at a rate of 40% (plus the surcharge of 2% or 5%, as applicable, and the 3% cess).
- (f) If a recipient of income is located in a Notified Jurisdictional Area (NJA), tax must be withheld at the higher of the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Income Tax Act and 30%. Cyprus has been notified as an NJA, effective from 1 November 2013 (for further details, see Section E).
- (g) The 25% rate (plus the 2% or 5% surcharge, as applicable, and the 3% cess) applies to royalties and technical services fees paid to foreign companies by Indian enterprises. However, if the royalties or technical services fees paid under the agreement are effectively connected to a permanent establishment or fixed place of the nonresident recipient in India, the payments are taxed on a net income basis at a rate of 40% (plus the 2% or 5% surcharge, as applicable, and the 3% cess).
- (h) Unabsorbed depreciation relating to the income year ending 31 March 2002 and future years may be carried forward indefinitely to offset taxable profits in subsequent years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. A domestic company is defined for tax purposes as a company incorporated in India. The definition also includes a company incorporated outside India (foreign company) if the company has made certain arrangements for declaration and payment of a dividend in India. The tax rates in India are specified with reference to a domestic company. As a result, it is possible for a foreign company to be taxed at rates applicable to a domestic company if it has made the necessary arrangements for the declaration and payment of a dividend in India.

A company resident in India is subject to tax on its worldwide income, unless the income is specifically exempt. A company not resident in India is subject to Indian tax on Indian-source income and on income received in India. Depending on the circumstances, certain income may be deemed to be Indian-source income. Companies incorporated in India are resident in India for tax purposes, as are companies incorporated outside India, if the control and management of their affairs is located wholly in India. As a result, if the control and management of a foreign company is located wholly in India, it is subject to tax in India on its worldwide income. If such a foreign company also qualifies as a domestic company (see above), the tax rates applicable to a domestic company apply.

Rates of corporate tax. For the income year ending 31 March 2014, domestic companies are subject to tax at a basic rate of 30%. In addition, a 5% or 10% surcharge (for details regarding

the surcharge, see footnote [a] in Section A) and a 3% cess are imposed on the income tax of such companies. Long-term capital gains are taxed at special rates (see *Capital gains*).

For foreign companies, the net income is taxed at 40% plus the 2% or 5% surcharge, as applicable, and the 3% cess. A rate of 25% plus the 2% or 5% surcharge and the 3% cess applies to royalties and technical services fees paid to foreign companies if the royalty or technical services fees agreement is approved by the central government or if it is in accordance with the Industrial Policy. A rate of 20% plus the 2% or 5% surcharge and the 3% cess applies to gross interest from foreign-currency loans. A lower rate of 5% (plus the 5%/2% surcharge and the 3% cess) applies to gross interest from foreign-currency borrowings raised by Indian companies between 1 July 2012 and 1 July 2015 through loans or infrastructure bonds, subject to prescribed conditions. A lower rate of 5% (plus the 5%/2% surcharge and the 3% cess) also applies to interest payable between 1 June 2012 and 1 July 2015 on rupee-denominated bonds issued by Indian companies and government securities, subject to prescribed conditions.

If a nonresident with a permanent establishment or fixed place of business in India enters into a royalty or technical services fees agreement after 31 March 2003 and if the royalties or fees paid under the agreement are effectively connected to such permanent establishment or fixed place, the payments are taxed on a net income basis at a rate of 40% plus the 2% or 5% surcharge and the 3% cess.

Tax incentives. Subject to prescribed conditions, the following tax exemptions and deductions are available to companies with respect to business carried on in India:

- A 10-year tax holiday equal to 100% of the taxable profits is available to undertakings or enterprises engaged in the following:
 - Developing or operating and maintaining or developing, operating and maintaining infrastructure facilities (roads, toll roads, bridges, rail systems, highway projects including housing or other activities that are integral parts of the highway projects, water supply projects, water treatment systems, irrigation projects, sanitation and sewerage systems, solid waste management systems, ports, airports, inland waterways, inland ports or navigational channels in the sea) if the undertaking begins to maintain and operate the infrastructure facility on or after 1 April 1995
 - Generation or generation and distribution of power if the company begins to generate power at any time during the period of 1 April 1993 through 31 March 2014
 - Starting transmission or distribution by laying a network of new transmission or distribution lines at any time during the period of 1 April 1999 through 31 March 2014
 - Undertaking substantial renovation and modernization (at least 50% increase in book value of plant and machinery) of an existing network of transmission or distribution lines during the period of 1 April 2004 through 31 March 2014

The company may choose any 10 consecutive years within the first 15 years (10 out of 20 years in certain circumstances) for the period of the tax holiday. Effective from 1 April 2007, such tax

holiday is not available to an undertaking or enterprise that is transferred in an amalgamation or demerger after 31 March 2007.

- A 7-year tax holiday equal to 100% of taxable profits for an undertaking that begins commercial production of mineral oil and natural gas in blocks licensed under certain specified circumstances or that begins refining mineral oil during the period of 1 October 1998 through 31 March 2012. The deduction for commercial production of mineral oil is not available for blocks licensed under a contract awarded after 31 March 2011.
- A 10-year tax holiday equal to 100% of profits and gains derived by an undertaking or enterprise from the business of developing a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) notified (through an official publication by the government of India) after 1 April 2005, subject to certain conditions.
- A 5-year tax holiday equal to 100% of taxable profits derived from operating and maintaining a hospital in the following locations:
 - A rural area if such hospital is constructed during the period of 1 October 2004 through 31 March 2008
 - Anywhere in India, other than in locations that are specifically excluded, if such hospital is constructed during the period of 1 April 2008 through 31 March 2013, subject to the fulfillment of other conditions
- A 10-year tax holiday equal to 100% of taxable profits for the first 5 years and 30% of taxable profits for the next 5 years from the business of processing, preserving and packaging of fruits or vegetables or from the integrated business of handling, storing and transporting food grains for undertakings that begin to operate on or after 1 April 2001. A similar tax holiday is available with respect to profits from the business of processing, preserving and packaging of meat and meat products, poultry or marine or dairy products, if such business begins to operate after 1 April 2009.
- A 15-year tax holiday with respect to profits derived from export activities by units that begin to manufacture or produce articles or things or provide services in SEZs, effective from the fiscal year beginning 1 April 2005. For the first 5 years of the tax holiday, a tax deduction equal to 100% of the profits derived from the export of articles, things or services provided is available. For the following 5 years, a tax deduction equal to 50% of the profits is available. For the next 5 years, the availability of the deduction is contingent on the allocation of the profits to a specified reserve and the use of such amounts in the prescribed manner. The deduction is capped at 50% of the profits allocated to the reserve.
- A 10-year tax deduction equal to 100% of profits derived from an undertaking that begins the manufacturing or production of specified goods in Sikkim and Northeastern states before 1 April 2007. This deduction is also available if an undertaking manufacturing the specified goods undertakes a substantial expansion that involves an increase in investment in plant and machinery by at least 50% of the book value of plant and machinery (computed before depreciation).
- A 10-year tax holiday equal to 100% of taxable profits for the first 5 years and 30% of taxable profits for the following 5 years for an undertaking that begins the manufacturing or production of specified goods in the states of Himachal Pradesh and

Uttaranchal before 1 April 2012. This deduction is also available if an undertaking manufacturing the specified goods undertakes a substantial expansion that involves an increase in investment in plant and machinery by at least 50% of the book value of plant and machinery (computed before depreciation).

- A 5-year tax holiday equal to 100% of the profits from the business of collecting and processing or treating of biodegradable waste for either of the following purposes:
 - Generating power or producing biofertilizers, biopesticides or other biological agents
 - Producing biogas or making pellets or briquettes for fuel or organic manure
- Accelerated deduction of capital expenditure (other than expenditure on the acquisition of land, goodwill or financial instruments) incurred, wholly and exclusively for certain specified businesses in the year of the incurrence of such expense. Expense incurred before the commencement of business is allowed as a deduction on the commencement of the specified business. The following are the specified businesses:
 - Setting up and operating a cold chain facility or setting up and operating a warehousing facility for storage of agricultural produce, if operations begin on or after 1 April 2009
 - Laying and operating a cross-country natural gas or crude or petroleum oil pipeline network for distribution including storage facilities that are an integral part of such network, if operations begin on or after 1 April 2007
 - Building and operating in India a new hotel with a two-star or above category, as classified by the central government, if operations begin on or after 1 April 2010
 - Building and operating in India a new hospital with at least 100 beds for patients, if operations begin on or after 1 April 2010
 - Developing and building a housing project under a scheme for slum redevelopment or rehabilitation framed by the government, if operations begin on or after 1 April 2010
 - Developing and building a housing project under a scheme for affordable housing framed by the central or state government in accordance with the prescribed guidelines, if operations begin on or after 1 April 2011
 - Producing fertilizers in a new plant or newly installed capacity in an existing plant, on or after 1 April 2011
 - Setting up and operating an inland container depot or a container freight station notified or approved under the Customs Act on or after 1 April 2012
 - Setting up and operating a warehousing facility for storage of sugar on or after 1 April 2012
 - Beekeeping and production of honey and beeswax on or after 1 April 2012

The deduction mentioned above is increased to 1.5 times the amount of capital expenditure (other than expenditure on the acquisition of land, goodwill or financial instruments) incurred by the following businesses beginning operations on or after 1 April 2012:

- Setting up and operating a cold chain facility
- Setting up and operating a warehousing facility for the storage of agricultural produce
- Building and operating a hospital with a least 100 beds for patients

- Developing and building a housing project under a scheme for slum redevelopment or rehabilitation framed by the government
- Production of fertilizer in India
- Weighted deduction at a rate of 150% on expenditure on agriculture extension projects and on specified sums expended on skill development projects.

Minimum alternative tax. The minimum alternative tax (MAT) applies to a company if the tax payable by the company on its total income, as computed under the Income Tax Act, is less than 18.5% of its book profit. It is levied at a rate of 18.5% of book profit, plus applicable surcharge and cess (the surcharge, as applicable, is imposed at a rate of 5% or 10% for domestic companies and 2% or 5% for foreign companies, and the cess is imposed at a rate of 3%). MAT is levied on companies only and does not apply to firms or other persons, which are separately subject to an alternative minimum tax of 18.5% (plus applicable surcharge and cess). In computing book profit for MAT purposes, certain positive and negative adjustments must be made to the net profit shown in the books of account.

The net profit as per the profit-and-loss account is increased by the following key items:

- Amount of income tax (including dividend distribution tax, any interest charged under the Income Tax Act, surcharge and cess) paid or payable and the provision for such tax
- Amount carried to any reserves
- Amount allocated to provisions for liabilities other than ascertained liabilities
- Amount allocated to provision for losses of subsidiary companies
- Amount of dividend paid or proposed
- Amount of expenditure related to exempt income
- Amount of depreciation
- Amount of deferred tax and the provision for such tax, if debited to the profit-and-loss account
- Amounts set aside as a provision for diminution in the value of any asset
- Amount in revaluation reserve relating to a revalued asset on retirement of the asset

The net profit is decreased by the following key items:

- Amount withdrawn from any reserves or provisions if such amount is credited in the profit-and-loss account
- Amount of losses carried forward (excluding depreciation) or unabsorbed depreciation, whichever is less, according to the books of account
- Profits of “sick” industrial companies, which are companies that have accumulated losses equal to or exceeding their net worth at the end of a financial year and are declared to be sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
- Income that is exempt from tax
- Amount of depreciation debited to the profit-and-loss account excluding depreciation on account of revaluation of assets
- Amount of deferred tax, if any such amount is credited to the profit-and-loss account
- Amount withdrawn from revaluation reserve and credited to the profit-and-loss account, to the extent that it does not exceed depreciation of the revalued assets

MAT paid by companies can be carried forward and set off against income tax payable in subsequent years under the normal provisions of the Income Tax Act for a period of 10 years. The maximum amount that can be set off against regular income tax is equal to the difference between the tax payable on the total income as computed under the Income Tax Act and the tax that would have been payable under the MAT provisions for that year.

Effective from 1 April 2012, MAT provisions apply to income that is earned on or after 1 April 2005 from a business carried on or services rendered by an entrepreneur in a unit of a SEZ or by a developer in a SEZ. MAT does not apply to income from life insurance businesses.

A report in a prescribed form that certifies the amount of book profits must be obtained from a chartered accountant.

Capital gains

General. The Income Tax Act prescribes special tax rates for the taxation of capital gains. Gains derived from “transfers” of “capital assets” are subject to tax as capital gains and are deemed to be income in the year of the transfer.

“Transfer” and “capital asset” are broadly defined in the Income Tax Act. In addition, shares or interests in foreign entities are deemed to be capital assets located in India if they derive, directly or indirectly, their value substantially from assets located in India. Gains derived from the transfer of such deemed capital assets are deemed to be income in the year of transfer.

The tax rate at which capital gains are taxable in India depends on whether the capital asset transferred is a short-term capital asset or a long-term capital asset. A short-term capital asset is defined as a capital asset that is held for less than 36 months immediately before the date of its transfer. However, if the capital asset constitutes shares in a company, other securities listed on a recognized stock exchange in India, units of a mutual fund or specified zero-coupon bonds, a 12-month period replaces the 36-month period. A capital asset that is not a short-term capital asset is a long-term capital asset.

Capital gains on specified transactions on which Securities Transaction Tax has been paid. Long-term capital gains derived from the transfer of equity shares or units of an equity-oriented fund on a recognized stock exchange in India or from the transfer of units of an equity-oriented fund to a mutual fund are exempt from tax if Securities Transaction Tax (STT) has been paid on the transaction. For further details regarding STT, see Section D.

Short-term capital gains derived from the transfer of equity shares or units of an equity-oriented fund on a recognized stock exchange in India or from the transfer of units of an equity-oriented fund to a mutual fund are taxable at a reduced rate of 15% plus the surcharge, as applicable, and the cess, if STT has been paid on the transaction.

The tax regime described above applies to all types of taxpayers, including Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs).

Sales of unlisted equity shares that are included in an initial public offer are also subject to STT, effective from 1 July 2012, and are eligible for the aforementioned reduced rates with respect to long-term or short-term capital gains.

Capital gains on transactions on which STT has not been paid. For sales of shares and units of mutual funds that have not been subject to STT and for capital gains derived from the transfer of a capital asset that is not a specified security, the following are the capital gains tax rates (excluding the applicable surcharge and cess).

Type of taxpayer	Short-term capital gains rate (%) (a)	Long-term capital gains rate (%) (a)
Domestic companies	30	20
FIIIs	30	10
Nonresidents other than FIIIs	40	20 (b)

- (a) The above rates are subject to a surcharge and cess. The surcharge is levied at a rate of 5% for domestic companies and at a rate of 2% for foreign companies if the net income of the company exceeds INR10 million. The surcharge rate is increased to 10% for domestic companies and 5% for foreign companies if net income exceeds INR100 million. The rate of the cess is 3%.
- (b) Effective from 2012-13 fiscal year, gains derived from the transfer of unlisted securities are taxable at a rate of 10%, without the benefit of protection from foreign currency fluctuation and indexation for inflation on the computation of such gains (see discussion below).

Computational provisions. For assets that were acquired on or before 1 April 1981, the market value on that date may be substituted for actual cost in calculating gains. The acquisition cost is indexed for inflation. However, no inflation adjustment is allowed for bonds and debentures. For the purpose of calculating capital gains, the acquisition cost of bonus shares is deemed to be zero. Nonresident companies compute capital gains on shares and debentures in the currency used to purchase such assets, and consequently they are protected from taxation on fluctuations in the value of the Indian rupee. As a result, the benefit of indexation is not available to nonresident companies with respect to the computation of capital gains on shares. Effective from the 2012-13 fiscal year, if the consideration is not ascertainable or determinable for a transfer, the fair market value of the asset transferred is deemed to be the full value of consideration.

Slump sales, demergers and amalgamations. Special rules apply to “slump sales,” “demergers” and “amalgamations” (for a description of amalgamations, see Section C).

A “slump sale” is the transfer of an undertaking for a lump-sum consideration without assigning values to the individual assets and liabilities. The profits derived from such sales are taxed as long-term capital gains if the transferred undertaking has been held for more than 36 months.

Capital gains equal the difference between lump-sum consideration and the net worth of the undertaking. For purposes of computing capital gains, the net worth of the undertaking equals the difference between the value of the total assets (the sum of the tax-depreciated value of assets that are depreciable for income tax purposes and the book value of other assets) of the undertaking or division and the book value of liabilities of such undertaking or division.

With respect to companies, a “demerger” is the transfer of an undertaking by one company (demerged company) to another company (resulting company) pursuant to a scheme of arrangement under Sections 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956, provided that certain conditions are satisfied. Subject to certain conditions, transfers of capital assets in a demerger are not considered to be transfers subject to capital gains tax if the resulting company is an Indian company.

In a demerger, the shareholders of the demerged company are issued shares in the resulting company in proportion to their existing shareholdings in the demerged company based on a predetermined share-issue ratio. This issuance of shares by the resulting company to the shareholders of the demerged company is exempt from capital gains tax.

Like demergers, if certain conditions are satisfied, transfers of capital assets in amalgamations are not considered to be transfers subject to capital gains tax, provided the amalgamated company is an Indian company.

In an amalgamation, shareholders of the amalgamating company are usually issued shares in the amalgamated company in exchange for their existing shareholding in the amalgamating company based on a predetermined share-exchange ratio. Such exchange of shares is exempt from capital gains tax if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The transfer is made in consideration of the allotment of shares in the amalgamated company (unless the shareholder itself is the amalgamated company).
- The amalgamated company is an Indian company.

A transfer of shares in an Indian company in an amalgamation of two foreign companies is exempt from capital gains tax if the following conditions are satisfied:

- At least 25% of the shareholders of the amalgamating foreign company continue to remain shareholders of the amalgamated foreign company.
- Such transfer does not attract capital gains tax in the country of incorporation of the amalgamating foreign companies.

Depreciable assets. To compute capital gains on sales of assets on which depreciation has been allowed, the sales proceeds of the assets are deducted from the declining-balance value of the classes of assets (including additions during the year) of which the assets form a part. If the sales proceeds exceed the declining-balance value, the excess is treated as short-term capital gain. Otherwise, no capital gain results from sales of such assets even if the sales proceeds for a particular asset are greater than the cost of the asset.

Non-depreciable assets. For non-depreciable assets, such as land, gains are computed in accordance with the rules described below.

If the asset is held for 36 months or more, the capital gain is considered a long-term capital gain, which equals the net sale consideration less the indexed cost of acquisition. The gain on an asset held for less than 36 months is considered a short-term capital gain, which equals the sale consideration less the acquisition cost. For shares, listed securities and zero-coupon bonds, a 12-month period replaces the 36-month period.

The transfer of a capital asset by a parent company to its wholly owned Indian subsidiary or the transfer of a capital asset by a wholly owned subsidiary to its Indian parent company is exempt from capital gains tax, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions.

Administration. The Indian fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March. All companies must file tax returns by 30 September or 30 November (for companies undertaking international transactions; see the discussion of transfer pricing in Section E). Tax is payable in advance on 15 June, 15 September, 15 December and 15 March. Any balance of tax due must be paid on or before the date of filing the return. The carryforward of losses for a fiscal year is not allowed if a return is filed late.

A nonresident with a liaison office in India is required to submit a statement in the prescribed form within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Withholding taxes. Domestic companies are subject to the following withholding taxes.

Type of payment	Rate (%) (a)
Dividends	0
Interest	10
Commissions from sales of lottery tickets	10
Other specified commissions	10
Payments to contractors (other than under advertising contracts)	2
Rent	2/10 (b)
Income from lotteries and horse races	30
Professional and technical service fees	10
Royalties	10
Payments of compensation to residents for the compulsory acquisition of certain immovable property	10
Payment of consideration for transfer of immovable property	1

(a) If an income recipient fails to furnish its Permanent Account Number (PAN), tax must be withheld at the higher of the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Income Tax Act and 20%.

(b) The withholding tax rate for rental payments is 10%. For equipment rental, the rate is 2%.

Non-domestic companies are subject to the following withholding taxes.

Type of payment	Rate (%) (a)(b)(c)
Dividends	0
Interest on foreign-currency loans	20 (d)
Royalties and technical services fees	25 (e)
Rent	40
Income from lotteries and horse races	30
Long-term capital gains other than exempt gains	20
Other income	40

(a) The 2% or 5% surcharge (applicable to payments made to foreign companies exceeding INR10 million or INR100 million, respectively) and the 3% cess are imposed on the above withholding taxes.

(b) If the income recipient fails to furnish a PAN to the payer, tax must be withheld at the higher of the following rates:

- Rate specified in the relevant provision of the Income Tax Act
 - Tax treaty rate
 - 20%
- (c) If the recipient of income is located in a Notified Jurisdictional Area (NJA), tax must be withheld at the higher of the rate specified in the relevant provision of the Income Tax Act and 30%. Cyprus has been notified as an NJA, effective from 1 November 2013 (see Section E).
- (d) See footnote (e) to Section A.
- (e) See footnote (g) to Section A.

Dividends. Dividends paid by domestic companies are exempt from tax in the hands of the recipients. However, domestic companies must pay a dividend distribution tax (DDT) at a rate of 16.995% (basic rate of 15% plus the 10% surcharge and the 3% cess) on dividends declared, distributed or paid by them on or after 1 April 2003. The DDT paid is a nondeductible expense.

The amount of dividends (on which DDT is leviable) that are paid by a domestic company can be reduced by the amount of dividends received from its subsidiary on which the subsidiary has paid DDT, subject to the satisfaction of prescribed conditions.

For the 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 fiscal years, gross dividends received by a domestic company from a specified foreign company (in which it has shareholding 26% or more) are taxable at a concessional rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge and cess).

Dividends received between 1 June 2013 and 31 March 2014 by an Indian company from a specified foreign company (in which the Indian company has shareholding of 26% or more) can be set off against the subsequent dividends paid by the Indian company to its shareholders on which DDT is payable, subject to conditions.

DDT is also payable for dividends declared, distributed or paid on or after 1 June 2011, by a unit of SEZ or by a developer of SEZ.

Buyback tax. The buyback of unlisted shares by an Indian company is subject to buyback tax at a rate of 20% plus surcharge of 10% and cess of 3%, resulting in effective tax rate of 22.66%. The tax is computed on the difference between the price at which shares are bought back and the consideration received by the company for issuance of shares. The amounts received are exempt in the hands of the shareholders.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax relief for the avoidance of double taxation is governed by tax treaties with several countries. If no such agreements exist, resident companies may claim a foreign tax credit for the foreign tax paid. The amount of the credit is the lower of the Indian tax payable on the income that is taxed twice and the foreign tax paid. Treaty benefits and relief are available only if a nonresident taxpayer obtains a tax-residency certificate indicating that he or she is resident in a country outside India. This certificate must be issued by the government of that country. In addition to obtaining the certificate, taxpayers must maintain certain prescribed documents and information.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Business-related expenses are deductible; capital expenditures (other than on scientific research in certain cases) and personal expenses may not be deducted. Certain expenses on which taxes are required to be withheld are allowable as deductions

only if the required taxes have been withheld and paid to the government. The deductibility of head-office expenses for non-resident companies is limited.

Income derived from operations with respect to mineral oil, and certain other income derived by nonresidents are taxed on a deemed-profit basis. Under an optional tonnage tax scheme, shipping profits derived by Indian shipping companies are taxed on a deemed basis.

Inventories. In determining trading income, inventories may, at the taxpayer's option, be valued either at cost or the lower of cost or replacement value. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is not accepted.

Provisions. Provisions for taxes (other than income tax, dividend distribution tax and wealth tax, which are not deductible expenses) and duties, bonuses, leave salary and interest on loans from financial institutions and scheduled banks are not deductible on an accrual basis unless payments are made before the due date of filing of the income tax return. If such payments are not made before the due date of filing of the income tax return, a deduction is allowed only in the year of actual payment. General provisions for doubtful trading debts are not deductible until the bad debt is written off in the accounts, but some relief is available for banks and financial institutions with respect to non-performing assets. Interest payable on loans, borrowings or advances that is converted into loans, borrowings or advances may not be claimed as a deduction for tax purposes.

Depreciation allowances. Depreciation is calculated using the declining-balance method and is allowed on classes of assets. Depreciation rates vary according to the class of assets. The following are the general rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Plant and machinery	15*
Motor buses, motor lorries and motor taxis used in a rental business	30
Motor cars other than those used in the business of running them on hire	15
Buildings	10
Furniture and fittings	10

* Subject to the fulfillment of prescribed conditions, accelerated depreciation equal to 20% of the actual cost is allowed in the first year with respect to plant and machinery (other than ships or aircraft) acquired or installed after 31 March 2005.

Depreciation is also allowed on intangibles, such as know-how, patents, copyrights, trademarks, licenses, franchises or other similar commercial rights. These items are depreciated using the declining-balance method at a rate of 25%.

Special rates apply to certain assets, such as 60% for computers and computer software, 80% for energy-saving devices and 100% for air or water pollution-control equipment. Additions to assets that are used for less than 180 days in the year in which they are acquired and placed in service qualify for depreciation in that year at one-half of the normal rates. On the sale or scrapping of an asset within a class of assets, the declining-balance value of the

class of assets is reduced by the sales proceeds (for details concerning the capital gains taxation of such a sale, see Section B).

Companies engaged in power generation or in power generation and distribution may elect to use the straight-line method of depreciation at specified rates.

Companies engaged in the business of manufacturing or production of articles or things are allowed an additional deduction of 15% of the cost of new plant and machinery acquired and installed between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2015 if the aggregate expenditure on such new plant and machinery exceeds INR1 billion during the 2013-14 and 2014-15 fiscal years.

Relief for losses. Business losses, excluding losses resulting from unabsorbed depreciation of business assets (see below), may be carried forward to be set off against taxable income derived from business in the following eight years, provided the income tax return for the year of loss is filed on time. For closely held corporations, a 51% continuity of ownership test must also be satisfied.

Unabsorbed depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely to be set off against taxable income of subsequent years.

Losses under the heading “Capital Gains” (that is, resulting from transfers of capital assets) may not be set off against other income, but may be carried forward for eight years to be set off against capital gains. Long-term capital losses may be set off against long-term capital gains only.

Amalgamations and demergers. Special rules apply to “amalgamations” and “demergers” (for a description of a “demerger,” see Section B). With respect to companies, an “amalgamation” is the merger of one or more companies with another company or the merger of two or more companies to form one company (the company or companies that merge are referred to as the “amalgamating company or companies” and the company with which they merge, or which is formed as a result of the merger, is known as the “amalgamated company”) that meet certain specified conditions.

An amalgamated company may claim the benefit of the carryforward of business losses and unabsorbed depreciation of the amalgamating companies if the following conditions are satisfied:

- Shareholders holding at least 75% of the shares of the amalgamating company become shareholders of the amalgamated company.
- The amalgamating company owns an industrial undertaking, a ship or a hotel.
- The amalgamating company has been engaged in business for at least three years and incurred the accumulated business loss or unabsorbed depreciation during such period.
- As of the date of amalgamation, the amalgamating company has continuously held at least 75% of the book value of the fixed assets that it held two years before the date of the amalgamation.
- At least 75% of the book value of fixed assets acquired from the amalgamating company is held continuously by the amalgamated company for a period of five years.
- The amalgamated company continues the business of the amalgamating company for at least five years from the date of amalgamation.

- An amalgamated company that acquires an industrial undertaking of the amalgamating company through an amalgamation must achieve a level of production that is at least 50% of the “installed capacity” of the undertaking before the end of four years from the date of amalgamation and continue to maintain this minimum level of production until the end of the fifth year from the date of amalgamation. For this purpose, “installed capacity” is the capacity of production existing on the date of amalgamation.
- Additional specified conditions apply to ensure that the amalgamation is for genuine business purposes.

In the event of non-compliance with any of the above conditions, any business loss carryforwards and unabsorbed depreciation that has been set off by the amalgamated company against its taxable income is treated as income for the year in which the failure to fulfill any of the above conditions occurs.

Groups of companies. The income tax law does not provide for the consolidation of income or common assessment of groups of companies. Each company, including a wholly owned subsidiary, is assessed separately.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Securities Transaction Tax (STT); payable on transactions in equity shares, derivatives and units of an equity-oriented fund on a recognized stock exchange, as well as on the sale of units of an equity-oriented fund to a mutual fund; the tax is imposed on the value of the transaction, which varies according to the type of transaction	
Delivery-based transactions in equity shares or in units of equity-oriented fund	
Buyer	
Shares	0.1
Units	Nil
Seller	
Shares	0.1
Units	0.001
Sale of units of an equity-oriented fund to a mutual fund; tax paid by seller	0.001
Non-delivery-based transactions in equity shares or in units of an equity-oriented fund; tax paid by seller	0.025
Sale of derivatives	
Sale of option (seller); rate applied to option premium	0.017
Sale of option when option is exercised (buyer); rate applied to settlement price	0.125
Sale of futures (seller)	0.01
Sale of unlisted equity shares under offer for sale to public	0.2
Central value-added tax (CENVAT), on goods manufactured in India; levied by the central government	Various

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Customs duty, on goods imported into India; levied by the central government	Various
Sales tax; generally imposed on sales of goods; levied either by the central government (central sales tax) on interstate sales or the state government (state sales tax; generally referred to as "value-added tax") on intrastate sales	Various
Luxury tax; levied by certain states on notified items (items officially prescribed by the relevant authority)	Various
Works contract tax; on goods for which title is transferred during execution of work contracts (for example, contracts for the construction, fabrication or installation of plant and machinery)	Various
Lease tax on contracts involving transfer of rights to use goods	Various
Octroi/entry tax; levied by certain municipalities and states on the entry of goods into municipal jurisdiction or state for use, consumption or sale	Various
Research and development cess; imposed on payments made for the import of technology	5
Net assets tax, on specified assets (such as precious metals, urban land and buildings not used in the business and motor cars), net of debt secured by the assets; tax is imposed on the taxable value in excess of INR3 million	1
Stamp duties; levied by each state on specified documents and transactions, including property transfers	Various
Social security contributions; paid by the employer for medical insurance plans for certain categories of employees and for minimum retirement benefit plans	Various
Service tax, on certain services, such as specified banking and other financial services, insurance, scientific or technical consultancy, information technology services, telecommunication services and services performed by consulting engineers and management consultants; rate includes the 3% cess	12.36

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. All cross-border transactions with non-residents are subject to foreign-exchange controls contained in the Foreign Exchange Management Act. The rupee is fully convertible for trade and current account purposes. Except for certain specified restrictions, foreign currency may be freely purchased for trade and current account purposes. In general, such purchases must be made at the market rate. Capital account transactions are

not permitted unless they are specifically allowed and the prescribed conditions are satisfied. Cross-border transactions that are specifically allowed include the following:

- All remittances abroad that require prior approval arrangements, such as joint venture and technical collaboration agreements.
- The remittance of interest, dividends, service fees and royalties.
- Repatriation of capital is also freely permitted for investment approved on a repatriable basis. However, for sales of Indian assets, the terms of sale require the approval of the exchange-control authorities, and certain other conditions must be satisfied.

Transfer pricing. The Income Tax Act includes detailed transfer-pricing regulations. Although the guidelines are broadly in line with the principles set out by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), key differences exist.

Under these regulations, income and expenses, including interest payments, with respect to international transactions between two or more associated enterprises (including permanent establishments) must be determined using arm's-length prices. The transfer-pricing regulations also apply to cost-sharing arrangements.

The transfer-pricing regulations contain definitions of various terms, including "associated enterprise," "arm's-length price," "enterprise," "international transaction" and "permanent establishment." It specifies methods for determining the arm's-length price. The following are the specified methods:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Resale price method
- Cost-plus method
- Profit split method
- Transactional net margin method
- Any other method that takes into account the price that has been charged or paid or would have been charged or paid, in the same or a similar uncontrolled transaction, with or between non-associated enterprises, under similar circumstances, considering all the relevant facts

The CBDT has issued regulations for applying these methods to determine arm's-length prices. In addition, the CBDT has issued safe-harbor rules indicating the circumstances in which tax officers accept transfer prices declared by taxpayers. The safe harbor rules for determining transfer prices apply for five years beginning with the 2012-13 fiscal year.

The transfer-pricing regulations require each person entering into an international transaction to maintain prescribed documents and information regarding a transaction. Each person entering into an international transaction must arrange for an accountant to prepare a report and furnish it to the Tax Officer by the due date for filing the corporate tax return, which is 30 November in such circumstances.

A tax officer may make an adjustment with respect to an international transaction, if the officer determines that certain conditions exist, including any of the following:

- The price is not at arm's length.
- The prescribed documents and information have not been maintained.

- The information or data on the basis of which the price was determined is not reliable.
- Information or documents requested by the Tax Officer have not been furnished.

Stringent penalties (up to 2% of the transaction value) are imposed for non-compliance with the procedural requirements and for understatement of profits.

Measures allowing Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs) are effective from July 2012. Under these measures, the tax administration may enter into an APA with any person undertaking an international transaction. APAs are binding on the taxpayer and the tax authorities (provided no change in law and facts) and are valid for a maximum period of five consecutive years. On 31 August 2012, the Central Board of Direct Taxes issued a notification introducing the rules for implementing APAs.

Transfer-pricing measures have been applied to certain domestic transactions between related parties and transactions involving tax-holiday units.

Debt-to-equity rules. India does not currently impose mandatory capitalization rules. However, banks and financial corporations must comply with capital adequacy norms. In addition, foreign-exchange regulations prescribe that the debt-to-equity ratio should not exceed 4:1 in the case of borrowings beyond a certain limit from certain nonresident lenders.

General Anti-avoidance Rules. The Income Tax Act includes General Anti-avoidance Rules (GAAR), which will be effective from 1 April 2015. The GAAR are broad rules that are designed to deal with aggressive tax planning. Wide discretion is provided to the tax authorities to invalidate an arrangement, including the disregarding of the application of tax treaties, if an arrangement is treated as an “impermissible avoidance arrangement.” The GAAR provisions will be applied in accordance with rules and guidelines, which have been notified by the government. The GAAR rules do not apply to arrangements with an aggregate tax benefit of below INR30 million. FIIs (see Section B) that have not claimed benefits under tax treaties and nonresident investors in FIIs are exempt from the GAAR provisions. The rules also provide for grandfathering of investments made before 30 August 2010 from GAAR applicability.

Notified Jurisdictional Area. The Income Tax Act contains a “tool box” to deal with transactions with entities located in non-cooperative countries or jurisdictions that do not exchange information with India. The government of India is empowered to notify such jurisdiction as a Notified Jurisdiction Area (NJA). The government discourages transactions by taxpayers in India with persons located in an NJA by providing onerous tax consequences with respect to such transactions. The consequences include applicability of transfer-pricing regulations, additional disclosure and compliance requirements, disallowance of deductions in some circumstances and higher withholding tax rates on transactions with an NJA. Cyprus was notified as an NJA, effective from 1 November 2013.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Under the Income Tax Act, Indian companies are required to pay DDT (see Section B) at an effective tax rate of nearly 16.995% (base rate of 15% plus a surcharge of 10% and an education cess of 3%) on dividends declared, distributed or paid by it. Such dividends are exempt from tax in the hands of the recipients. Accordingly, the relevant treaty rates for dividends are not captured in the table below.

The following table presents the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under the Income Tax Act on outbound payments of interest and royalty to countries that have entered into tax treaties with India.

	Dividends	Interest (a)(b)	Approved royalties (c)(d)
	%	%	%
Armenia	0	10	10
Australia (g)	0	15	15
Austria	0	10	10
Bangladesh (v)	0	10	10
Belarus	0	10	15
Belgium	0	15	10 (e)(f)
Botswana	0	10	10
Brazil	0	15	15 (t)
Bulgaria	0	15	20
Canada	0	15	15
China	0	10	10
Cyprus (v)	0	10/30	15/30
Czech Republic	0	10	10
Denmark	0	15	20
Egypt	0	20	25
Estonia (p)	0	10	10
Ethiopia (l)	0	10	10
Finland	0	10 (e)	10 (e)
France	0	10 (e)(f)	10 (e)(f)
Georgia	0	10	10
Germany	0	10	10
Greece	0	20	25
Hungary	0	10 (e)	10 (e)
Iceland	0	10	10
Indonesia (m)	0	10	15
Ireland	0	10	10
Israel	0	10 (e)	10 (e)
Italy	0	15	20
Japan	0	10	10
Jordan	0	10	20
Kazakhstan	0	10 (e)	10 (e)
Kenya	0	15	20
Korea (South)	0	15	15
Kuwait	0	10	10
Kyrgyzstan	0	10	15
Libya	0	20	25
Lithuania (q)	0	10	10
Luxembourg	0	10	10
Malaysia (r)	0	10	10
Malta (u)	0	10	15
Mauritius	0	20	15

	Dividends	Interest (a)(b)	Approved royalties (c)(d)
	%	%	%
Mexico	0	10	10
Mongolia	0	15	15
Montenegro	0	10	10
Morocco	0	10	10
Mozambique	0	10	10
Myanmar	0	10	10
Namibia	0	10	10
Nepal (o)	0	10	15 (e)
Netherlands	0	10 (e)(f)	10 (e)(f)
New Zealand	0	10	10
Norway	0	10	10
Oman	0	10	15
Philippines	0	15	15
Poland (k)	0	15	22.5
Portugal	0	10	10
Qatar	0	10	10
Romania	0	15	22.5
Russian Federation	0	10	10
Saudi Arabia	0	10	10
Serbia	0	10	10
Singapore	0	15	10
Slovenia	0	10	10
South Africa	0	10	10
Spain (i)	0	15	20 (e)
Sri Lanka (n)	0	10	10
Sudan	0	10	10
Sweden (h)	0	10 (e)	10 (e)
Switzerland	0	10 (e)	10 (e)
Syria	0	10	10
Taiwan	0	10	10
Tajikistan	0	10	10
Tanzania	0	10	10
Thailand	0	20	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0	10	10
Turkey	0	15	15
Turkmenistan	0	10	10
Uganda	0	10	10
Ukraine	0	10	10
United Arab Emirates	0	12.5	10
United Kingdom (j)	0	15	15
United States	0	15	15
Uruguay (w)	0	10	10
Uzbekistan (s)	0	10	10
Vietnam	0	10	10
Zambia	0	10	10
Non-treaty countries	0	20 (a)	25 (c)

- (a) A 20% rate applies if the relevant tax treaty provides for unlimited taxation rights for the source country on interest income. Under the Income Tax Act, the 20% rate applies with respect to interest on monies borrowed or debts incurred in foreign currency by an Indian concern or the government. If the recipient is a foreign company, this rate is increased by a surcharge of 2%

(when the aggregate income exceeds INR10 million) or 5% (when the aggregate income exceeds INR100 million) and is further increased by an education cess of 3% (on income tax and surcharge). A special reduced rate of 5% applies under certain specified circumstances (see footnote [e] in Section A). In other cases, depending on whether the recipient is a corporate entity, a tax rate of 30% or 40% applies. These tax rates are increased the applicable surcharge and cess.

- (b) A reduced rate of 0% to 10% generally applies under a tax treaty if interest payments are made to local authorities, political subdivisions, the government, banks, financial institutions or similar organizations. A reduced rate may also apply if the lender holds a certain threshold of capital in the borrower. The text of the relevant tax treaty needs to be examined.
- (c) Under the Income Tax Act, a 25% rate applies if the relevant tax treaty provides for unlimited rights for the source country to tax royalties (the rate is increased by the surcharge and cess) and if the payment is made by the government of India or an Indian concern. In other cases, as mentioned in footnote (a) above, a tax rate of 30% or 40% applies. These rates are increased by the applicable surcharge and cess.
- (d) The rate provided under the relevant tax treaty applies to royalties not effectively connected with a permanent establishment in India. Also, in some of India's tax treaties, such as with Australia, Canada, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States, a separate rate of 10% is specified for equipment royalties. Similarly, under India's tax treaty with Bulgaria, a 15% rate applies to copyright royalties other than cinematographic films or films and tapes used for radio or television broadcasting. In addition, many of India's tax treaties also provide for withholding tax rates for technical services fees. In most cases, the rates applicable to royalties also apply to the technical services fees. The text of the relevant tax treaty needs to be examined to determine the relevant scope and rate.
- (e) A more restrictive scope of the definition of royalties or interest and/or a reduced rate may be available under the most-favored-nation clause in the relevant tax treaty.
- (f) A reduced rate of 10% applies in the event of notifications issued by the government of India that give effect to the most-favored-nation clauses in these tax treaties.
- (g) A protocol amending the tax treaty with Australia was signed on 16 December 2011 and entered into force on 2 April 2013.
- (h) A protocol amending the 1997 tax treaty with Sweden, which was signed on 7 February 2013, is effective from 16 August 2013. The protocol replaces the article concerning exchange of information in the existing tax treaty.
- (i) A protocol was signed on 26 October 2012 to amend the tax treaty with Spain. It will enter into force on completion of the internal procedures in both countries.
- (j) The protocol to the 1993 tax treaty with the United Kingdom entered into force on 27 December 2013. In India, the effective date has not yet been notified.
- (k) A protocol amending the 1989 tax treaty with Poland was signed on 29 January 2013. The protocol is not yet in force.
- (l) The tax treaty with Ethiopia was signed on 25 May 2011. It is effective in India from 1 April 2013.
- (m) A revised tax treaty with Indonesia was signed on 27 July 2012. The government of India has not yet issued the notification for making the treaty effective.
- (n) A new tax treaty, which was expected to replace the 1982 tax treaty with Sri Lanka, was reported to have been signed on 22 January 2013.
- (o) A revised tax treaty with Nepal, which was signed on 27 November 2011, is effective in India from 1 April 2013.
- (p) The tax treaty with Estonia, which was signed on 19 September 2011, is effective in India from 1 April 2013.
- (q) The tax treaty with Lithuania, which was signed on 26 July 2011, is effective in India from 1 April 2013.
- (r) The tax treaty with Malaysia, which was signed on 9 May 2012, is effective in India from 1 April 2013.
- (s) A protocol amending the tax treaty with Uzbekistan, which was signed on 11 April 2012, is effective in India from 1 April 2013.
- (t) An increased rate of 25% applies to trademark royalties.
- (u) A revised tax treaty was signed with Malta on 15 April 2013. After it takes effect, it will replace the existing 1994 tax treaty. On 1 November 2013, the government of India notified Cyprus as an NJA (see Section E). Accordingly, the withholding tax rate for any payment made to a person located in Cyprus is the higher of 30% and the rate prescribed under the Income Tax Act.
- (v) A protocol amending the treaty with Bangladesh, which was signed on 16 February 2013, is effective in India from 13 June 2013.
- (w) The tax treaty with Uruguay, which was signed on 8 September 2011, is effective in India from 1 April 2014.

In addition to the treaties listed in the table above, India has signed tax treaties for which the text has not yet been issued. The following table lists the withholding tax rates under these treaties, according to official press releases of the government.

	Interest (%)	Royalties (%)
Albania	10	10
Bhutan	10	10
Colombia	10	10
Latvia	10	10
Macedonia	10	10

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	– (b)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10/15/20 (c)
Interest	15/20 (c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15/20 (c)
Rent	
Land or Buildings	10 (d)
Other Payments for the Use of Assets	2 (e)
Fees for Services	
Payments to Residents	
Technical, Management and Consultant Services	2 (e)
Construction Contracting Services	2/3/4 (f)
Construction Planning and Supervision	4/6 (f)
Other Services	2 (e)
Payments to Nonresidents	20 (g)
Branch Profits Tax	20 (h)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 to 10 (i)

- (a) This rate also applies to Indonesian permanent establishments of foreign companies. See Section B.
- (b) See Section B for details concerning the taxation of capital gains.
- (c) A final withholding tax at a rate of 20% is imposed on payments to nonresidents. Tax treaties may reduce the tax rate. Certain dividends paid to residents are exempt from tax if prescribed conditions are satisfied. If the exemption does not apply, a 15% withholding tax applies on dividends paid to tax resident companies and a 10% withholding tax applies to dividends paid to tax resident individuals. A 15% withholding tax is imposed on interest paid by non-financial institutions to residents. Interest paid by banks on bank deposits to residents is subject to a final withholding tax of 20%.
- (d) This is a final withholding tax imposed on gross rent from land or buildings.
- (e) This tax is considered a prepayment of income tax. It is imposed on the gross amount paid to residents. An increase of 100% of the normal withholding tax rate is imposed on taxpayers subject to this withholding tax that do not possess a Tax Identification Number.
- (f) This tax is considered a final tax. The applicable tax rate depends on the type of service provided and the “qualification” of the construction companies. The “qualification” is issued by the authorities with respect to the business scale of a construction company (that is, small, medium or large).

- (g) This is a final tax imposed on the gross amount paid to nonresidents. The withholding tax rate on certain types of income may be reduced under double tax treaties.
- (h) This is a final tax imposed on the net after-tax profits of a permanent establishment. The rate may be reduced under double tax treaties. The tax applies regardless of whether the income is remitted. An exemption may apply if the profits are reinvested in Indonesia.
- (i) Losses incurred by taxpayers engaged in certain businesses or incurred in certain areas may be carried forward for up to 10 years (see Section B).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies incorporated or domiciled in Indonesia are subject to income tax on worldwide income. Foreign tax may be claimed as a tax credit subject to a limitation rule (see *Foreign tax relief*). Branches of foreign companies are taxed only on those profits derived from activities carried on in Indonesia. However, income accruing from Indonesia to a foreign company having a permanent establishment in Indonesia is taxed as income of the permanent establishment if the business generating the income is of a similar nature to the business of the permanent establishment. This follows the “force of attraction” principle.

Rates of corporate tax. Corporate tax is imposed at a flat rate of 25%. This rate applies to Indonesian companies and foreign companies operating in Indonesia through a permanent establishment. The tax rate is reduced by five percentage points for listed companies that have at least 40% of their paid up capital traded on the stock exchange. Small and medium-scale domestic companies (that is, companies having gross turnover of up to IDR50 billion) are entitled to a 50% reduction of the tax rate. The reduced rate applies to taxable income corresponding to gross turnover of up to IDR4.8 billion.

Branch profit tax. The net after-tax profits of a permanent establishment are subject to branch profit tax at a rate of 20%. This rate may be reduced under a double tax treaty. Branch profit tax applies regardless of whether the income is remitted to the head office. An exemption may apply if the profits are reinvested in Indonesia.

Tax incentives. Tax incentives under the Tax Allowance Incentive are granted to certain qualifying resident companies investing in certain types of businesses or regions. The Tax Allowance Incentive consists of the following:

- Accelerated depreciation and amortization.
- Extended period of 10 years for the carryforward of a tax loss (normally 5 years), subject to certain conditions.
- Reduced tax rate of 10% (or lower rate under a double tax treaty) for dividends paid to nonresidents.
- Investment allowance in the form of reduction of net income by 30% of the amount invested in land and buildings, and plant and equipment. This allowance may be claimed at a rate of 5% each year over a six-year period.

To qualify for the above tax incentives, the investment must be a new investment or an investment for the purpose of expanding a current business. Under a government regulation, 52 categories of business sectors and 77 other categories of industries in certain areas may qualify for the tax incentives. The designated areas and

provinces are generally outside Java. They are primarily the north-eastern provinces and provinces located in Sulawesi. During the six-year period beginning with the granting of the tax incentives, certain restrictions apply to the use and transfer of fixed assets to which the incentives had been applied. The incentives can be revoked if these rules are violated. Implementation of the government regulation is evaluated within two years from the date on which the approval is granted. A monitoring team will be established for this purpose.

Certain taxpayers engaged in a “pioneer industry” may seek a tax incentive commonly known as the Tax Holiday incentive, which was introduced in 2011. The Tax Holiday incentive offers a corporate income tax exemption for a period of 5 to 10 years, followed by a corporate income tax reduction of 50% for 2 years. The Minister of Finance may grant an additional period of concession to maintain the competitiveness of national industry and the strategic value of certain industries.

To qualify for the Tax Holiday incentive, taxpayers must fulfill all of the following criteria:

- They must be engaged in a “pioneer industry” (see below).
- They must have new investment plans approved by the relevant authority in the minimum amount of IDR1 trillion (approximately USD120 million).
- They must deposit at least 10% of their total investment plan in the Indonesian banking system without any withdrawal until realization of their investment.
- They must be in the form of an Indonesian legal entity established either within 12 months before the issuance of the regulation or after the enactment of the regulation.

The term “pioneer industries” is defined to be industries that meet the following conditions:

- They have extensive interconnection and provide high value-added and externality.
- They introduce new technology.
- They have strategic value for the nationwide economy.

The regulation pertaining to the Tax Holiday incentive requires that the country of domicile of the foreign investors have tax-sparing rules.

Currently, five sectors qualify as pioneer industries.

Taxpayers that have received tax incentives for investments in certain types of businesses or regions are not eligible for the Tax Holiday incentive and vice versa.

Special tax rates. Special tax rates granted to certain companies are described below.

Petroleum. Tax rates applicable to petroleum companies are those applicable when the petroleum companies’ contracts were signed and approved. In addition, foreign petroleum companies are subject to branch profit tax of 20% on their taxable income, except otherwise provided in an applicable tax treaty.

Mining. Income tax applicable to general mining companies may depend on generation of the concessions granted (that is, when the concession is granted). Holders of earlier concessions are taxed

at the rates ranging from 30% to 45% (the tax rates are the rates prevailing at the time the concession was granted). Holders of the more recent concessions are taxed in accordance with the prevailing tax laws (current rate is 25%). Although withholding tax on dividends paid overseas is generally imposed at a rate of 20%, some earlier concessions provide a reduced rate of 10%. These rates may be subject to reduction under certain tax treaties.

Construction companies. Construction companies are subject to corporate income tax with tax rates ranging from 2% to 6% of the contract value. The income tax applies to complete or partial construction activities. The applicable tax rate depends on the business qualification of the respective company and/or the type of services performed. The tax is considered a final tax. Consequently, no corporate income tax is due on the income at the end of a fiscal year. Foreign construction companies operating in Indonesia through a branch or a permanent establishment are subject to further branch profit tax of 20% on the taxable income (accounting profit adjusted for tax) after deduction of the final tax. The rate is subject to applicable tax treaties. Branch profit tax may be avoided in the circumstances described above (see *Branch profit tax*).

Foreign drilling companies. Foreign drilling companies are subject to corporate income tax at an effective rate of 3.75% of their gross drilling income, as well as to branch profit tax of 20% on their after-tax taxable income. The branch profit tax may be reduced under certain tax treaties. Branch profit tax may be avoided in the circumstances described above (see *Branch profit tax*).

Nonresident international shipping companies and airlines. Nonresident international shipping companies and airlines are subject to tax at a rate of 2.64% of gross turnover (inclusive of branch profit tax). As a result of the reduction of the corporate tax rate in 2010, the effective tax rate may change. However, this has not yet been confirmed through the issuance of a tax regulation.

Small and medium-sized entities. Effective from 1 July 2013, individual and corporate taxpayers (except permanent establishments) with annual gross turnover of less than IDR4.8 billion are subject to income tax at a rate of 1% of monthly gross turnover. This income tax is final.

The following taxpayers are excluded from this final tax:

- Individual taxpayers performing trading and/or service activities who use assembled infrastructure and a public facility that is not intended for commercial use
- Corporate taxpayers who have not yet started commercial operations
- Corporate taxpayers that have gross revenue over IDR4.8 billion from commercial operations in a year.

For purposes of the above measure, business income does not include income from independent professional services, such as, among others, services provided by lawyers, accountants, medical doctors and notaries.

Taxpayers qualifying for a different final tax regime, such as construction services companies, are not eligible for this 1% final tax.

Capital gains. A 0.1% final withholding tax is imposed on proceeds of sales of publicly listed shares through the Indonesian stock exchange. An additional tax at a rate of 0.5% of the share value is levied on sales of founder shares associated with a public offering. Founder shareholders must pay the 0.5% tax within one month after the shares are listed. Founder shareholders that do not pay the tax by the due date are subject to income tax on the gains at the ordinary income tax rate.

Capital gains derived by residents are included in taxable income and are subject to tax at the normal income tax rate. Capital gains derived by nonresidents are subject to tax at a rate of 20%. The law provides that the 20% tax is imposed on an amount of deemed income. The Minister of Finance established the deemed income for sales of unlisted shares. The deemed income equals 25% of the gross sale proceeds, resulting in an effective tax rate of 5% of the gross sale proceeds. This rule applies to residents of non-treaty countries and to residents of treaty countries if the applicable treaty allows Indonesia to tax the income.

In addition to sales or transfers of shares, Indonesian tax applies a 20% tax rate to an estimated net income of 25% on sales or transfers of certain assets owned by non-Indonesian tax residents that do not have a permanent establishment in Indonesia. The assets are luxurious jewelries, diamonds, gold, gemstones, luxurious watches, antiques, paintings, cars, motorcycles, yachts and/or light aircraft. This results in an effective tax rate of 5%. The purchaser must withhold the tax. A tax exemption applies to transactions with a value of less than IDR10 million. The provisions of tax treaties override the above regulation.

The sale or transfer by nonresidents of shares in conduit companies or special purpose companies established or resident in tax-haven jurisdictions that have a special relationship with an Indonesian entity or an Indonesian permanent establishment of a foreign entity is deemed to be a sale or transfer of shares of the Indonesian entity or the permanent establishment. The relevant regulation provides that the Indonesian income tax applicable to the transaction is 5% of the gross sale proceeds. The 5% rate is derived from the application of the 20% cross-border withholding tax under Article 26 of the Income Tax Law to a profit that is deemed to be 25% of the gross sale proceeds. A provision in an applicable tax treaty overrides the above rule if the seller of the shares is a tax resident in a country that has entered into a tax treaty with Indonesia.

Sellers or transferors of the right to use land or buildings are subject to tax at a rate of 5% of the higher of the transaction value and the government official value for the purpose of land and building tax. Purchasers or transferees must pay a transfer duty of 5%, which may be reduced to 2.5% for transfers in business mergers approved by the Director General of Taxation.

Administration. The annual corporate income tax return must be filed by the end of the fourth month following the end of the fiscal year. The deadline can be extended for two months. The balance of annual tax due must be settled before filing the annual tax return.

Corporate income tax must be paid in advance through monthly installments, which are due on the 15th day of the month following the relevant month. The tax installment equals 1/12 of tax payable for the preceding year (after exclusion of non-regular income) or tax payable based on the latest tax assessment received.

Dividends. In general, dividends are taxable.

Dividends paid domestically to Indonesian resident corporate taxpayers are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%. This tax is an advance payment of the dividend recipient's tax liability. Tax exemption may apply if the dividends are paid from retained earnings and if the recipient's share ownership in the payer of the dividends represents 25% or more of the paid-in capital. Dividends exempted from tax are not subject to the 15% withholding tax. Dividends received by Indonesian resident individuals are subject to a final tax with a maximum rate of 10%.

Dividends remitted overseas are subject to a final 20% withholding tax, unless an applicable tax treaty provides a lower rate.

Foreign tax relief. A credit is allowed for tax paid or due overseas on income accruing to an Indonesian company, provided it does not exceed the allowable foreign tax credit. The allowable foreign tax credit is computed on a country-by-country basis.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Income is broadly defined. It includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Business profits
- Gains from sales or transfers of assets
- Interest, dividends, royalties and rental and other income with respect to the use of property
- Income resulting from reorganizations, regardless of the name or form
- Gains from sales or transfers of all or part of a mining concession, funding participation or capital contribution of a mining company
- Receipt of refund of tax that has been claimed as a tax deduction
- Income earned by *syariah*-based businesses (*syariah* refers to businesses conducted in accordance with the Islamic law)
- Interest compensation
- Surplus of the Bank Indonesia

Certain income is not taxable or is subject to a final tax regime. Interest earned by resident taxpayers on time deposits, certificates of deposit and savings accounts is subject to a 20% withholding tax, representing a final tax on such income. A final 20% (or lower rate provided in a tax treaty) withholding tax is imposed on interest earned by nonresidents.

Taxpayers are generally able to deduct from gross income all expenses to the extent that they are directly or indirectly incurred in earning taxable income. Nondeductible expenses include the following:

- Income tax and penalties
- Expenses incurred for the private needs of shareholders, associates or members
- Gifts

- Donations (except for donations for national disasters, grants in the framework of research and development activities in Indonesia, grants for the development of social infrastructure, grants in the form of education facilities [for example, books, computers, chairs, tables and other educational resources] and grants for the development of sport)
- Benefits-in-kind, which include a subsidy, aid, gift or award given to an employee or a related party
- Reserves and provisions for certain industries

Business losses incurred overseas are not deductible.

Foreign-exchange gains and losses are treated as taxable income and deductible expenses, if this treatment is in accordance with the generally accepted accounting procedures in Indonesia and is consistently adopted.

Inventories. For tax purposes, inventories must be valued at cost using either the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average-cost method. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is not allowed.

Provisions. Provisions are generally not deductible for tax purposes.

Certain taxpayers that may claim bad debt provisions as deductible expenses include banks and certain nonbank financial institutions, such as other corporate entities providing loan facilities, insurance companies, leasing companies that lease assets under finance leases, consumer financing companies, and factoring companies. The following companies may also claim tax deductions for reserves or provisions:

- Social insurance providers: reserves of social funds
- Forestry companies: reserves for reforestation
- Mining companies: reserves for reclamation of mining sites
- Industrial waste treatment companies: reserves for closure and maintenance of waste treatment plants

Taxpayers may claim tax deductions for bad debts if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The costs have been claimed as corporate losses in commercial financial reports.
- A list of the names of the debtors and totals of the bad debts is submitted to the Director General of Taxation.
- A legal suit for collection of the debt is filed with the public court or government institutions handling state receivables. Alternatively, taxpayers may publicize the bad debt in a general or special publication or obtain acknowledgment of the write-off of the bad debt from the relevant debtor.

The write-off of receivables from a related party is not deductible for tax purposes.

Depreciation and amortization allowances. Depreciation is calculated on the useful life of an asset by applying the straight-line method or declining-balance method. In general, depreciation is deducted beginning with the month the expenditure is incurred. However, for assets under construction, depreciation begins with the month in which the construction of the assets is completed. Buildings are depreciated using the straight-line method. The following table sets forth the useful lives and depreciation rates for depreciable assets.

Class of asset	Useful life Years	Depreciation method	
		Straight- line (%)	Declining- balance (%)
Buildings			
Permanent	20	5	—
Nonpermanent	10	10	—
Other assets			
Class 1	4	25	50
Class 2	8	12.5	25
Class 3	16	6.25	12.5
Class 4	20	5	10

Intangible assets with more than one year of benefit, including leases of tangible property, are amortized according to their useful lives using the same percentages applicable to fixed assets. Special depreciation and amortization rules apply to assets used in certain businesses or in certain areas (see Section B).

Relief for losses. Tax losses may not be carried back. They may generally be carried forward for five years. Tax losses incurred by certain businesses or incurred in certain areas may be carried forward for up to 10 years (see Section B).

Groups of companies. The losses of one company may not be used to reduce the profits of an affiliate.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on delivery of taxable goods, on imports of goods and on services (including services furnished by foreign taxpayers outside Indonesia if the services have a benefit in Indonesia), unless specifically exempt	
Standard rate	10
Export of goods or certain services	0
Sales tax on luxury goods, imposed in addition to the VAT on the delivery of luxury goods manufactured in or imported into Indonesia; rate depends on the nature of the goods	10 to 200
Transfer duty on land and buildings	5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. No exchange controls affect the repayment of loans and the remittance of dividends, interest and royalties. Remittance of funds of USD10,000 or more must be notified by the remitting bank to the Bank Indonesia. Foreign loans must be reported to the Bank Indonesia to enhance the monitoring of the country's foreign exchange reserves.

Debt-to-equity rules. Under the tax law, the Minister of Finance may determine an acceptable debt-to-equity ratio. Related-party loans may be treated as equity investments, with the interest expense disallowed for tax purposes. However, to date, the Minister has not yet prescribed the required debt-to-equity ratio. If a special relationship between two taxpayers that might provide tax advantages exists, the Director General of Taxation has the

authority to determine income and deductions and to reclassify loans as equity.

Transfer pricing. The law provides that the following methods may be used to determine arm's-length pricing:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Resale-price method
- Cost-plus method
- Profit-split method
- Transactional net margin method

The Indonesian tax authority requires that related-party transactions or dealings with affiliated companies be carried out in a "commercially justifiable way" and on an arm's-length basis. Taxpayers must maintain documentation establishing that related-party transactions are conducted at arm's length. The transfer-pricing study must be maintained for 10 years from the relevant tax year.

The Indonesian tax authority uses advance pricing agreements (APAs) to regulate transactions between related parties and to mitigate future transfer-pricing disputes with the Director General of Taxation. Broadly, an APA represents an advance agreement between a company and the Director General of Taxation regarding the determination of the acceptable pricing for a transaction between related parties. An APA provides the sales price for manufactured goods, the amount of royalties and other information. An APA may be entered into with the Director General of Taxation (unilateral) or between the Director General of Taxation and the foreign tax authority (bilateral).

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Indonesia has introduced tough anti-treaty abuse rules. The Indonesian tax authority may ignore the provisions of a tax treaty if these rules are not satisfied.

The Indonesian tax authority may seek agreement with a tax treaty country for the exchange of information, mutual agreement procedure and assistance for tax collection.

The following table shows withholding tax rates under Indonesia's double tax treaties.

	Dividends (%)		Interest (b)	Royalties
	A	B	%	%
Algeria	15	15	0/15	15
Australia	15	15	0/10	10/15 (c)
Austria	15	10	0/10	10
Bangladesh	15	10	10	10
Belgium	15	10	0/10	10
Brunei				
Darussalam	15	15	15	15
Bulgaria	15	15	0/10	10
Canada	15	10	0/10	10
China	10	10	0/10	10
Croatia	10	10	0/10	10
Czech Republic	15	10	0/12.5	12.5
Denmark	20	10	0/10	15
Egypt	15	15	0/15	15
Finland	15	10	0/10	10/15 (c)

	Dividends (%)		Interest (b)	Royalties
	A	B	%	%
France	15	10	0/10/15	10/15 (c)
Germany	15	10	0/10	10/15 (a)(c)
Hong Kong				
SAR (e)	10	5	0/10	5
Hungary	15	15	0/15	15
India	15	10	0/10	15
Iran	7	7	0/10	12
Italy	15	10	0/10	10/15 (c)
Japan	15	10	0/10	10
Jordan	10	10	0/10	10
Korea (North)	10	10	0/10	10
Korea (South)	15	10	0/10	15
Kuwait	10	10	0/5	20
Luxembourg	15	10	0/10	12.5 (a)
Malaysia	10	10	0/10	10
Mexico	10	10	0/10	10
Mongolia	10	10	0/10	10
Morocco	10	10	0/10	10
Netherlands	10	10	0/10	10
New Zealand	15	15	0/10	15
Norway	15	15	0/10	10/15 (c)
Pakistan	15	10	0/15	15 (a)
Papua New				
Guinea (d)	15	15	0/10	15 (a)
Philippines	20	15	0/10/15	15
Poland	15	10	0/10	15
Portugal	10	10	0/10	10
Qatar	10	10	0/10	5
Romania	15	12.5	12.5	12.5/15 (c)
Russian Federation	15	15	0/15	15
Seychelles	10	10	0/10	10
Singapore	15	10	0/10	15
Slovak Republic	10	10	0/10	15
South Africa	15	10	0/10	10
Spain	15	10	0/10	10
Sri Lanka	15	15	0/15	15
Sudan	10	10	0/15	10
Suriname (d)	15	15	0/15	15
Sweden	15	10	0/10	10/15 (c)
Switzerland	15	10	10	10 (a)
Syria	10	10	10	15/20 (c)
Taiwan	10	10	0/10	10
Thailand	15	15	0/15	10/15 (c)
Tunisia	12	12	0/12	15
Turkey	15	10	0/10	10
Ukraine	15	10	0/10	10
United Arab				
Emirates	10	10	0/5	5
United Kingdom	15	10	0/10	10/15 (c)
United States	15	10	0/10	10
Uzbekistan	10	10	0/10	10
Venezuela	15	10	0/10	20 (a)
Vietnam	15	15	0/15	15
Zimbabwe (d)	20	10	10	15 (a)
Non-treaty countries	20	20	20	20

-
- A Rate applicable to portfolio investments.
B Rate applicable to substantial holdings.
- (a) Technical services are subject to the following reduced rates of withholding tax:
- Germany, 7.5%
 - Luxembourg, 10%
 - Pakistan, 15%
 - Papua New Guinea, 10%
 - Switzerland, 5%
 - Venezuela, 10%
 - Zimbabwe, 10%
- (b) If two rates are other than 0%, the higher rate applies to interest paid to companies in certain specified industries or to interest on certain bonds. The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government, except under the Singapore treaty, which provides that the 0% rate applies to interest on government bonds.
- (c) The rates vary according to the rights or information licensed.
- (d) The tax treaties have been ratified but are not yet effective, pending the exchange note of ratification.
- (e) The tax treaty allows each of the signatory countries to apply the domestic tax anti-avoidance rules.

In addition to the above treaties, Indonesia has entered into agreements for the reciprocal exemption of taxes and duties on air transport with Bangladesh, Croatia, Laos, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and South Africa.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15/35 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15/35 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15/35 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	15 (b)
Royalties	15 (b)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (c)

- (a) The 15% rate is the general corporate income tax rate. The 35% rate applies to oil and gas production and extraction activities and related industries, including service contracts.
(b) This withholding tax is imposed on payments to nonresidents.
(c) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. In general, corporate income tax is imposed on taxable profit from all sources arising in, or deemed to arise in, Iraq. Income is deemed to arise in Iraq if any of the following is located there:

- The place of performance of work
- The place of delivery of work
- The place of signing the contract
- The place of payment for the work

Otherwise, companies are exempt from tax for Iraqi income tax purposes.

Tax rates. The general corporate income tax rate applicable to all companies (except oil and gas production and extraction activities and related industries, including service contracts) is a unified flat rate of 15% of taxable income. Activities relating to oil and gas production and extraction activities and related industries, including service contracts, are subject to income tax at a rate of 35% of taxable income.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived from the sale of fixed assets are taxable at the normal corporate income tax rate of 15% (35% for oil and gas production and extraction activities and related industries, including service contracts). Capital gains derived from the sale of shares and bonds not in the course of a trading activity are exempt from tax; otherwise, they are taxed at the normal corporate income tax rate.

Administration. Tax returns for all corporate entities must be filed in Arabic within five months after the end of the fiscal year, together with audited financial statements prepared under the Iraqi Unified Accounting System. Payment of the total amount of tax is due after the General Commission of Taxes (GCT) sends the taxpayer a tax assessment based on the GCT's audit of the tax return and audited financial statements that were filed.

A rate of 10% of the tax due is imposed as a delay fine, up to a maximum of IQD500,000, on a taxpayer that does not submit, or refuses to submit, an income tax return within five months after the end of the financial year.

An additional penalty of IQD10,000 is imposed on foreign branches that fail to submit final accounts.

If the tax due is not paid within 21 days after the date of notification, an additional penalty of 5% of the amount of tax due is imposed. This amount is doubled if the tax is not paid within 21 days after the lapse of the first period.

Dividends. In general, dividends received are exempt from tax.

Interest. Interest is subject to income tax at the normal rates.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit is available to Iraqi companies on income taxes paid abroad. In general, the foreign tax credit is limited to the amount of an Iraqi company's income tax on the foreign income. Excess foreign tax credits may be carried forward for five years.

C. Determination of trading income

General. If income arises, or is deemed to arise, in Iraq (see *Corporate income tax* in Section B), it is subject to tax, except for income exempted by the income tax law, the industrial investment law or the investment law in the Kurdistan region.

All business expenses incurred to generate income are allowable, with limitations on certain items, such as entertainment and donations. However, provisions and reserves are not deductible for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. The Iraqi Depreciation Committee sets the maximum depreciation rates for various types of fixed assets. These rates are set out in several tables for various industries. In general, the following are the acceptable depreciation methods:

- Straight line
- Declining balance
- Other methods (with the approval of the GCT)

If the rates used for accounting purposes are greater than the prescribed rates, the excess is disallowed for tax purposes.

Relief for losses. A tax loss from one source of income may offset profits from other sources of income in the same tax year. Unused tax losses may be carried forward and deducted from the taxable income of the taxpayer during the following five consecutive years, subject to the following conditions:

- Losses may not offset more than half of the taxable income of each of the five years.
- The loss may offset only income from the same source from which the loss arose.

To claim losses, a taxpayer must obtain appropriate documentation including financial statements that support the loss and sufficient documentation to support the expenses that created such loss.

Groups of companies. Iraqi law does not contain any provisions for filing consolidated returns or for relieving losses within a group of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Stamp duties; imposed on the total contract value	0.2
Property tax; imposed on the annual rent	
From buildings	9
From land	2
Social security contributions; imposed on salaries and benefits of local and expatriate employees; a portion of employee allowances up to an amount equaling 30% of the base salary is not subject to social security contributions	
Employer (general)	12
Employer (oil and gas sector)	25
Employee	5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Iraq is the Iraqi dinar (IQD). Iraq does not impose any foreign-exchange controls. However, according to the Central Bank of Iraq's instructions and regulations, transfers of funds must be in accordance with the Anti-Terrorism Law and the Anti-Money Laundering Law.

Debt-to-equity rules. The only restrictions on debt-to-equity ratios are those stated in the articles and memoranda of association. However, the GCT may disallow claims of interest expense if it deems the expense to be excessive.

F. Tax treaties

Iraq has entered into a bilateral double tax treaty with Egypt and a multilateral double tax treaty with the states of the Arab Economic Union Council.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	12.5 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	33 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	12.5 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	20 (c)(d)
Interest	20 (d)(e)(f)
Royalties	20 (d)(f)(g)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	1
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) This rate applies to trading income and to certain dividends received from nonresident companies. A 25% rate applies to certain income and to certain activities. For details concerning the tax rates, see Section B.
- (b) A 40% rate applies to disposals of certain life insurance policies.
- (c) This withholding tax is imposed on dividends distributed subject to exceptions (see Section B).
- (d) Applicable to both residents and nonresidents.
- (e) Interest paid by a company in the course of a trade or business to a company resident in another European Union (EU) member state or in a country with which Ireland has entered into a double tax treaty is exempt from withholding tax, subject to conditions. See footnote (p) in Section F for details regarding an extension of this exemption. Bank deposit interest is subject to a 41% deposit interest retention tax (DIRT; a 33% or 36% DIRT rate applied to payments made before 1 January 2014). DIRT exemptions apply to bank interest paid to nonresidents and, subject to certain conditions, bank interest paid to Irish resident companies and pension funds.
- (f) Ireland implemented the EU Interest and Royalties Directive, effective from 1 January 2004.
- (g) Under Irish domestic law, withholding tax on royalties applies only to certain patent royalties and to other payments regarded as “annual payments” under Irish law. The Irish Revenue has confirmed that withholding tax need not be deducted from royalties paid to nonresidents with respect to foreign patents (subject to conditions).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporation tax. A company resident in Ireland is subject to corporation tax on its worldwide profits (income plus capital gains). A company resides where its real business is carried on, that is, where the central management and control of the company is exercised. In addition, a company incorporated in Ireland is treated as resident for tax purposes in Ireland unless either of the following applies:

- The company or a related company (50% common ownership of ordinary share capital) carries on a trade in Ireland and either of the following conditions is satisfied:
 - The company is controlled by persons (companies or individuals) resident in a European Union (EU) member country or in a country with which Ireland has entered into a tax treaty (treaty country), provided these persons are not controlled by persons that are not resident in such countries.
 - The principal class of shares in the company or a related company is substantially and regularly traded on one or more recognized stock exchanges in an EU or treaty country.
- The company is regarded under a tax treaty as being resident in a treaty country and not resident in Ireland.

Finance (No. 2) Act 2013 provides that an Irish incorporated company is regarded as Irish resident if all of the following circumstances exist:

- The company is centrally managed and controlled in a territory with which a tax treaty is in force.
- It would have been tax resident in that relevant territory under its laws had it been incorporated there.
- The company would not otherwise be regarded by virtue of the law of any territory as resident in that territory.

This new provision applies to all companies incorporated in Ireland on or after 24 October 2013 and to existing Irish incorporated companies, effective from 1 January 2015.

A company not resident in Ireland is subject to corporation tax if it carries on a trade in Ireland through a branch or agency. The liability applies to trading profits of the branch or agency, other income from property or rights used by the branch or agency, and chargeable gains on the disposal of Irish assets used or held for the purposes of the branch or agency.

A company resident in a country with which Ireland has entered into a tax treaty is subject to tax only on profits generated by a permanent establishment as described in the relevant treaty. This normally requires a fixed place of business or dependent agent in Ireland. Companies that are resident in non-treaty countries and do not trade in Ireland through a branch or agency are subject to income tax on income arising in Ireland and to capital gains tax (CGT) on the disposal of certain specified Irish assets (see *Chargeable capital gains*).

Rates of corporation tax. The standard rate of corporation tax on trading income is 12.5%.

On election, the 12.5% rate also applies to dividends received from the following companies:

- A company resident in an EU member state, a treaty country or a country that has ratified the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Convention on Mutual Assistance in Tax Matters
- A company that is 75%-owned by a publicly quoted company

The election applies only to dividends sourced from trading income unless the dividends are portfolio dividends (less than 5% interest). In this instance, the dividends are deemed to be from a “trading” source. Foreign dividends from portfolio investments that form part of the trading income of a company are exempt from corporation tax.

A 25% rate applies to the following:

- Certain non-trading income, such as Irish rental and investment income
- Foreign income unless the income is part of an Irish trade
- Income from “working minerals” (broadly defined), petroleum activities and dealing or developing land other than construction operations (for the taxation of construction operations, see *Land transactions*)

Up to 31 December 2010, a reduction in the tax rate was available on income from the sale of goods manufactured in Ireland and from some service activities (such as software development and

data processing), resulting in an effective rate of 10%. Effective from 1 January 2011, the 12.5% rate generally replaced the 10% rate that was available with respect to such activities.

Start-up companies. A three-year exemption from tax on certain trading profits and capital gains (subject to conditions) applies to companies with a total corporation tax liability (as defined) of less than EUR40,000 per year. This exemption applies to new companies that begin trading on or before 31 December 2014. A cap referring to employer social insurance costs applies.

Land transactions. Different tax rates apply to land transactions. Profits or gains derived from dealing in residential or nonresidential development land are subject to the higher rate of corporation tax (25%). The National Asset Management Agency Act 2009 provides for an 80% tax on profits arising from land rezoning. Most construction operations are subject to corporation tax at the standard rate of 12.5%.

Shipping companies. Shipping companies that undertake qualifying shipping activities, including carriage of cargo and passengers, marine-related activities, leasing of qualifying ships and related activities, may elect to be subject to a special tonnage tax regime instead of the normal corporation tax regime.

Under the tonnage tax regime, profits are calculated on the basis of a specified profit per day according to the tonnage of the relevant ship. The following are the amounts of the daily profit attributed to each qualifying ship:

- For each 100 tons up to 1,000 tons: EUR1.00
- For each 100 tons between 1,000 and 10,000 tons: EUR0.75
- For each 100 tons between 10,000 and 25,000 tons: EUR0.50
- For each 100 tons above 25,000 tons: EUR0.25

The profits attributed to each qualifying ship for the accounting period will be determined by multiplying the daily profit as determined above by the number of days in the accounting period, or, if the ship was operated by the company as a qualifying ship for only part of the period, by the number of days in that part of the accounting period.

The standard corporation tax rate for trading income (12.5%) applies to the amount of profits determined under the rules described above.

Oil and gas exploration. A profit resources rent tax (PRRT) applies to profits on oil and gas exploration licenses awarded after 1 January 2007. The PRRT is imposed in addition to the 25% corporate tax rate, and it operates on a graduated basis that is linked to the profitability of the oil or gas field. The tax rate varies according to the profit ratio (rate of cumulative profits less 25% corporation tax divided by accumulated capital investment). The following are the tax rates.

Profit ratio	Tax rate (%)
Less than 1.5	0
Between 1.5 and 3	5
Between 3 and 4.5	10
Exceeding 4.5	15

Close companies. Investment and rental income of a “close company” is subject to an additional 20% surcharge if it is not distributed within 18 months after the end of the relevant accounting period. A closely held professional services company is subject to a 15% surcharge on 50% of its undistributed trading income. Broadly, a “close company” is a company that is under the control of five or fewer persons or under the control of its directors (as defined).

Life insurance companies. For life insurance business written before 1 January 2001, policyholders are subject to income tax at the standard rate (20%) on the investment income and gains less management expenses attributable to the policyholders. Life insurance companies withhold the income tax. Resident individuals do not pay any further tax. Companies are subject to Irish CGT arising on the disposal of a life insurance policy and receive a credit for income tax at the standard rate deemed to have been deducted by the life insurance company. For life insurance business written after 1 January 2001 and all other business of life companies, a tax-free buildup of investment return over the term of the policy (gross roll-up) is allowed. However, for Irish residents, an exit tax is imposed on gains resulting from certain “chargeable events” (as defined). The exit tax is withheld at a rate of 41% on the difference between proceeds on redemption, maturity or assignment, and the premiums or subscription amounts paid. A 60% exit tax applies to personal portfolio life insurance policies (PPLPs). This rate applies to domestic and foreign PPLPs that were not cashed in before 26 September 2001.

Deemed disposal rules apply to gross roll up life policies held by Irish residents. A deemed chargeable event occurs at the end of every eight-year period (relevant period) beginning with the inception of the life policy. Exit tax is imposed on the gain arising on this deemed chargeable event. These rules do not apply to policies held by nonresidents.

Shareholder profits of domestic life insurance companies are taxed at the standard rate of corporation tax (now 12.5%) regardless of whether they relate to business written before or after 1 January 2001.

Companies investing in Irish policies are generally subject to an exit tax, as described above. However, corporate holders of certain foreign policies are subject to self-assessment tax at a rate of 25% on profits from the investment in the policies. These foreign policies are policies issued by an insurance company or a branch of such a company carrying on business in a member state of the EU (other than Ireland), in a state in the European Economic Area (EEA) or in a country in the OECD with which Ireland has entered into a tax treaty. Payments with respect to such policies accruing to Irish residents that are not companies are subject to income tax at a rate of 41%. The 41% rate depends on the filing of a self-assessment return with the Irish authorities. The deemed disposal measures (see above) also apply to foreign life policies. Payments with respect to foreign policies, other than those mentioned above, are subject to tax at a rate of 40%. If a company investing in a life insurance policy is a close company, additional surcharges may apply.

Investment undertakings (gross roll-up funds and net funds). For investment undertakings (gross roll-up funds), distributions and other payments made are subject to an exit tax at a rate of 41%. This exit tax applies to the cancellation, redemption or assignment of shares and is imposed on the difference between the amount payable to the shareholder and the amount invested by the shareholder. A pro rata calculation applies for partial disposal, redemption, cancellation, repurchase or assignment of shares unless the company has elected to apply a first-in, first-out basis of identification for such disposals. Investments in IFSC funds are now covered by the investment undertakings rules described above. Nonresidents are exempt from the exit tax in investment undertakings described above if they provide the relevant declarations. Certain Irish residents are also exempt from the exit tax if the relevant declarations are provided.

A 60% exit tax applies to personal portfolio investment undertakings (PPIUs). A 60% rate also applies to foreign PPIUs that are equivalent to Irish investment undertakings.

Unit holders are deemed to dispose of units acquired by them every eight years from the date of acquisition. To the extent that a gain arises on this deemed disposal, exit tax must normally be deducted and paid by the investment undertaking to the Irish tax authorities. On the disposal of the relevant unit, a credit is available for the tax paid on the deemed disposal. Similarly, a refund is payable to the unit holder if the actual exit tax liability is less than the exit tax paid on the deemed disposals. This refund is generally paid by the investment undertaking which can set off the refund against future exit tax. The deemed disposal rules apply to units acquired on or after 1 January 2001.

Offshore funds that are equivalent to Irish investment undertakings are also subject to tax on a self-assessment basis similar to the rules applicable to foreign life policies (see *Life insurance companies*). Deemed disposal rules also apply to Irish residents after every eight years.

Offshore funds domiciled in another EU member state, EEA state or a member state of the OECD with which Ireland has entered into a double tax agreement, are no longer subject to the offshore fund rules, effective from 2 April 2007. They are subject to either marginal rate of income tax on distributions or CGT at 33%. Certain transitional rules apply. Other offshore funds are still subject to either marginal rate income tax or CGT at 40%, depending on certain circumstances.

Investments in undertakings for collective investment (net funds) that are companies are subject to corporation tax at a rate of 30%.

Ireland has formally agreed to the exchange-of-information regime under the EU Savings Directive and has enacted domestic legislation to implement this directive.

Chargeable capital gains. Chargeable capital gains are subject to corporation tax at a rate of 33% (except for development land gains which are subject to CGT at that rate). In computing a gain, relief is given for the effects of inflation by applying an index factor. However, indexation relief applies only for the period of ownership of an asset up to 31 December 2002.

In calculating the liability for CGT on the disposal of development land or unquoted shares deriving their value from such land, certain restrictions apply. The adjustment for inflation is applied only to that portion of the purchase price reflecting the current use value of the land at the date of purchase. The balance of the purchase price, without an adjustment for inflation, is still allowed as a deduction. Gains on development land may be reduced only by losses on development land. However, losses on development land may be set off against gains on disposals of other assets.

A nonresident company is subject to CGT or corporation tax on its chargeable capital gains from the following assets located in Ireland:

- Land and buildings
- Minerals and mineral rights
- Exploration or exploitation rights in the continental shelf
- Unquoted shares deriving the majority of their value from such assets
- Assets used in a business carried on in Ireland through a branch or agency

Exit charge. A company that ceases to be tax resident in Ireland is deemed to have disposed of all of its assets at that time and to have immediately reacquired the assets at market value. The company is subject to corporation tax on any gains resulting from such deemed disposal. The tax is calculated in accordance with the normal CGT rules.

The exit charge does not apply if 90% of the exiting company's share capital is held by foreign companies resident in a jurisdiction with which Ireland has concluded a double tax treaty, or persons who are directly or indirectly controlled by such foreign companies.

An exemption applies to a company that ceases to be tax resident in Ireland but continues to carry on a trade in Ireland through a branch or an agency. In such circumstances, the assets used for the purposes of the branch or agency are not subject to the exit charge.

A company may postpone the charge in certain circumstances. In addition, an unpaid exit charge may be recovered from other group companies or controlling directors.

Substantial shareholding relief. An exemption from corporation tax applies to the disposal by an Irish company of a shareholding in another company (the investee company) if the following conditions are satisfied:

- At the time of disposal, the investee company is resident for tax purposes in Ireland, in another EU member state or in a country with which Ireland has entered into a tax treaty.
- The Irish company has held (directly or indirectly), for a period of at least 12 months, a minimum holding of 5% of the shares in the investee company.
- The investee company is wholly or principally a trading company or, taken together, the holding company, its 5% group and the investee company are wholly or principally a trading group.

If the above conditions are satisfied, the relief applies automatically (no claim or election mechanism exists).

Administration. The corporation tax liability is determined by self-assessment. As a result, a company must estimate its own liability. Preliminary tax is payable in two installments if the company is not a “small company” (see below). The initial installment is due on the 21st day of the 6th month of the accounting period (assuming the accounting period ends after the 21st day of a month). This installment must equal the lower of 50% of the tax liability for the preceding year or 45% of the tax liability for the current year. The final installment of preliminary tax is due 31 days before the end of the accounting period and must bring the aggregate preliminary tax payments up to 90% of the tax liability for the year. If this date falls on or after the 21st day of a month, the 21st of that month becomes the due date.

“Small companies” alternatively may pay preliminary tax equal to 100% of their tax liability for the preceding year. A company qualifies as a “small company” if its corporation tax liability for the preceding year did not exceed EUR200,000.

A company that pays more than 45% of its corporation tax liability for a period as an initial installment of preliminary tax or more than 90% of its corporation tax liability for a period by the due date for its final installment of preliminary tax can elect jointly with another group company that has not met the 45% or 90% tests to treat the excess as having been paid by that latter company for interest calculation purposes only. Certain conditions apply.

Any balance of corporation tax due is payable by the due date for the filing of the corporation tax return (Form CT1). This is normally nine months after a company’s accounting year-end.

When the nine-month period ends on or after the 21st day of a month, the 21st of that month becomes the due date for filing the Form CT1 and the payment of any balance of corporation tax.

A start-up company with a corporation tax liability of less than EUR200,000 is relieved from having to make any corporation tax payment until its tax return filing date.

Corporation tax returns and payments must normally be filed electronically via Revenue Online Service (ROS). Electronic filers may avail of a two-day extension of return filing and payment deadlines.

If a company does not comply with the above filing obligation, it is subject to one of the following surcharges:

- 5% of the tax, up to a maximum penalty of EUR12,695, if the filing is not more than two months late
- 10% of the tax, up to a maximum penalty of EUR63,485, in all other cases

In addition, the company suffers the reduction of certain tax reliefs, which consist of the set off of certain losses against current-year profits and the surrender of losses among a group of companies. The following are the applicable reductions:

- A 25% reduction, up to a maximum of EUR31,740, if the filing is not more than two months late
- A 50% reduction, up to a maximum of EUR158,715, in all other cases

The above surcharges and restrictions also apply if a company fails to comply with its local property tax (see Section D) obligations with respect to residential properties that it owns.

A limited number of cases are selected for later in-depth revenue examination, and the assessment can be increased if the return is inaccurate.

A company must file a CGT return reporting disposals of development land and related unquoted shares and pay CGT on such disposals. CGT may be due twice a year, depending on the date of realization of the chargeable gains. CGT on chargeable gains arising in the period of 1 January to 30 November must be paid by 15 December of that same year. CGT on gains arising in December of each year is due on or before 31 January of the following year.

Dividends

Dividend withholding tax. Dividend withholding tax (DWT) is imposed on distributions made by Irish companies at a rate of 20%.

The law provides for many exemptions from DWT. Dividends paid to the following recipients are not subject to DWT:

- Companies resident in Ireland
- Approved pension schemes
- Qualifying employee share ownership trusts
- Collective-investment undertakings
- Charities
- Certain sports bodies promoting athletic or amateur games
- Trustees of Approved Minimum Retirement Funds (funds held by qualifying fund managers on behalf of the individuals entitled to the assets)

Additional exemptions are provided for nonresidents. Distributions are exempt from DWT if they are made to the following:

- Nonresident companies, which are under the direct or indirect control of persons (companies or individuals) who are resident in an EU member country or in a country with which Ireland has entered into a tax treaty (treaty country), provided that these persons are not under the control of persons not resident in such countries
- Nonresident companies, or 75% parent companies of nonresident companies, the principal class of shares of which is substantially and regularly traded on a recognized stock exchange in an EU member country or a treaty country
- Companies not controlled by Irish residents that are resident in an EU member country or a treaty country
- Non-corporate persons who are resident in an EU member country or a treaty country and are neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland
- Certain qualifying intermediaries and authorized withholding agents

Effective from 1 January 2009, the above “treaty country” references are extended to any country with which Ireland has signed a double tax treaty (see footnote [p] in Section F).

Detailed certification procedures apply to some of the exemptions from DWT described above.

DWT does not apply to dividends covered by the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive. Anti-avoidance provisions prevent the use of EU holding companies to avoid DWT. If a majority of an EU parent company's voting rights are controlled directly or indirectly by persons not resident in an EU or tax treaty country, DWT applies unless it can be established that the parent company exists for bona fide commercial reasons and does not form part of a tax avoidance scheme. DWT may also be recovered under a double tax treaty.

Distributions paid out of certain types of exempt income, such as exempt woodland income, are not subject to DWT.

Companies must file a return within 14 days after the end of the calendar month of the distribution. The return is required regardless of whether DWT applies to the distributions. Any DWT due must be paid over to the Collector General when the return is filed.

Other. A company resident in Ireland can exclude from its taxable income distributions received from Irish resident companies (franked investment income).

Irish resident shareholders, other than companies, are subject to income tax on distributions received. DWT may be claimed as a credit against the recipient's income tax liability. Recipients not subject to income tax may obtain a refund of DWT.

Foreign tax relief. Under tax treaty provisions, direct foreign tax on income and gains of an Irish resident company may be credited against the Irish tax levied on the same profits. However, foreign tax relief cannot exceed the Irish corporation tax attributable to the same profits.

For purposes of calculating the credit under tax treaties, income derived from each source is generally treated as a separate stream. Consequently, foreign tax may generally be credited only against the Irish corporation tax on the income that suffered the foreign tax. However, a unilateral credit for otherwise unrelieved foreign tax on interest income may be offset against the corporation tax payable on the "relevant interest." "Relevant interest" is defined as interest income from group companies, which are greater than 25% related and are resident in treaty countries. The unilateral credit relief effectively introduces a pooling mechanism for the calculation of the relief available.

If no treaty exists, a deduction for foreign tax paid is allowed against such income and gains. A unilateral credit relief is available for foreign tax deducted from royalties received by trading companies. For royalties received after 1 January 2012, a limited corporate tax deduction is available for foreign tax suffered that would not otherwise qualify for double tax relief or unilateral credit relief.

An Irish tax credit is available for taxes equivalent to corporation tax and CGT paid by a branch if Ireland has not entered into a tax treaty with the country where the branch is located or if Ireland's tax treaty with such country does not provide for relief (that is, unilateral relief for branch profits tax).

An Irish company that has branches in more than one country can pool its excess foreign tax credits between the different branches.

This is beneficial if one branch suffers the foreign equivalent of corporation tax at a tax rate higher than 12.5% and another branch pays tax at a rate lower than 12.5%. Unused credits can be carried forward to offset corporation tax in future accounting periods.

Unilateral credit relief for foreign tax paid by a company on interest income that is included in the trading income of a company for Irish corporation tax purposes may also be available. The relief is available only if the company cannot claim relief under a double tax treaty for the foreign tax and if the tax has not been repaid to the company. The unilateral relief is equal to the lesser of the Irish corporation tax attributable to the relevant interest or the foreign tax attributable to the relevant interest.

Unilateral credit relief may be available for Irish resident companies, or Irish branches of companies resident in EEA countries (excluding Liechtenstein), that receive dividends from foreign subsidiaries. Companies are permitted to “mix” the credits for foreign tax on different dividends from 5% subsidiaries for purposes of calculating the overall tax credit in Ireland. Any unused excess can be carried forward indefinitely and offset in subsequent periods. The subsidiaries can be located in any country. However, credits arising on dividends taxed at 12.5% are ring-fenced to prevent these tax credits from reducing the tax on the dividends taxed at the 25% rate.

Effective from 1 January 2013, an additional foreign tax credit (AFC) is available with respect to certain dividends received from companies resident in EEA countries (excluding Liechtenstein) if the existing credit for actual foreign tax suffered on the relevant dividend is less than the amount that would be computed by reference to the nominal rate of tax in the country from which the dividend is paid. The total foreign tax credit, including the AFC, cannot exceed the Irish corporation tax attributable to the income. Certain dividends are excluded.

Ireland has implemented the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive (as amended). These provisions, which overlap to a significant extent with the unilateral credit relief measures described above, have been extended to Switzerland.

A company that incurs a tax liability on a capital gain in one of nine specified countries may claim a credit for foreign tax against Irish CGT on the same gain. This unilateral credit is targeted at those countries with which Ireland has entered into double tax agreements before the introduction of CGT.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The calculation of trading income is based on the company’s accounts prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP), subject to adjustments required or authorized by law. For tax purposes, accounts can be prepared under Irish GAAP or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Detailed rules address any transition from Irish GAAP to IFRS.

If derived from Irish sources, income derived from commercial woodlands is exempt from tax.

Expenses must be incurred wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the trade and be of a revenue (as distinct from capital) nature. However, entertainment expenses are totally disallowed, unless they are incurred for employees only. The deductibility of motor leasing expenses is restricted by reference to the carbon dioxide emissions of the motor cars for vehicles hired on or after 1 July 2008.

Revenue expenditure incurred in the three years before the beginning of trading is generally deductible.

A tax deduction is available for expenditure incurred on acquiring know-how, which includes industrial information and techniques likely to assist in the manufacture or processing of goods or materials, for the purpose of a trade. The deduction is available for expenditure incurred before 7 May 2011. See *Tax depreciation (capital allowances)* for relief available on expenditure on intangible assets incurred on or after this date.

Depreciation of assets is not deductible. Instead, the tax code provides for a system of capital allowances (see *Tax depreciation [capital allowances]*).

Share-based payments. Consideration consisting directly or indirectly of shares in the company or a connected company that is given for goods or services or that is given to an employee or director of a company is generally not deductible except for the following:

- Expenditure incurred by the company on acquiring the shares (or rights to receive the shares)
- Payments made to a connected company for the issuance or the transfer of shares (or rights to receive the shares)

In effect, a tax deduction is denied for IFRS 2 or Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 20 accounting costs unless these costs reflect actual payments. In addition, the timing of the tax deduction for such payments is dependent on the employees' income tax positions.

Interest payments. Interest on loans used for trading purposes is normally deductible on an accrual basis in accordance with its accounting treatment unless specifically prohibited.

Certain types of interest paid in an accounting period may be classified as a distribution and, consequently, are not treated as an allowable deduction. However, interest may not be reclassified if it is paid by an Irish resident company to an EU resident company or to a resident of a treaty country (on election). Such interest is allowed as a trading deduction and is not treated as a distribution, subject to certain conditions and exceptions. To facilitate cash pooling and group treasury operations, in the context of a lending trade, a tax deduction may be allowed for interest payments to a connected company in a non-treaty jurisdiction, to the extent that the recipient jurisdiction levies tax on such interest.

Before 2003, a borrower could accrue interest on a loan and claim a tax deduction, while the lender might not be subject to tax until the interest was actually paid. However, since 2003, a tax deduction for interest accrued on a liability between connected persons (including companies and individuals) may be deferred until

such time as the interest is actually paid if all of the following circumstances exist:

- The interest is payable directly or indirectly to a connected person.
- Apart from the new measure, the interest would be allowable in computing the trading income of a trade carried on by the payer.
- The interest is not trading income in the hands of the recipient, as determined under Irish principles.

Detailed rules provide for the apportionment of interest between allowable and non-allowable elements.

The above restriction does not apply to interest payable by an Irish company to a connected nonresident corporate lender if the lender is not under the control, directly or indirectly, of Irish residents.

Banks may deduct interest payments made to nonresident group companies in calculating trading income (that is, the payments are not reclassified as distributions).

Charges on income, such as certain interest expenses and patent royalties, are not deductible in the computation of taxable trading income, but may be deducted when paid as a charge. A tax deduction may be claimed for interest as a charge (as a deduction from total profits, which consists of income and capital gains) if the funds borrowed are used for the following non-trading purposes:

- Acquisition of shares in a rental or trading company, or a company whose business principally consists of holding shares in trading or rental companies
- Lending to the companies mentioned in the first bullet, provided the funds are used wholly and exclusively for the purpose of the trade or business of the borrower or of a connected company

Deductions of interest as a charge have always been subject to certain conditions and anti-avoidance measures. These conditions and measures have added complexities to the implementation and maintenance of structures designed to qualify for this interest relief. In particular, interest relief is restricted if the borrower receives or is deemed to have received, a “recovery of capital” (as defined).

Interest on loans made on or after 2 February 2006 is not allowed as a tax deduction if the loan to the Irish company is from a connected party and if the loan is used, directly or indirectly, to acquire shares from a connected company. The 2011 Finance Act introduced measures that restrict the deductibility of interest as a trading expense and interest as a charge to the extent that an acquisition of assets from a connected company is funded by monies borrowed from another connected company.

Certain additional anti-avoidance rules may apply in connected party situations.

Foreign-exchange gains and losses. Realized and unrealized foreign-exchange gains and losses relating to monies held or payable by a company for the purpose of its business, or to hedging contracts with respect to such items, are included in the taxable income of a company to the extent the gains and losses have been properly recorded in the company’s accounts. If a company acquires a shareholding in a 25% subsidiary in a foreign currency and that acquisition is funded by a liability (borrowings, share

capital or a capital contribution) in the same foreign currency, the company can elect to match the foreign currency gain or loss on the asset (the shares in the 25% subsidiary) with the foreign currency gain or loss on the liability. As a result, the company is taxable only on the real economic gain or loss on the asset and not on currency movements against which it is economically hedged. A company must make the matching election within three weeks of the making of the investment.

An additional foreign-exchange matching measure permits trading companies to elect to match exchange-rate movements on trading assets denominated in foreign currency against movements on redeemable share capital denominated in foreign currency. The election for this treatment must be made within three weeks of acquiring the relevant trading asset.

Inventories. Stock is normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost must be determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis or some approximation of FIFO; the last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis is not acceptable.

Provisions. General provisions and reserves are not allowable deductions. Some specific provisions and reserves, including reserves for specific bad debts, may be allowed. In general, provisions created in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 12 are deductible for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation (capital allowances)

Plant and machinery. Capital expenditure on plant and machinery and motor vehicles in use at the end of an accounting period is written off at an annual straight-line rate of 12.5%.

The maximum qualifying expenditure for capital allowances on motor vehicles is EUR24,000. Effective from 1 July 2008, capital allowances and leasing expense deductions for new motor cars are granted by reference to carbon dioxide emissions. As a result, some vehicles acquired on or after 1 July 2008 do not qualify for capital allowances or leasing expense tax deductions.

An immediate 100% write-off is allowed for capital expenditure on oil and gas exploration, development and abandonment, incurred under a license issued by the Minister for Energy. An immediate 100% write-off is also allowed for certain energy-efficient equipment.

On the disposal of plant and machinery, a balancing charge or allowance applies, depending on the amount received on disposal compared with the written-down value of the asset. Balancing charges are not imposed with respect to plant and machinery if the proceeds from the disposal are less than EUR2,000.

Computer software. If a company carrying on a trade incurs capital expenditure on the acquisition of software or a right to use software in that trade, the right and related software is regarded as plant or machinery and qualifies for capital allowances over eight years. Some computer software may qualify for tax depreciation under the intangible assets regime (see *Intangible assets*).

Patent rights. A company incurring capital expenditure on the purchase of patent rights for use in a trade may be entitled to writing-down allowances. Relief is given over 17 years or the life

of the patent rights, whichever is the shorter. Ongoing patent royalties are typically deductible when paid (see information regarding charges in *Interest payments*). The allowances are available for expenditure incurred before 7 May 2011. See *Intangible assets* for relief available on expenditure incurred on or after this date.

Immovable property. The basic annual rate is 4% for industrial buildings. Capital expenditure incurred on hotels on or after 4 December 2002 is written off over 25 years (previously 7 years). Transitional measures applied to certain approved projects if the expenditure was incurred on or before 31 December 2006, and reduced rates applied in certain circumstances if the expenditure was incurred in the period 1 January 2007 through 31 July 2008.

Urban renewal schemes. Property-based tax incentives in urban renewal areas may be available for expenditure incurred before 31 July 2008. The reliefs include accelerated capital allowances for commercial and industrial buildings.

Telecommunication infrastructure. Capital allowances are available for capital expenditure incurred on the purchase of rights to use advanced telecommunication infrastructure. These intangible rights typically extend from 10 to 25 years. They are usually purchased with an upfront lump-sum payment. The expenditure incurred by a company on such rights may be written off over the life of the agreement relating to the use of the rights, with a minimum period of seven years.

Other. Capital allowances are also available on expenditure incurred for scientific research, dredging, mining development, ships, agricultural buildings, airport buildings, runways, and petroleum exploration, development and production. Capital allowances for expenditure incurred on private hospitals and private nursing homes are being phased out.

Intangible assets. Capital allowances are available on a broad range of specified intangible assets acquired on or after 8 May 2009. Capital allowances are available for expenditure incurred on many types of intangible assets including, but not limited to, brands, trademarks, patents, copyrights, designs, know-how, some computer software, pharmaceutical authorizations and related rights, licenses and attributable goodwill.

Relief is generally granted in line with book depreciation and is claimed on the annual tax return.

However, the company can elect for a 15-year write-off period, which is useful if intangible assets are not depreciated for book purposes. This election is made on an asset-by-asset basis.

The aggregate amount of allowances and related interest expense that may be claimed for any accounting period is capped at 80% of the trading income of the relevant trade for that period (excluding such allowances and interest). The residual 20% profit is taxed at normal rates. Excess allowances can be carried forward indefinitely against income of the same trade.

Allowances granted are clawed back if the asset is sold within a 10-year period.

Patent rights and know-how. For acquisitions before 6 May 2011, allowances for acquired patent rights were granted over the shorter of 17 years or the duration of acquired rights. Certain know-how was deductible in full in the year of acquisition. After that date, relief must be claimed under the new intangible asset regime (see *Intangible assets*).

Research and development expenditures. A corporation tax credit of 25% (20% for accounting periods beginning before 1 January 2009) is available for incremental qualifying research and development (R&D) expenditure incurred by companies for R&D activities carried on in EEA countries. This credit is granted in addition to any existing deduction or capital allowances for R&D expenditure. As a result of this credit, companies may enjoy an effective benefit of up to 37.5% of R&D expenditure.

The base year used to calculate incremental expenditure is 2003. A lengthy period between the base year and the relevant period makes it more likely that companies will incur incremental R&D expenditure. In particular, start-up companies or companies with no presence in Ireland in 2003 have no base-year expenditure; all qualifying R&D for these companies is incremental. For accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014, the first EUR300,000 (for 2013, EUR200,000) of group R&D expenditure is excluded from the incremental-basis calculation.

R&D credits that cannot be used in an accounting period can be carried forward indefinitely to future accounting periods. Excess R&D credits can be carried back against corporation tax paid in the immediately preceding accounting period. Any remaining excess credits may be refunded over a three-year period. This enhancement of the R&D credit regime represents a significant cash-flow opportunity for loss-making companies. However, a 12-month time limit for R&D claims applies. All R&D claims must be made within 12 months after the end of the accounting period in which the R&D expenditure giving rise to the claim is incurred.

A reward scheme allows companies to use all or part of the R&D credit to reward key employees.

Subject to EU approval and a Ministerial Commencement Order, amendments to the provisions relating to relief for investment in films (Section 481 relief) will be introduced in 2015. The amendments move away from the principle of relief for investors in film relief to a tax credit system for producer companies. The film corporation tax credit will have a value of 32% and will be applied against the corporation tax liability of the producer company. Any excess will be available for payment to the producer company.

Relief for losses. Trading losses and charges incurred by a company in an accounting period in a trading activity that is not subject to the 25% corporation tax rate (effectively most trades) can be offset only against profits of that accounting period or the preceding accounting period to the extent that the profits consist of trading income subject to the 12.5% rate. Any unused trading losses may be carried forward to offset future trading income derived from the same trade.

Relief may be available through a reduction of corporation tax on a value basis. For example, in 2014, when the standard corporation tax rate on trading income is 12.5%, 12.5% of the trading loss may be offset against the corporation tax liability of a company with respect to profits from all sources. The full amount of the trading loss that is so utilized is regarded as being used up for purposes of calculating losses that may be carried forward. In effect, a company needs trading losses equal to twice the amount of its passive income to eliminate its tax liability on such income.

Terminal loss relief may be available if a company incurs a loss in its last 12 months of trading. This relief allows such losses to be carried back against income of the same trade in the preceding three years.

Groups of companies. Certain tax reliefs are available to a group of companies that meet the following requirements:

- The group companies have a minimum share relationship of 75%.
- The parent company is entitled to 75% of distributable profits.
- The parent company is entitled to 75% of assets available for distribution on a winding up.

Such companies may transfer surplus losses and excess charges on income. Surplus losses of companies owned by a consortium may also be transferred.

Group and consortium relief are available if all of the companies in the group or consortium are resident in an EEA member country (except Liechtenstein). Loss relief was historically restricted to losses incurred in a business carried on by a company subject to Irish corporation tax. However, group relief is now available for certain “trapped” trading losses incurred by non-Irish 75% subsidiaries resident in an EEA country (except Liechtenstein). Losses that can be used elsewhere are ineligible for surrender.

For accounting periods ending on or after 1 January 2012, group relief provisions are extended so that losses can be transferred between two Irish resident companies if both companies are part of a 75% group involving companies that are tax resident in an EU or tax treaty country, or quoted on a recognized stock exchange. Effective from 1 January 2013, in determining whether a company is a 75% subsidiary of another company for the purpose of group relief (losses), the parent is no longer regarded as owning any shares that it owns directly or indirectly in a company that is not resident for tax purposes in a relevant territory. This effectively means that losses may not be surrendered if a company resident in a state that has not entered into a double tax treaty with Ireland is between a claimant and a surrendering company in the group structure.

The National Asset Management Agency Act 2009 provides for a limited form of loss surrender between certain financial institutions in the same group with respect to excess losses carried forward from earlier periods for which the surrendering financial institution cannot obtain relief.

In a 75% group, assets may be transferred without generating a chargeable gain. An asset retains its tax value while it is held within the group. The tax value is generally based on original cost; for assets acquired before 6 April 1974, the tax value is computed

with reference to the market value on that date. If an asset is transferred to a company that leaves the group within 10 years after the transaction, that company is deemed to have disposed of and immediately reacquired the asset at its market value at the time of its acquisition, effectively crystallizing the deferred gain.

A nonresident company that is resident in an EEA country (except Liechtenstein) may be taken into account in determining whether a group exists for chargeable gains purposes. An Irish branch of a company resident in an EEA country (except Liechtenstein) that is a member of a group may transfer assets to another member of a group on a tax-neutral basis. Any gain arising on the transfer is not taxable until the asset is sold outside the group. To qualify for such relief, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- Each of the companies in the group must be resident in Ireland or in an EEA country (except Liechtenstein).
- Any companies not resident in Ireland must be carrying on a trade in Ireland through a branch.
- The transferred asset must be a chargeable asset for corporation tax purposes in Ireland.

Dividends paid between Irish resident companies are not subject to DWT (see Section B) if the appropriate declarations are made. However, a 51% subsidiary resident in Ireland may pay dividends free of DWT without the parent company making a formal declaration to the subsidiary that it is an Irish resident company. Withholding tax is not imposed on interest and royalty payments between members of a 51% group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on any supply of goods or services, other than an exempt supply made in or deemed to be made in Ireland, and on imports from other than EU member states at the point of entry	
Standard rate	23
Other rates	0/4.8/9/13.5
Stamp duty, on certain documents (maximum rate)	2
Local property tax (residential property); assessed on the midpoint value of valuation bands	
Market value less than EUR1 million	0.18
Market value greater than EUR1 million	
First EUR1 million	0.18
Balance	0.25
Pay-related social insurance (PRSI) (for the period ending 31 December 2014), on employees' salaries; paid by	
Employers	
For employees earning a weekly salary of more than EUR356; on each employee's salary without limit	10.75
For employees earning a weekly salary of EUR356 or less	8.5

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Employees	
PRSI; on annual salary	4
Universal Social Charge (USC)	
Annual salary of up to EUR10,036 (exempt if income is less than EUR10,036)	2
Annual salary of EUR10,037 to EUR16,016	4
Annual salary in excess of EUR16,016; (3% surcharge applies to non-employment income in excess of EUR100,000)	7
Annual salary in excess of EUR16,016 but less than EUR60,000 (age 70 or over and/or with full medical card)	4

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Foreign-exchange controls are not imposed, except in very limited circumstances at the discretion of the Minister for Finance. For example, the minister may impose foreign-exchange controls to comply with EU law or a United Nations resolution.

Debt-to-equity ratios. No thin-capitalization rules exist, but interest payments to 75%-nonresident affiliated companies may be treated as distributions of profit and consequently are not deductible (for details regarding this rule, see Section C).

Controlled foreign companies. No controlled foreign company (CFC) rules exist in Ireland.

Anti-avoidance rule. A general anti-avoidance rule (GAAR) empowers the Revenue Commissioners to reclassify a “tax avoidance” transaction in order to remove a tax advantage resulting from such transaction. An additional surcharge equal to 20% of the underpayment can be imposed if the reclassification is upheld and if the taxpayer had not made a “protective notification” of the “tax avoidance” transaction to the Revenue within 90 days after the beginning of the transaction.

Transfer pricing. Transfer-pricing legislation in Ireland is effective from 1 January 2011. The rules apply to any arrangement between associated enterprises if the transaction meets the definition of an Irish trading transaction for one or both of the parties. For the purposes of determining an arm’s-length price, the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations are adopted. Sufficient records must be maintained to support an arm’s-length price. OECD-style documentation is sufficient.

Grandfathering provisions apply to transactions for which the terms were agreed on before 1 July 2010. Exemptions from the rules are available for small and medium-sized enterprises, which are companies with fewer than 250 employees and turnover of less than EUR50 million or assets of less than EUR43 million.

Construction operations. Special withholding tax rules apply to payments made by principal contractors to subcontractors with respect to relevant contracts in the construction, forestry and meat-processing industries. Under these rules, principal contractors must withhold tax from certain payments. A new electronic system was introduced in 2012. Under this new system (within which

all relevant contracts must be registered), withholding rates of 0%, 20% and 35% apply. If subcontractors are not registered with the Revenue or if serious compliance issues that need to be addressed exist, the rate is 35%. All other subcontractors should qualify for the 20% rate.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends (a)	Interest (b)	Royalties (c)
	%	%	%
Albania	0	7 (e)	0/7
Armenia	0	0/5/10 (g)	0/5
Australia	0	0/10	0/10
Austria	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0 (b)	0
Belarus	0	0/5 (e)	0/5
Belgium	0	0/15 (m)	0
Bosnia- Herzegovina	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0/5 (e)(m)	0/10 (m)
Canada	0	0/10 (l)	0/10 (d)
Chile	0	0/5/15	0/5/10 (f)
China	0	0/10 (e)	0/6/10 (j)
Croatia	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0/10 (m)
Denmark	0	0	0
Egypt (n)	0	0/10	0/10
Estonia	0	0/10 (e)(m)	0/5/10 (f)(m)
Finland	0	0	0
France	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0
Greece	0	0/5 (m)	0/5 (m)
Hong Kong SAR	0	0/10 (e)	0/3
Hungary	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0/10
India	0	0/10 (e)	0/10
Israel	0	0/10	0/10
Italy	0	0/10 (m)	0
Japan	0	0/10	0/10
Korea (South)	0	0	0
Kuwait (n)	0	0	0/5
Latvia	0	0/10 (m)	0/5/10 (f)(m)
Lithuania	0	0/10 (m)	0/5/10 (f)(m)
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Macedonia	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0/10	0/8
Malta	0	0 (m)	0/5 (m)
Mexico	0	0/5/10 (g)	0/10
Moldova	0	0/5 (e)	0/5
Morocco	0	0/10 (e)	0/10
Montenegro	0	0/10 (e)	0/5/10 (q)
Netherlands	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0/10	0/10
Norway	0	0	0

	Dividends (a)	Interest (b)	Royalties (c)
	%	%	%
Pakistan	0	0	0
Panama (n)	0	0/5 (e)	0/5
Poland	0	0/10 (m)	0/10 (m)
Portugal	0	0/15 (m)	0/10 (m)
Qatar (n)	0	0	0/5
Romania	0	0/3 (i)(m)	0/3 (h)(m)
Russian Federation	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0/5/8 (t)
Serbia	0	0/10 (e)	0/5/10 (q)
Singapore	0	0/5 (e)	0/5
Slovak Republic	0	0	0/10 (h)(m)
Slovenia	0	0/5 (e)(m)	0/5 (m)
South Africa	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0/5/8/10 (m)
Sweden	0	0	0
Switzerland (s)	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0/10/15 (r)	0/10
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0
United States	0	0	0
Uzbekistan (n)	0	0/5	0/5
Vietnam	0	0/10	0/5/10/15 (k)
Zambia	0	0	0
Non-treaty countries	0/20 (o)(p)	20 (b)(p)	0/20 (c)

- (a) Withholding tax at a rate of 20% applies to dividends distributed on or after 6 April 2001. The table assumes that the recipient of the dividends is not a company controlled by Irish residents (that is, the domestic measure providing that DWT is not imposed on payments to residents of treaty countries applies). If domestic law allows the imposition of DWT, a refund of the DWT may be obtained under the terms of an applicable tax treaty.
- (b) Interest is generally exempt from withholding tax if it is paid by a company or investment undertaking in the ordinary course of its business to a company resident in an EU member country or a country with which Ireland has entered into a tax treaty. However, this exemption may be unavailable if the recipient is resident in a country that does not generally impose a tax on interest received from foreign sources.
- (c) Under Irish domestic law, withholding tax on royalties applies only to patent royalties and to other payments regarded as "annual payments" under Irish law. The Irish Revenue has confirmed that withholding tax need not be deducted from royalties paid to nonresidents with respect to foreign patents (subject to conditions). Effective from 4 February 2010, withholding tax does not apply to patent royalties paid by a company in the course of a trade or business to a company resident in a treaty country that imposes a generally applicable tax on royalties received from foreign sources (subject to conditions).
- (d) The normal withholding tax rate for royalties is 10%. However, the following royalties are exempt unless the recipient has a permanent establishment in Ireland and the income is derived there:
- Copyright royalties and similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works (but not including royalties paid for motion picture films or for works on film or videotape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with television broadcasting)
 - Royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software or patents or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (but not including any such royalties in connection with rental or franchise agreements)
- (e) The 0% rate also applies in certain circumstances, such as if the interest is paid by, or received from, a central bank or local authority.

- (f) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (g) The 0% rate also applies in certain circumstances, such as if the interest is paid by or received from a central bank or local authority. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is a bank. The 10% rate applies to other interest.
- (h) A 0% rate also applies to royalties for the use of copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including motion pictures, film recordings on tape, other media used for radio or television broadcasting or other means of reproduction or transmission.
- (i) The 0% rate also applies to interest paid to banks or financial institutions, interest paid on loans with a term of more than two years and interest paid in certain other circumstances.
- (j) The withholding tax rate for royalties is 10%, but only 60% of royalties for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment is taxable.
- (k) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of patents, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes or for information concerning industrial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of trademarks or information concerning commercial experience. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (l) The normal withholding tax rate for interest is 10%, but a 0% rate applies in certain circumstances.
- (m) Ireland has implemented Council Directive 2003/49/EC of 3 June 2003 on a common system of taxation applicable to interest and royalty payments made between 25%-associated companies of different EU member states. The 2005 Finance Act extended these benefits to Switzerland. If the directive applies, the withholding tax rate is reduced to 0%.
- (n) A new treaty with Kuwait entered into force in August 2013, and the provisions apply retrospectively from 1 January 2013. The treaties with Egypt, Qatar and Uzbekistan are effective from 1 January 2014.
- (o) Irish domestic law may provide for an exemption from DWT under certain circumstances (see Section B).
- (p) Ireland has signed full double tax treaties with Thailand and Ukraine, but these treaties are not yet in force. However, certain withholding tax exemptions that are available to treaty countries under Irish domestic law (see footnotes [a] and [b]) may be extended to residents of these countries and to residents of any other countries with which Ireland signs a double tax treaty (beginning on the date of signing of such agreement), subject to conditions.
- (q) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, computer software, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (r) The 10% rate applies to interest paid with respect to a loan or other debt claim for a period exceeding two years or interest paid to a financial institution.
- (s) A protocol to the existing treaty with South Africa is effective from 1 April 2012 for Articles III and VI of the protocol and from 1 January 2013 for the other articles.
- (t) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 8% rate applies to other royalties.

Ireland has entered into limited double tax agreements with Guernsey, the Isle of Man and Jersey, which do not provide for reductions in withholding taxes.

Ireland is negotiating double tax treaties with Argentina, Azerbaijan, Jordan and Tunisia. Existing treaties with Pakistan and the Netherlands are in the process of renegotiation.

A protocol to the existing treaty with Malaysia has not yet entered into force. Negotiations on revisions to the existing treaties with Belgium and Luxembourg have been concluded.

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A. At a glance

Resident Corporation Income Tax Rate (%)	0 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	0 (b)
Royalties	0
Net Operating Losses	
Carryback	1 (c)
Carryforward	Unlimited (c)

- (a) The standard 0% rate of corporate income tax applies to all profits derived by companies except for profits arising from land and property in the Isle of Man, certain banking business in the Isle of Man and, effective from 6 April 2013, retail business in the Isle of Man. These profits are subject to tax at a rate of 10%.
- (b) Information is exchanged automatically in all cases.
- (c) Loss relief is available in certain circumstances (see Section C).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies resident in the Isle of Man are subject to income tax on their worldwide income, but relief from double taxation may be available. A nonresident company with a branch carrying on a trade in the Isle of Man is subject to tax on the income of the branch. A company is resident in the Isle of Man if it is incorporated in the Isle of Man or if the central management and control of the company is exercised there.

Rates of corporation tax. The standard rate of corporate income tax is 0%. This rate applies to all profits derived by trading and investment companies, except for profits arising from land and property in the Isle of Man, certain banking business in the Isle of

Man, and, effective from 6 April 2013, retail business in the Isle of Man. These profits are subject to tax at a rate of 10%. Trading companies may also elect to be taxed at the 10% rate.

Special types of companies. Special types of companies in the Isle of Man are described briefly below.

Funds industry. The Isle of Man has a full suite of fund options, with the Specialist Funds being a popular vehicle for alternative investment. Management fees, including administration services' fees, to Specialist Funds, are exempt for value-added tax (VAT) purposes if the services are provided from the IOM. Specialist Funds can include close-ended investment trust companies. The exemption can also cover UK-listed investment entities, including investment trust companies, venture capital trusts, and certain overseas funds.

The Isle of Man also offers exempt schemes which are not subject to regulation. Exempt schemes may have up to 49 members (provided the scheme is not available to the public; that is, it is a private engagement). Virtually all types of assets can be held in these schemes.

Overseas funds may be administered in the Isle of Man without being subject to Isle of Man regulations if they are incorporated in a jurisdiction with an appropriate regulatory framework.

Limited liability companies. The Limited Liability Companies Act 1996 allows for the formation of limited liability companies (LLCs). The liability of the members of an LLC is limited to the members' contributions to capital.

For Manx tax purposes, an LLC is treated like a partnership. Consequently, an LLC's profits are allocated among its members for tax purposes.

New Manx Vehicles. The New Manx Vehicle (NMV) is a corporate vehicle that is subject to simplified filing requirements and that is designed to be flexible and inexpensive to administer. It is taxed in the same manner as normal Isle of Man companies.

Manx foundations. Under the Foundations Act 2011, foundations can be created in the Isle of Man, effective from 1 January 2012. Manx foundations are regarded as corporate taxpayers for purposes of Manx corporate income tax and are taxed in the same manner as normal Isle of Man companies. Manx foundations are of particular interest to persons who are from civil law jurisdictions.

Capital gains. Capital gains tax is not levied in the Isle of Man.

Administration. Tax returns must be filed within 12 months and 1 day after the accounting year-end, and any tax payable is due at the same time. In certain circumstances, companies wholly subject to the 0% rate file shortened tax returns.

Filing penalties apply for the late submission of company returns. The first penalty is GBP250. A further penalty of GBP500 is imposed if the return is not filed within 18 months and 1 day after the end of the accounting period. If the return remains outstanding 24 months after the end of the accounting period, the company and its officers may be subject to criminal proceedings.

Withholding taxes. In general, no withholding tax is imposed on dividends, interest and royalties paid by Isle of Man resident companies. The Assessor of Income Tax may require a person who makes a payment or credit of taxable income to a person resident outside the Isle of Man to deduct income tax from such payment or credit at a rate specified by the Assessor. For example, a 10% withholding tax is imposed on Isle of Man rent paid by Isle of Man resident companies to nonresident companies, and a 20% withholding tax is imposed on rent paid to nonresident individuals.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax on income of a resident company may be credited against Manx income tax on the same profits. Foreign tax relief cannot exceed the income tax assessed by the Isle of Man on those profits.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The tax assessment is based on financial accounts prepared using generally accepted accounting principles, subject to certain adjustments and provisions.

Expenses must be incurred wholly and exclusively for the purpose of the trade and in acquiring income. Dividends are not deductible in calculating taxable profit.

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost must be determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis; the last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis is not acceptable.

Capital allowances (tax depreciation)

Plant and machinery. A first-year allowance of up to 100% may be claimed. Annual writing-down allowances of 25% may also be claimed.

Motor vehicles. Expenditures on motor vehicles qualify for an annual allowance of 25% of the declining balance. The maximum annual allowance is GBP3,000.

Industrial buildings, agricultural buildings and tourist premises. A 100% initial allowance may be claimed on capital investment to acquire, extend or alter a qualifying industrial building, agricultural building or tourist facility. This allowance is granted on expenditures in excess of any government grants received.

Disposals. On the ultimate disposal of assets on which capital allowances have been claimed, an adjustment is made by add-back or further allowance to reflect the net cost to the company of the asset.

Relief for trading losses. Trading losses may be used to offset other income of the year in which the loss was incurred or income of the preceding year if the same trade was carried on, or losses may be carried forward, without time limit, to offset future income from the same trade. Special rules apply to the carryback of losses on commencement or cessation of the trade.

Companies may also surrender losses to 75%-group companies. A recipient company can use surrendered losses only against profits earned in the same year of assessment.

Under the loss relief rules described above, relief is allowable only against profits chargeable at the same rate of tax. Losses arising from activities subject to tax at the rate of 0% may not be relieved against profits taxed at 10%.

D. Other significant taxes

The Isle of Man and the United Kingdom are considered one area for VAT, customs and excise purposes. VAT, customs and excise rates are levied in the Isle of Man at the same rates as in the United Kingdom. The Customs and Excise Division in the Isle of Man operates independently from the United Kingdom, but under similar legislation.

Under Protocol 3 of the UK's Treaty of Accession to the European Union (EU), the Isle of Man enjoys the benefits of being within Europe for financial services, customs and VAT purposes, but outside the United Kingdom and the EU with respect to direct taxation and legal and regulatory matters. This makes it possible to operate businesses from the Isle of Man that are subject to a corporate income tax rate of 0%, but are VAT-registered. It allows UK inward investors to arrange for VAT registration in the Isle of Man without the risk of a taxable presence in the United Kingdom. The Isle of Man has its own Electronic Processing Unit (EPU), whereby international traders or their agents can electronically declare imports or exports into or out of the Isle of Man or the United Kingdom. This results in a system-generated customs clearance. On payment of duties and taxes due, goods can then enter into free circulation and be traded with any other EU member state. Businesses can land their goods in the Isle of Man or the United Kingdom and make customs declarations through the Isle of Man for both jurisdictions. Systems and procedures in both the Isle of Man and the United Kingdom are the same and rules, procedures and decisions from the Isle of Man apply throughout the EU.

The Isle of Man has the same system for National Insurance contributions as the United Kingdom, but the contributions are calculated at lower rates.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Anti-avoidance provisions. The Assessor of Income Tax has the authority to make an assessment or an additional assessment in situations in which the Assessor considers Manx tax to have been avoided. Appeals are made to the Income Tax Commissioners. No assessment is made if the person involved provides evidence to the Assessor that the purpose of avoiding or reducing income tax liability was not the primary purpose or one of the primary purposes for which the transaction was carried out.

Foreign-exchange controls. The Isle of Man does not impose any foreign-exchange controls.

F. Tax treaties

The Isle of Man has entered into double tax treaties with Bahrain, Estonia, Guernsey, Jersey, Malta, Qatar, Singapore and the United Kingdom. It has also signed double tax treaties with Belgium, Luxembourg and Seychelles, but these treaties are not yet in force.

In addition, the Isle of Man has entered into agreements with the following countries to eliminate the double taxation of profits with respect to enterprises operating ships or aircraft in international traffic.

Denmark	Germany	Norway
Faroe Islands	Greenland	Poland
Finland	Iceland	Sweden
France	Netherlands	United States

The Isle of Man has signed tax information exchange agreements (TIEAs) with the following countries.

Argentina	Greenland	New Zealand
Australia	Iceland	Norway
Botswana*	India	Poland
Canada	Indonesia*	Portugal
China	Ireland	Slovenia
Czech Republic	Italy*	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Switzerland*
Faroe Islands	Lesotho*	Turkey
Finland	Mexico	United Kingdom
France	Netherlands	United States
Germany		

* TIEAs with these countries are awaiting ratification.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	26.5 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	26.5 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	26.5 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0/15/20/25/30 (c)(d)
Interest	0/26.5 (a)(c)(e)(f)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	26.5 (a)(c)(e)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) This is the regular company tax rate for profits and real capital gains, effective from 1 January 2014 (the rate was 25% for 2013). Reduced rates of company tax are available in accordance with the Capital Investment Encouragement Law (for details, see Section B).
- (b) See Section B for details.
- (c) The withholding tax may be reduced by applicable tax treaties.
- (d) The 0% rate generally applies to distributions to Israeli parent companies. In addition, effective from 1 January 2014, reduced withholding tax rates of 15% and 20% may apply under the Capital Investment Encouragement Law (15% previously).
- (e) In principle, the withholding taxes on interest and royalties are not final taxes.
- (f) Interest paid to nonresidents on Israeli corporate bonds registered for trading on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange is exempt. In general, interest paid to nonresidents on Israeli governmental bonds is exempt. However, interest on short-term bonds (issued for 13 months or less) is taxable.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to Israeli tax on their worldwide income. Nonresident companies are subject to Israeli tax on income accrued or derived in Israel, unless otherwise provided for in an applicable tax treaty.

A company is considered resident in Israel for Israeli tax purposes if either of the following applies:

- It is incorporated in Israel.
- Its business is controlled and managed in Israel.

Rates of corporate tax. Effective from 1 January 2014, the regular rate of company tax is 26.5% (25% for 2013). The following are the combined Israel taxes on profits, taking into account the 30% withholding tax on dividends paid to shareholders holding 10% or more of the company (material shareholders) and the 25% withholding tax imposed on shareholders holding less than 10% of the company:

- Material shareholders: 48.55% for 2014 and future years. Holders that are individuals who have taxable income that exceeds ILS811,560 for 2013 (linked to the Consumer Price Index each year) may be subject to an additional tax at a rate of 2% on their taxable income in excess of ILS811,560.
- Other shareholders: 44.875% for 2014 and future years. For individual holders, an additional tax of 2% may apply (see above).

The dividend withholding tax rates mentioned above may be reduced based on applicable tax treaties.

Tax levy on oil and gas. Under the Windfall Profits Tax Law, effective from 10 April 2011, a levy is imposed on oil and gas profits from an oil or gas project in the relevant tax year. The levy is designed to capitalize on the economic dividend arising from each individual reservoir. The levy is imposed only after the investments in exploration, development and construction are fully returned plus a yield that reflects, among other items, the developer's risks and required financial expenses. The levy is progressive and has a relatively lower rate when first collected, and increases as the project's profit margins grow.

Tax reductions and exemptions. The major tax reductions and exemptions offered by Israel are described below.

Capital Investment Encouragement Law. An amendment to the Capital Investment Encouragement Law is effective from 1 January 2011.

The law has the following objectives:

- Achieving of enhanced growth targets in the business sector
- Improving the competitiveness of Israeli industries in international markets
- Creating employment and development opportunities in outlying areas

Precedence is granted to innovation and development areas.

The country is divided into national priority areas, which benefit from several reduced tax rates and benefits based on the location of the enterprise.

A reduced uniform corporate tax rate for exporting industrial enterprises (generally over 25% of turnover from export activity) applies. The reduced tax rate does not depend on a program and applies to the industrial enterprise's industrial income.

For 2014 and future years, the reduced tax rates for industrial enterprises that meet the criteria of the law are 9% for Development Area A and 16% for the rest of the country. In addition, accelerated depreciation applies. The accelerated depreciation reaches 400% of the standard depreciation rate on buildings (not exceeding 20% per year and exclusive of land) and 200% of the standard depreciation rate on equipment.

Effective from 1 January 2014 a reduced tax on dividends of 15% or 20% (15% previously) is imposed without distinction between foreign and local investors. These tax rates may be reduced under applicable tax treaties. On the distribution of a dividend to an Israeli company, no withholding tax is imposed.

A unique tax benefit is granted to certain large industrial enterprises. This entitles such companies to a reduced tax rate of 5% in Development Area A and 8% in the rest of the country.

In addition to the above tax benefits, fixed asset grants of 20% to 32% of the investment cost of fixed assets may be granted to enterprises in Development Area A.

Grants may also be made under the Employment Grant Program. These grants are made to create incentives for employment in the outlying areas of Israel. The grants are up to 40% of the cost of salaries for a period of two and one-half to four years, depending on the location, number of employees and the employees' salaries. The average percentage of the grants is 40%.

Research and development (R&D) incentives programs are available to Israelis companies. The Office of the Chief Scientist at the Ministry of Economy primarily provides these incentives. The company can obtain an R&D grant equal to about 30% to 60% of its R&D expenses, depending on the grant program, the company's technology innovation and its business model. Binational agreements for joint R&D projects are also available. These agreements provide for grants equaling 30% to 60% of the R&D expenses incurred during the commercial phase.

Some of Israel's tax treaties include tax-sparing clauses under which regular Israeli taxes, rather than reduced Israeli taxes, may be credited against tax imposed on dividends received from an Israeli company in the investor's country of residence. As a result, the Israeli tax benefits may be partially or fully preserved for an investor in an Israeli company enjoying the benefits of the Capital Investment Encouragement Law.

Eilat free trade zone. A value-added tax (VAT) exemption and employment benefits are granted to enterprises in the Eilat free trade zone.

Other incentives. Approved residential rental properties qualify for reduced company tax rates on rental income (and on gains derived from sales of certain buildings that have a residential element; a building has a residential element if at least 50% of the

floor space is rented for residential purposes for a prescribed number of years, according to detailed rules). The reduced rates generally range from 11% (plus 15% withholding tax on dividends) for companies to 20% for individuals.

Preferential tax treatment may also be allowed with respect to the following:

- Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) companies
- Agriculture
- Oil
- Movies
- International trading
- R&D financing
- Hotels and tourist ventures

Foreign resident investors may qualify for exemption from capital gains tax in certain circumstances (see *Capital gains and losses*).

Capital gains and losses

Residents. Resident companies are taxable on worldwide capital gains. Capital gains are divided into real and inflationary components. The following are descriptions of the taxation of these components:

- Effective from 1 January 2014, the tax rate on real capital gains is the standard corporate tax rate of 26.5%.
- The inflationary component of capital gains is exempt from tax to the extent that it accrued on or after 1 January 1994, and is generally taxable at a rate of 10% to the extent that it accrued before that date.

Gains derived from sales of Israeli real estate or from sales of interests in real estate associations (entities whose primary assets relate to Israeli real estate) are subject to Land Appreciation Tax at rates similar to those applicable to other capital gains.

Capital losses may be used to offset capital gains derived in the same or future tax years without time limit. In each year, capital losses are first offset against real gains and then offset against taxable inflationary amounts in accordance with the following ratio: ILS3.5 of inflationary amounts per ILS1 of capital losses. Capital losses from assets located abroad must be offset against capital gains on other assets abroad, then against capital gains from assets in Israel.

Capital losses incurred on securities can also be offset against dividend and interest income in the same year, subject to certain conditions.

Nonresidents. Unless a tax treaty provides otherwise, in principle, nonresident companies and individuals are subject to Israeli tax on their capital gains relating to any of the following:

- An asset located in Israel.
- An asset located abroad that is primarily a direct or indirect right to an asset, inventory or real estate in Israel or to a real estate association (an entity whose primary assets relate to Israeli real estate). Tax is imposed on the portion of the consideration that relates to such property in Israel.
- Shares or rights to shares (for example, warrants and options) in an Israeli resident entity.

- A right to a nonresident entity that primarily represents a direct or indirect right to property in Israel. Tax is imposed on the portion of the consideration that relates to such property in Israel.

Foreign residents not engaged in business in Israel may qualify for exemption from capital gains tax on disposals of the following investments:

- Securities traded on the Tel-Aviv stock exchange (with certain exceptions)
- Securities of Israeli companies traded on a recognized foreign stock exchange

The above exemption does not apply to the following:

- Gains attributable to a permanent establishment (generally a fixed place of business) of the investor in Israel
- Shares of Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) companies
- Capital gains derived from the sale of Israeli governmental short-term bonds (issued for 13 months or less)

Foreign residents may also qualify for an exemption from capital gains tax on disposals of all types of Israeli securities not listed to trade that were purchased on or after 1 January 2009 if the seller (the company or individual who sold the Israeli securities to the foreign resident) was not a related party.

The above exemption does not apply to the following:

- Gains attributable to a permanent establishment (generally a fixed place of business) of the investor in Israel
- Shares of a company whose assets are principally Israeli real estate
- Shares of a company that has the value of its assets derived principally from the usufruct of immovable property and right to payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources (for example, companies that hold licenses to exploit gas and minerals in Israel's territory, which includes Israel's economic water)

In other cases, unless a tax treaty provides otherwise, foreign resident companies pay capital gains tax in accordance with the rules and rates applicable to Israeli resident companies, as described above. However, nonresidents investing with foreign currency may elect to apply the relevant exchange rate rather than the inflation rate to compute the inflationary amount.

Administration. The Israeli tax year is normally the calendar year. However, subsidiaries of foreign publicly traded companies may sometimes be allowed to use a different fiscal year.

Companies are generally required to file audited annual tax returns and financial statements within five months after the end of their fiscal year, but extensions may be obtained.

Companies must normally file monthly or bimonthly reports and make payments with respect to the following taxes:

- Company tax advances, which are typically computed as a percentage of a company's sales revenues
- Supplementary company tax advances with respect to certain nondeductible expenses
- Tax and social security contributions withheld from salaries and remittances to certain suppliers
- VAT

Nonresidents are required to appoint an Israeli tax representative and VAT representative if any part of their activities is conducted in Israel. The VAT representative is deemed to be the tax representative if no other tax representative is appointed. The tax representative is empowered to pay tax out of the foreign resident's assets.

Dividends. A 30% withholding tax is generally imposed on dividends paid to individual shareholders holding 10% or more of the shares in an Israeli company (material shareholders). A 25% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to individual shareholders holding less than 10% of the shares in an Israeli company. However, resident companies are exempt from company tax on dividends paid out of regular income that was accrued or derived from sources within Israel. Companies are generally subject to tax at a rate of 25% on foreign dividend income that is paid from a foreign source or from income accrued or derived abroad (foreign-source income that is passed up a chain of companies).

A reduced withholding tax of 15% or 20% is imposed on dividends paid out of the income of a company entitled to the benefits of the Capital Investment Encouragement Law. The rate may be further reduced under an applicable tax treaty. However, if such dividend is paid to an Israeli company, it is generally exempt from withholding tax (with certain exceptions).

Interest. Israeli resident companies are taxable on worldwide interest, original discount and linkage differentials income. The tax rate for these types of income is the standard corporate tax rate of 26.5%. Interest, original discount and linkage differentials income are treated as derived from Israeli sources if the payer is located in Israel. In principle, the same taxation rules apply to non-Israeli resident companies on Israeli-source interest, original discount and linkage differentials income, unless a tax treaty provides otherwise.

Nevertheless, an exemption from Israeli tax is available to foreign investors that receive interest income on bonds issued by Israeli companies traded on the Israeli stock exchange.

In addition, interest paid to nonresidents on Israeli governmental bonds that are issued for 13 months or more is exempt.

Israeli holding companies and participation exemption. To qualify for the participation exemption, an Israeli holding company must satisfy various conditions, including the following:

- It must be incorporated in Israel.
- Its business is controlled and managed in Israel only.
- It may not be a public company or a financial institution.
- It must not have been formed in a tax-deferred reorganization.
- For 300 days or more in the year, beginning in the year after incorporation, the holding company must have an investment of at least ILS50 million in the equity of, or as loans to, the investee companies, and at least 75% of the holding company's assets must consist of such equity investments and loans.

In addition, the foreign investee company must satisfy the following conditions:

- It must be resident in a country that entered into a tax treaty with Israel, or it must be resident in a foreign country that had a tax rate for business activity of at least 15% on the date of the holding company's investment (however, it is not required that the investee company pay the 15% tax [for example, it obtains a tax holiday]).
- At least 75% of its income in the relevant tax year is accrued or derived from a business or one-time venture abroad.
- The Israeli holding company must hold an "entitling shareholding" in the investee company for at least 12 consecutive months. An "entitling shareholding" is a shareholding that confers at least 10% of the investee's profits. The entitling shareholding must span a period of at least 12 months that includes the date on which the income is received.

An Israeli holding company is exempt from tax on the following types of income:

- Capital gains derived from the sale of an entitling shareholding in an investee company
- Dividends distributed during the 12-month minimum shareholding period with respect to an entitling shareholding in an investee company
- Interest, dividends and capital gains derived from securities traded on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange
- Interest and indexation amounts received from Israeli financial institutions

In addition, dividends paid by Israeli holding companies to foreign resident shareholders are subject to a reduced rate of dividend withholding tax of 5%.

Foreign tax relief. A credit for foreign taxes is available for federal and state taxes but not municipal taxes. Any excess foreign tax credit may be offset against Israeli tax on non-Israeli-source income from the same type in the following five tax years.

With respect to foreign dividend income, an Israeli company may receive a direct and an underlying tax credit for foreign taxes. The foreign dividend income is grossed up for tax purposes by the amount of the creditable taxes. The following are the alternative forms of the credit:

- Direct foreign tax credit only: a 25% tax is imposed on foreign dividend income, and any dividend withholding tax incurred is creditable in Israel.
- Direct and underlying foreign tax credit: a 25% tax is imposed on foreign dividend income, and a credit is granted for dividend withholding tax and underlying corporate tax paid abroad by 25%-or-greater affiliates and their direct 50%-or-greater subsidiaries. If an underlying foreign tax credit is claimed, any excess foreign tax credit may not be used to offset company tax in future years.

Foreign residents that receive little or no relief for Israeli taxes in their home countries may be granted a reduced Israeli tax rate by the Minister of Finance.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements that are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting

principles and are derived from acceptable accounting records. In principle, expenses are deductible if they are wholly and exclusively incurred in the production of taxable income. Various items may require adjustment for tax purposes, including depreciation, R&D expenses, and vehicle and travel expenses.

Inventories. In general, inventory may be valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost may be determined using one of the following methods:

- Actual
- Average
- First-in, first-out (FIFO)

The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is not allowed.

Provisions. Bad debts are deductible in the year they become irrecoverable. Special rules apply to employee-related provisions, such as severance pay, vacation pay, recreation pay and sick pay.

Depreciation. Depreciation at prescribed rates, based on the type of asset and the number of shifts the asset is used, may be claimed with respect to fixed assets used in the production of taxable income.

Accelerated depreciation may be claimed in certain instances. For example, under the Inflationary Adjustments Regulations (Accelerated Depreciation), for assets first used in Israel between 1 June 1989 and 31 December 2013, industrial enterprises may depreciate equipment using the straight-line method at annual rates ranging from 20% to 40%. Alternatively, they may depreciate equipment using the declining-balance method at rates ranging from 30% to 50%.

The following are some of the standard straight-line rates that apply primarily to non-industrial companies.

Asset	Rate (%)
Mechanical equipment	7 to 10
Electronic equipment	15
Personal computers and peripheral equipment	33
Buildings (depending on quality)	1.5 to 4
Goodwill*	10
Solar energy-producing plant	25

* Subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions.

Groups of companies. Subject to certain conditions, consolidated returns are permissible for an Israeli holding company and its Israeli industrial subsidiaries if the subsidiaries are all engaged in the same line of production. For this purpose, a holding company is a company that has invested at least 80% of its fixed assets in the industrial subsidiaries and controls at least 50% (or two-thirds in certain cases) of various rights in those subsidiaries. For a diversified operation, a holding company may file a consolidated return with the subsidiaries that share the common line of production in which the largest amount has been invested.

Group returns may also be filed by an Israeli industrial company and Israeli industrial subsidiary companies if the subsidiaries are at least two-thirds controlled (in terms of voting power and

appointment of directors) by the industrial company and if the industrial company and the subsidiaries are in the same line of production.

Detailed rules concerning the deferral of capital gains tax apply to certain types of reorganizations, including corporate mergers, divisions and shares-for-assets exchanges. In many cases, an advance ruling is necessary.

Relief for losses. In general, business losses may be offset against income from any source in the same year. Unrelieved business losses may be carried forward for an unlimited number of years to offset business income, capital gains derived from business activities or business-related gains subject to the Land Appreciation Tax (see Section B). According to case law, the offset of losses may be disallowed after a change of ownership and activity of a company, except in certain bona fide circumstances.

Special rules govern the offset of foreign losses incurred by Israeli residents. Passive foreign losses may be offset against current or future foreign passive income (for example, income from dividends, interest, rent or royalties). Passive foreign rental losses arising from depreciation may also be offset against capital gains from the sale of the relevant foreign real property.

Active foreign losses (relating to a business or profession) may be offset against the following:

- Active foreign income and business-related capital gains in the current year.
- Passive foreign income in the current year.
- Active Israeli income in the current year if the taxpayer so elects and if the foreign business is controlled and managed in Israel. However, in the preceding two years and in the following five years, foreign-source income is taxable up to the amount of the foreign loss.
- Active foreign income and business-related capital gains in future years.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), standard rate	18
Wage and profit tax, imposed on financial institutions instead of VAT; this tax is imposed in addition to company tax	17
National insurance contributions on monthly employment income (subject to an upper income limit which fluctuates periodically)	
Employer payments; rates depend on residency of employee	Various
Employee payments; rates depend on residency of employee	Various
Payroll levy on salaries of foreign employees; levy does not apply if monthly salary exceeds twice the average monthly salary	10 to 20
Acquisition tax, imposed on purchasers of real estate rights; maximum rate	0 to 10
Annual municipal taxes on property	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Israeli currency is the new Israel shekel (ILS).

No exchange-control restrictions exist.

Debt-to-equity rules. No thin-capitalization rules are imposed in Israel. However, approved enterprises and approved properties (see Section B) must be at least 30% equity-financed if they received their approval before 1 April 2005.

Transfer pricing. Transactions between related parties should be at arm's length. Detailed transfer-pricing regulations apply. An Israeli taxpayer must report on each international transaction undertaken with a related party and indicate the arm's-length amount for such transaction. Advance rulings may be requested regarding transfer pricing.

Measures to counteract tax planning involving foreign companies. Certain measures are designed to counteract tax planning involving foreign companies.

Foreign professional companies. Israeli residents are taxed on deemed dividends received from foreign professional companies (FPCs) at the standard corporate tax rate; a foreign corporate tax credit is available. In addition, on the actual distribution of dividends by FPCs, Israeli residents are subject to dividend tax. A company is considered to be an FPC if a company meets all of the following conditions:

- It has five or fewer ultimate individual shareholders.
- It is owned 75% or more by Israeli residents.
- Most of its 10%-or-more shareholders conduct a special profession for the company.
- Most of its income or profits are derived from a special profession.

The special professions include engineering, management, technical advice, financial advice, agency, law, medicine and many others.

Controlled foreign corporations. Israeli residents are taxed on deemed dividends received from a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) if they hold 10% or more of the CFC. An amendment to the CFC regime is effective from 1 January 2014. A foreign company (or any other body of persons) is considered to be a CFC if all of the following conditions exist:

- The foreign company primarily derives passive income or profits that are taxed at a rate of 15% or less abroad (20% previously).
- The foreign company's shares are not publicly traded, or less than 30% of its shares or other rights have been issued to the public or listed for trade.
- One of the following requirements is satisfied:
 - Israeli residents own either directly or indirectly more than 50% of the foreign company.
 - An Israeli resident owns over 40% of the foreign company, and together with a relative, owns more than 50% of the company.
 - An Israeli resident has veto rights with respect to material management decisions, including decisions regarding the distribution of dividends or liquidation.

The shareholdings of the CFC are calculated as the higher of the following:

- The shareholdings at the tax year-end
- The shareholdings any day in the tax year plus any day in the following tax year

The deemed dividend is the taxpayer's share of passive undistributed income on the last day of the tax year. Under the 2014 amendment, the possibility of claiming a deemed foreign tax credit is abolished.

Reportable transactions. Certain types of transactions with foreign companies must be reported to the tax authorities.

Withholding taxes on overseas remittances. Israeli banks must withhold tax, generally at a rate of 25%, from most overseas remittances unless the remittances relate to imported goods. An exemption or a reduced withholding rate may be obtained from the Israeli tax authorities in certain circumstances, such as when a treaty applies or when the payments are for services that are rendered entirely abroad. A 30% withholding tax rate applies to dividends paid to recipients holding 10% or more of the payer entity.

Free-trade agreements. Israel has entered into free-trade agreements with Bulgaria, Canada, the European Free Trade Association, the European Union, Mexico, Romania, Turkey and the United States.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table provides Israeli withholding tax rates for payments of dividends, interest and royalties to residents of various countries. Exemptions or conditions may apply, depending on the terms of the particular treaty.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties (a) %
Austria	25	15	10
Belarus	10	5/10 (c)	5/10 (aa)
Belgium	15	15	10
Brazil	10/15 (l)	15 (c)	10/15 (jj)
Bulgaria	10/12.5 (b)	5/10 (c)	12.5 (d)
Canada	15	15	15
China	10	7/10 (e)	7/10 (f)
Croatia	5/10/15 (h)	0/5/10 (c)(ll)	5
Czech Republic	5/15 (g)	10	5
Denmark	0/10 (oo)	0/5 (q)(mm)	0
Estonia	0/5 (oo)	5 (c)	0
Ethiopia	5/10/15 (h)	0/5/10 (c)(ll)	5
Finland	5/10/15 (h)	10 (i)	10
France	5/10/15 (h)	5/10 (i)(j)	10
Georgia	0/5 (oo)	0/5 (q)(mm)	0
Germany	25	15	5
Greece	25 (k)	10	10
Hungary	5/15 (g)	0	0
India	10	10	10
Ireland	10	5/10 (j)	10
Italy	10/15 (l)	10	10
Jamaica	15/22.5 (m)	15	10
Japan	5/15 (n)	10	10

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties (a) %
Korea (South)	5/10/15 (h)	7.5/10 (c)	2/5 (o)
Latvia	5/10/15 (h)	5/10 (c)	5
Lithuania	5/10/15 (h)	0/10 (q)(ll)	5/10 (u)
Luxembourg	5/10/15 (h)	5/10 (c)	5
Malta (vv)	0/15 (uu)	0/5 (q)(ss)	0
Mexico	5/10 (p)	10 (q)	10
Moldova	5/10 (kk)	0/5 (q)(mm)	5
Netherlands	5/10/15 (h)	10/15 (r)	5
Norway	25	25	10
Panama (pp)	5/15/20 (qq)	0/15 (rr)	15
Philippines	10/15 (s)	10	10/15 (t)
Poland	5/10 (g)	5	5/10 (u)
Portugal	5/10/15 (h)	10 (q)	10
Romania	15	5/10 (v)	10
Russian Federation	10	10 (q)	10
Singapore	5/10 (g)	7 (c)	5 (x)
Slovak Republic	5/10 (g)	2/5/10 (y)	5
Slovenia	5/10/15 (h)	0/5 (q)(mm)	5
South Africa	25	25	0
Spain	10	5 (z)	5/7 (aa)
Sweden	0 (w)	25	0
Switzerland	5/10/15 (h)	5/10 (c)	5
Taiwan	10	7/10 (c)	10
Thailand	10/15 (bb)	10/15 (cc)	5/15 (dd)
Turkey	10	10 (ee)	10
Ukraine	5/10/15 (h)	5/10 (c)	10
United Kingdom	15	15	0
United States	12.5/15/25 (ff)	10/17.5 (gg)	10/15 (hh)
Uzbekistan	10	10	5/10 (ii)
Vietnam	10	10 (q)	5/7.5/15 (u)
Non-treaty countries (nn)	25	26.5 (tt)	26.5 (tt)

- (a) Different rates may apply to cultural royalties.
- (b) The 10% rate applies to dividends that are paid out of profits taxed at a reduced company tax rate. For other dividends, the withholding tax rate may not exceed one-half the non-treaty withholding tax rate; because the non-treaty withholding tax rate for dividends is currently 25%, the treaty withholding tax rate is 12.5%.
- (c) Interest on certain government loans is exempt. The rate of 5% (Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Ethiopia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Ukraine), 7% (Taiwan) or 7.5% (Korea) applies to interest on loans from banks or financial institutions. The 10% rate (Brazil, 15%; Estonia, 5%; and Singapore, 7%) applies to other interest payments.
- (d) The withholding tax rate may not exceed one-half the non-treaty withholding tax rate; because the non-treaty withholding tax rate is currently 26.5%, the treaty withholding tax rate is 13.25%.
- (e) The 7% rate applies to interest paid to banks or financial institutions.
- (f) Under a protocol to the treaty, the 7% rate is the effective withholding rate for amounts paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (g) The 5% rate applies if the recipient holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer (Hungary, Singapore and Slovak Republic) or at least 15% of the capital of the payer (Poland), or if the recipient is a company that holds at least 15% of the capital of the payer (Czech Republic).
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the dividends are paid out of profits that were subject to the regular company tax rate (currently, 26.5%) and if they are paid to a corporation holding at least 10% (Ethiopia, Finland, France, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Switzerland) or 25% (Croatia, Netherlands, Portugal and Ukraine) of the payer's capital. The 10% rate applies to dividends paid to such a corporation (under the Ukraine treaty, a corporation holding at least 10%) out of profits that were taxed at a reduced rate of company tax. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (i) Alternatively, an interest recipient may elect to pay regular tax (currently, the company tax rate is 26.5%) on the lending profit margin.
- (j) The 5% rate applies to interest on a bank loan as well as to interest in connection with sales on credit of merchandise between enterprises or sales of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (k) Dividends are subject to tax at the rate provided under domestic law, which is currently 25% in Israel.
- (l) The 10% rate applies if the recipient holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (m) The 15% rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer.
- (n) The 5% rate applies to corporate recipients that beneficially own at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer during the six months before the end of the accounting period for which the distribution is made.
- (o) The 2% rate applies to royalties for use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (p) The 5% rate applies if the recipient holds at least 10% of the payer and if the payer is not an Israeli resident company that paid the dividends out of profits that were taxed at a reduced tax rate. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (q) Interest on certain government loans is exempt.
- (r) The 10% rate applies to a Dutch bank or financial institution.
- (s) The 10% rate applies if the recipient holds at least 10% of the capital of the payer.
- (t) The 15% rate applies unless a lesser rate may be imposed by the Philippines on royalties derived by a resident of a third country in similar circumstances. The Philippines-Germany treaty specifies a 10% withholding tax rate on industrial and commercial royalties. Consequently, a 10% rate might apply to these royalties under the Israel-Philippines treaty.
- (u) The 5% rate applies to royalties for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 7.5% rate (Vietnam) applies to technical fees.
- (v) The 5% rate applies to interest on bank loans as well as to interest in connection with sales on credit of merchandise between enterprises or sales of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. Interest on certain government loans is exempt.
- (w) Under a disputed interpretation of the treaty, a 15% rate may apply to dividends paid out of the profits of an approved enterprise or property.
- (x) The tax rate on the royalties in the recipient's country is limited to 20%.
- (y) The 2% rate applies to interest paid on certain government loans. The 5% rate applies to interest received by financial institutions that grant loans in the course of its usual business activities. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (z) This rate applies to interest in connection with sales on credit of merchandise between enterprises and sales of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, and to interest on loans granted by financial institutions.
- (aa) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment (and road transport vehicles under the Belarus treaty), or for copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works. The rate for other royalties is 10% (Belarus) or 7% (Spain).
- (bb) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is an Israeli resident or if the recipient is a Thai resident holding at least 15% of the capital of the payer.
- (cc) The 10% rate applies to interest paid to banks or financial institutions, including insurance companies.
- (dd) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of literary, artistic or scientific works, excluding radio or television broadcasting works.
- (ee) Interest on certain government loans is exempt. The 10% rate applies to all other interest payments.
- (ff) The 12.5% rate applies to dividends paid by a company that does not have an approved enterprise or approved property in Israel to US corporations that own at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer, subject to certain conditions. The 15% rate applies to dividends paid out of the profits of an approved enterprise or property. The 25% rate applies to other dividends.
- (gg) The 10% rate applies to interest on a loan from a bank, savings institution, insurance company or similar company. The 17.5% rate applies to other interest. Alternatively, an interest recipient may elect to pay regular tax (the company tax rate is currently 26.5%) on the lending profit margin.
- (hh) The 10% rate applies to copyright and film royalties. The 15% rate applies to industrial and other royalties.
- (ii) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of literary, artistic or scientific works, excluding cinematographic films. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (jj) The 15% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, trademarks. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.

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- (kk) The 5% rate applies if the dividends are paid to a corporation holding at least 25% of the payer's capital. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
 - (ll) The 0% rate applies to interest with respect to sales on credit of merchandise or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. Under the Lithuania treaty, such credit must not exceed six months and related parties are excluded.
 - (mm) The 0% rate applies to interest with respect to a loan, debt-claim or credit guaranteed or insured by an institution for insurance or financing of international trade transactions that is wholly owned by the other contracting state (Denmark, Georgia and Moldova) or acts on behalf of the other contracting state (Slovenia), and with respect to interest paid on traded corporate bonds (Denmark and Georgia). The 5% rate applies to other interest.
 - (nn) See Sections A and B. A 20% withholding tax rate applies to dividends and other payments to recipients who hold under 10% of the payer entity.
 - (oo) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer for a consecutive period of at least 12 months.
 - (pp) This treaty has been signed, but it has not yet been ratified.
 - (qq) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to pension schemes. The 20% rate applies to distributions from a real estate investment company if the beneficial owner holds less than 10% of the capital of the company. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
 - (rr) The 0% rate applies to interest on certain government loans, interest paid to pension schemes and interest on certain corporate bonds traded on a stock exchange. The 15% rate applies to other interest.
 - (ss) The 0% rate applies to interest derived from corporate bonds listed for trading.
 - (tt) This is the regular company tax rate for profits and real capital gains effective from 1 January 2014.
 - (uu) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership or a real estate investment company) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to dividends in all other cases. Distributions made by a real estate investment company that is a resident of Israel to a resident of Malta may be taxed in Malta. Such distributions may also be taxed in Israel according to the laws of Israel. However, if the beneficial owner of these distributions is a resident of Malta holding directly less than 10% of the capital of the distributing company, the tax charged in Israel may not exceed a rate of 15% of the gross distribution.
 - (vv) This treaty is effective from 1 January 2014.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	27.5 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	1.375/27.5 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	27.5 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0/1.375/20 (c)(d)
Interest	0/12.5/20 (e)(f)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0/22.5/30 (f)(g)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (h)

- (a) The corporate income tax (*imposta sul reddito delle società*, or IRES) rate is 27.5%. A 6.5% surcharge (increasing the total tax rate to 34%) is imposed on oil, gas and energy companies with revenues exceeding EUR3 million and taxable income exceeding EUR300,000, with reference to the preceding year (for 2011 to 2013, the surcharge was 10.5%, increasing the total tax rate to 38%). For 2013, an 8.5% surcharge (increasing the total tax rate to 36%) was imposed on banks, insurance companies and financial companies. A regional tax on productive activities (*imposta regionale sulle attività produttive*, or IRAP) is imposed on the net value of production. For further details regarding IRAP, see Section B.
- (b) For details concerning capital gains taxation, see Section B.
- (c) Withholding tax is not imposed on dividends paid to resident companies. The 20% rate applies to dividends paid to resident individuals with non-substantial participations (for information on substantial and non-substantial participations, see the discussion of capital gains taxation in Section B). The 20% rate applies to dividends paid to nonresidents. Nonresidents may be able to obtain a refund of the withholding tax equal to the amount of foreign tax paid on the dividends. However, the maximum refund is 1/4 of the withholding tax paid. Tax treaties may provide for a lower tax rate. Effective from 1 January 2008, a 1.375% rate applies under certain circumstances (see Section B). If either the treaty or the 1.375% rate applies, the 1/4 tax refund cannot be claimed.
- (d) Under the European Union (EU) Parent-Subsidiary Directive, dividends distributed by an Italian subsidiary to an EU parent company are exempt from withholding tax, if among other conditions, the recipient holds 10% or more of the shares of the subsidiary for at least one year. See Section B.
- (e) The 0% rate applies to interest derived by nonresidents on the white list (see Section B) from treasury bonds, bonds issued by banks and “listed” companies, “listed” bonds issued by “non-listed” companies, nonbank current accounts and certain cash pooling arrangements. The term “listed” refers to a listing on the Italian exchange or on an official exchange or a multilateral system for exchange of an EU or European Economic Area (EEA) country. Such exchanges are also included in the Italian white list. The 20% rate applies to interest derived by residents and nonresidents from corporate bonds and similar instruments and from loans, in general. The 20% rate also applies as a final tax to interest paid to residents on bank accounts and deposit certificates. The rate applicable to interest paid on treasury bonds issued by the Italian government and by white-list countries is reduced to 12.5%. For resident individuals carrying on business activities in Italy and resident companies, interest withholding taxes are advance payments of tax. In all other cases, the withholding taxes are final taxes. Under the 2008 Budget Law, the blacklist (see Section B) and the above-mentioned white list will be replaced by a new white list (the primary criterion for inclusion on the new white list will be the effective exchange of information with the Italian tax authorities).

- (f) No withholding tax is imposed on interest and royalties paid between associated companies of different EU member states if certain conditions are met. For details, see Section B.
- (g) The withholding tax rate of 30% applies to royalties paid to nonresidents. However, in certain circumstances, the tax applies to 75% of the gross amount, resulting in an effective tax rate of 22.5%. These rates may be reduced under tax treaties.
- (h) Loss carryforwards are allowed for corporate income tax purposes only. Losses incurred in the first three tax years of an activity may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses incurred in the following years can be carried forward indefinitely and deducted up to a maximum amount of 80% of taxable income. Anti-abuse rules may limit loss carryforwards.

B. Taxes on corporate income and capital gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to corporate income tax (*imposta sul reddito delle società*, or IRES) on their worldwide income. A resident company is a company that has any of the following located in Italy for the majority of the tax year:

- Its registered office
- Its administrative office (like a “place of effective management” concept)
- Its principal activity

Unless they are able to prove the contrary, foreign entities controlling an Italian company are deemed to be resident for tax purposes in Italy if either of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The foreign entity is directly or indirectly controlled by Italian resident entities or individuals.
- The majority of members of the board of directors managing the foreign entity are resident in Italy.

Nonresident companies are subject to IRES on their Italian-source income only.

Rate of corporate tax. The IRES rate is 27.5%. A 6.5% surcharge (increasing the total tax rate to 34%) is imposed on oil, gas and energy companies that, in the preceding fiscal year, had revenues exceeding EUR3 million and taxable income exceeding EUR300,000 (from 2011 to 2013, the surcharge was 10.5%, increasing the total tax rate to 38%). A different surcharge of 8.5% (increasing the total tax rate to 36%) was imposed on banks, insurance companies and financial companies for 2013.

Local income tax. Resident and nonresident companies are subject to a regional tax on productive activities (*imposta regionale sulle attività produttive*, or IRAP) on their Italian-source income. For manufacturing companies, IRAP is imposed at a “basic” rate of 3.9% on the “net value of production.” However, different rates apply to the following:

- Corporations and entities granted concession rights other than those running highways and tunnels: 4.2%
- Banks and other financial entities: 4.65%
- Insurance companies: 5.9%
- Public entities performing commercial activities: 8.5%

In addition, each of the 20 Italian regions may increase or decrease the rate of IRAP by a maximum of 0.9176 percentage point, and companies generating income in more than one region are required to allocate their tax base for IRAP purposes among the various regions in the IRAP tax return.

The IRAP tax base is the “net value of production,” which is calculated by subtracting the cost of production from the value of production. However, certain deductions are not allowed for IRAP purposes, such as the following:

- Certain extraordinary costs (but certain extraordinary income is not taxable).
- Bad debt losses.
- Labor costs (excluding certain compulsory social contributions and a fixed amount of the wages, in application of the so-called Cuneo Fiscale).
- Interest expenses (but interest income is not taxable). However, banks, insurance companies and financial holding companies can deduct 96% of interest expenses and are taxed on 100% of interest income.

In addition, special rules for the calculation of the tax base for IRAP purposes apply to banking institutions, insurance companies, public entities and non-commercial entities.

Capital gains

Resident companies and nonresident companies with a permanent establishment in Italy. In general, capital gains derived by resident companies or nonresident companies with a permanent establishment (PE) in Italy are subject to IRES and IRAP (gains derived from sales of participations and extraordinary capital gains derived from transfers of going concerns are excluded from the tax base for IRAP purposes). Capital gains on investments that have been recorded in the last three financial statements as fixed assets may be taxed over a maximum period of five years.

Italian corporate taxpayers (that is, companies and branches) may benefit from a 95% participation exemption regime (that is, only 5% is taxable) for capital gains derived from disposals of Italian or foreign shareholdings that satisfy all of the following conditions:

- The shareholding is classified in the first financial statements closed during the holding period as a long-term financial investment.
- The Italian parent company holds the shareholding for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months before the disposal.
- The subsidiary actually carries on a business activity (real estate companies are assumed not to be carrying on a business activity; therefore, they can satisfy this requirement only under certain limited circumstances).
- The subsidiary is not resident in a tax haven (a jurisdiction on the blacklist). The 2008 Budget Law contains a measure that replaces the existing blacklist system with a white list to be contained in a ministerial decree. The primary criterion for inclusion on the white list will be the effective exchange of information with the Italian tax authorities. At the time of writing, this decree had not yet been issued. Accordingly, the previous blacklist is still in force.

Beginning with the third financial year (three full book years) before the year of the disposal, the last two conditions described above must be satisfied uninterruptedly.

If the conditions described above are not satisfied, capital gains on the sale of shares are fully included in the calculation of the tax base for IRES purposes.

In principle, capital losses on shares are deductible, even though capital losses on participations that would benefit from the 95% participation exemption are 100% nondeductible. However, losses from sales of participations not qualifying for the participation exemption are nondeductible up to the amount equal to the exempt portion of the dividends received on such participations during the 36 months preceding the sale.

Nonresident companies without a permanent establishment in Italy. Most tax treaties prevent Italy from levying taxation on nonresidents deriving capital gains from the sale of Italian participations.

If no treaty protection is available, capital gains derived from sales of a substantial participation in Italian companies and partnerships are subject to tax in Italy, but 50.28% of such gains is exempt. As a result, 49.72% of the gain is taxable at the corporate income tax rate of 27.5%, and the effective tax rate is 13.67%. A “substantial participation” in a company listed on a stock exchange requires more than 2% of the voting rights at ordinary shareholders’ meetings or 5% of the company’s capital. For an unlisted company, these percentages are increased to 20% and 25%, respectively.

Capital gains on “non-substantial participations” are subject to a substitute tax of 20%. However, certain exemptions to the 20% rate may apply under domestic law, such as for the following:

- A nonresident (including a person from a tax haven) selling listed shares
- Nonresident shareholders resident in white-list jurisdictions

Administration. Income tax returns must be filed by the end of the ninth month following the end of the company’s fiscal year. Companies must make advance payments of their corporate and local tax liability equal to a specified percentage of the tax paid for the preceding year. The following are the amounts of the advance payments for the fiscal year including 31 December 2013 and the fiscal year including 31 December 2014:

- For the fiscal year including 31 December 2013, the advance payment for corporate income tax (and local tax) purposes is 102.5% of the corporate income tax (and local tax) due for the preceding fiscal year. For banks, insurance companies and financial companies this percentage is equal to 130% of the corporate income tax (and local tax) due for the preceding fiscal year.
- For the fiscal year including 31 December 2014, the advance payment for corporate income tax (and local tax) purposes for all companies is 101.5% of the corporate income tax (and local tax) due for the preceding fiscal year.

Tax rulings. Several tax ruling procedures are available in Italy.

Taxpayers may request in advance ordinary tax rulings to clarify the application of tax measures to transactions if objective uncertainty exists regarding the tax law. The request for an ordinary tax ruling must include the identification data for the taxpayer, a description of the transaction and a list of applicable measures, circulars and court decisions.

Specific tax rulings are available with respect to a limited range of operations that could result in tax avoidance, including the following:

- Corporate reorganizations
- Transactions subject to fictitious interposition legislation (legislation under which the tax authorities may attribute income to the beneficial owner)
- Deduction of advertisement and entertainment expenses
- Transfers of tax credits and excess taxes
- Tax-haven transactions
- International group companies
- Tax restrictions on non-operating companies (see Section C)
- Controlled foreign companies (CFCs; see Section E)

In the event of litigation, the burden of proof is on the party that did not comply with the opinion. In practice, specific rulings are not binding on the tax authorities but they shift the burden of proof to them.

An international ruling scheme specifically deals with transfer pricing and cross-border interest, dividends, and royalties. An international ruling is binding for the fiscal year in which the ruling is entered into and for the following two fiscal years, unless material changes in legal or economic circumstances arise.

Dividends. Dividends distributed by companies to Italian entities subject to corporate income tax (companies and branches) are 95% excluded from corporate taxation regardless of the source (domestic or foreign) of such dividends and are taxable on a cash basis.

Italian parent companies are taxed on 100% of the dividends received from a subsidiary resident in a blacklist (tax-haven) jurisdiction, unless it obtains a ruling to the contrary from the Italian tax authorities. In addition, Italian parent companies receiving dividends from an intermediate holding company resident in a jurisdiction not on the blacklist are fully taxable on the dividends to the extent that these dividends derive from indirect subsidiaries resident in blacklist jurisdictions.

A 20% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid from Italian companies to nonresident companies without a PE in Italy (double tax treaties may provide for lower rates). Nonresidents may obtain a refund of dividend withholding tax equal to the amount of foreign tax paid on the dividends, but the maximum refund is 1/4 of the withholding tax paid. Dividends paid by Italian entities (out of profits accrued in the fiscal year following the one in progress on 31 December 2007 and in subsequent fiscal years) to entities established in an EU member state or in an EEA country included in the white list are subject to a reduced withholding tax rate of 1.375%. If the 1.375% rate applies, the 1/4 tax refund cannot be claimed.

Companies from EU member states that receive dividends from Italian companies may be exempted from the dividend withholding tax or obtain a refund of the tax paid if they hold at least 10% of the shares of the payer for at least one year. The one-year holding period requirement must be satisfied as of the date of the distribution.

For nonresident companies with PEs in Italy, the treatment of dividends is based on the principle of "PE attraction." Under this principle, dividends are deemed to flow through the Italian PE for tax purposes (unless a treaty provides otherwise), and no withholding tax applies.

Withholding taxes on interest and royalties. Under Italian domestic law, a 20% withholding tax is imposed on loan interest paid to nonresidents. Lower rates may apply under double tax treaties.

A 30% withholding tax applies to royalties and certain fees paid to nonresidents. In certain circumstances, the tax applies to 75% of the gross amount, resulting in an effective tax rate of 22.5%. Lower rates may apply under double tax treaties.

As a result of the implementation of EU Directive 2003/49/EC, interest payments and qualifying royalties paid between “associated companies” of different EU member states are exempt from withholding tax. A company is an “associated company” of a second company if any of the following circumstances exist:

- The first company has a direct minimum holding of 25% of the voting rights of the second company.
- The second company has a direct minimum holding of 25% of the voting rights of the first company.
- A third company has a direct minimum holding of 25% of the voting rights of both the first company and the second company.

Under the EU directive, the shareholding must be held for an uninterrupted period of at least one year. If the one-year requirement is not satisfied as of the date of payment of the interest or royalties, the withholding agent must withhold taxes on interest or royalties. However, if the requirement is subsequently satisfied, the recipient of the payment may request a refund from the tax authorities.

To qualify for the withholding tax exemption, the following additional conditions must be satisfied:

- The recipient must be a company from another EU member state that is established as one of the legal forms listed in Annex B of the law.
- The company must be subject to corporate tax without being exempt or subject to a tax that is identical or similar.
- The recipient must be the beneficial owner of the payment.

Domestic withholding taxes on interest and royalties may be reduced or eliminated under tax treaties.

An exemption also applies to interest derived by nonresidents on the white list (see *Capital gains*) from treasury bonds, bonds issued by banks and “listed” companies, nonbank current accounts and certain cash pooling arrangements. The term “listed” refers to a listing on the Italian exchange, or on an official exchange of an EU or EEA country. Such exchanges are also included in the Italian white list.

Tax on financial transactions. A domestic tax on financial transactions (so-called “Tobin Tax”) is imposed on certain financial transactions regardless of where the transactions are executed and the nationalities of the parties. The tax is imposed on the following types of transfers:

- Transfers of shares and participating financial instruments issued by Italian resident entities (including the conversions of bonds into shares but excluding the conversion of bonds into newly issued shares in the case of the exercise of options of existing shareholders)
- Transfers of other instruments representing the above shares and participating financial instruments

- Derivatives transactions that have as a main underlying asset the above shares or participating financial instruments
- Transactions in “derivative financial instruments” in shares and participating financial instruments or in such instruments whose value depends mostly on the value of one or more of the above financial instruments
- Transactions in any other securities that allow the purchase or sale of the above shares and participating financial instruments or transactions that allow for cash regulations based on the shares

The tax on financial transactions also applies to high-frequency trading transactions executed on Italian financial markets if conditions listed in the Ministerial Decree issued on 21 February 2013 are met. Specific exemptions and exclusions are also provided by this decree (for example, the tax does not apply to new issues of shares or on intercompany transactions).

The tax is levied at different rates, depending on the type of transaction and relevant market. The following are the rates:

- Transactions in shares and participating financial instruments are subject to a 0.1% tax if executed on a regulated market or a multilateral trading facility established in an EU member state or in an EEA member state allowing an adequate exchange of information with Italy. The rate is 0.2% in all other cases.
- Transactions in derivatives and other financial instruments relating to shares and participating financial instruments are subject to a fixed tax ranging from EUR0.01875 to EUR200, depending on the type of instrument and the value of the agreements. If derivative contracts are executed on a regulated market or multilateral trade facility, the tax is reduced to 20% of these fixed amounts.
- High-frequency trading transactions are subject to a 0.02% tax on the counter-value of orders automatically generated (including revocations or changes to original orders). The tax is applied in addition to the tax on financial transactions due on transfers of shares and participating financial instruments as well as on transactions in the relevant derivative instruments.

The tax on financial transactions on share transactions is due from the transferee only, while the tax applicable to transactions in derivatives is due from each party to the transaction.

The tax payment must be made in accordance with the following rules:

- By the 16th day of the month following the month in which the transfer of the ownership occurred (if effected through the Centralized Management Company [Società di Gestione Accentrata], by the 16th day of the second month following the transaction date) for the following:
 - Shares and participating financial instruments issued by Italian resident entities
 - Instruments representing such shares and participating financial instruments
- By the 16th day of the month following the month in which the contract is concluded (if effected through the Centralized Management Company, by the 16th day of the second month following the transactions date) for the following:
 - Derivatives that have as a main underlying asset the above shares or participating financial instruments

- “Derivative financial instruments” in shares and participating financial instruments
 - Instruments whose value depends mostly on the value of one or more of the above financial instruments
 - Other securities that allow the purchase and sale of the above shares and participating financial instruments or that allow for cash regulations (settlements) based on such financial instruments
- By the 16th day of the month following the month in which the annulment or amending order is sent for the high-frequency trading transactions executed on Italian financial markets

Exit tax. The transfer of tax residence abroad qualifies as a taxable event in Italy. As a result, any unrealized capital gains must be computed on the basis of the fair market value principle and taxed immediately. The transfer of tax residence is not considered a taxable event only to the extent that the assets related to the Italian business are attributed to an Italian permanent establishment of the migrating company.

Under recently adopted rules, as an alternative to an immediate levy, Italian companies shifting their tax residence to other EU or EEA white-list countries may elect either to defer exit taxation to the moment of actual realization or to pay the tax due in 10 annual installments.

If taxation is deferred to the moment of actual realization, periodical information filings by the migrated company with the Italian tax authorities are required so that the tax authorities are in a position to monitor the events related to the migrated assets. The installment election exempts a taxpayer from any filing obligations but triggers interest payments. Both elections require the submission of proportioned guarantees. The following must also be considered:

- The moment of actual realization of the gains related to the migrated assets must be identified in accordance with ordinary Italian tax principles.
- Mergers and other reorganizations should not interrupt the tax deferral as long as the migrated company remains a resident of a country described above and the migrated assets are not transferred to a resident of a country other than a country described above.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit may be claimed for foreign-source income. The amount of the foreign tax credit cannot exceed that part of the corporate income tax, computed at the standard rate, that is attributable to the foreign-source income. Accordingly, the foreign tax credit may be claimed up to the amount that results from prorating the total tax due by the proportion of foreign-source income over total income.

If income is received from more than one foreign country, the above limitation on the foreign tax credit is applied for each country (per-country limitation). Excess foreign tax credits may be carried forward or back for eight years.

For corporate groups that elect the worldwide tax consolidation (see Section C), an Italian parent company may consolidate profits and losses of its foreign subsidiaries joining the tax group and compute a single group tax liability. Such group tax liability may

be offset by a direct foreign tax credit granted to the resident parent company with respect to taxes paid abroad by foreign subsidiaries that are members of the tax group.

C. Determination of business income

General. To determine taxable income, profits disclosed in the financial statements are adjusted for exempt profits, nondeductible expenses, special deductions and losses carried forward. Exempt profits include interest on government bonds issued on or before 30 September 1986 and income subject to Italian withholding tax at source as a final tax.

The following general principles govern the deduction of expenses:

- Expenses are deductible if and to the extent to which they relate to activities or assets that produce revenue or other receipts that are included in income.
- Expenses are deductible in the fiscal year to which they relate (accrual basis rule). Exceptions are provided for specific items, such as compensation due to directors, which is deductible in the fiscal year in which it is paid.

Companies may not deduct expenses incurred in transactions with enterprises and consultants resident in non-EU blacklist countries. However, this limitation does not apply if it is established that either of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The foreign enterprise is effectively involved in an actual business activity in the country or territory in which it is located.
- The relevant transactions had a real business purpose and actually took place.

The Ministry of Finance issued a decree dated 23 January 2002, which identifies the countries on the blacklist.

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or market value for both fiscal and accounting purposes. For determination of "cost," companies may select one of the various methods of inventory valuation specifically provided in the law, such as first-in, first-out (FIFO); last-in, first-out (LIFO); or average cost.

Banks and other financial entities can deduct only 96% of interest expenses for both IRES and IRAP purposes.

Depreciation and amortization allowances. Depreciation at rates not exceeding those prescribed by the Ministry of Finance is calculated on the purchase price or cost of manufacturing. Incidental costs, such as customs duties and transport and installation expenses, are included in the depreciable base. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method. Rates for plant and machinery vary between 3% and 15%.

In general, buildings may be depreciated using a 3% annual rate. Land may not be depreciated. If a building has not been purchased separately from the underlying land, for tax purposes, the gross value must be divided between the non-depreciable land component and the depreciable building component. The land component may not be less than 20% of the gross value (increased to 30% for industrial buildings). As a result, the effective depreciation rate for buildings is 2.4% (2.1% for industrial buildings).

Purchased goodwill may be amortized over a period of 18 years. Know-how, copyrights and patents may be amortized in accordance with financial statements, but over at least two fiscal years. The amortization period for trademarks is 18 years.

Research expenses and advertising expenses may be either entirely deducted in the year incurred or written off in equal installments in that year and in the four subsequent years, at the company's option.

Amortization allowances of other rights may be claimed with reference to the utilization period provided by the agreement.

Provisions. The Italian tax law provides a limited number of provisions.

Bad and doubtful debts. A general provision of 0.5% of total trade receivables at the year-end may be made each year until the total doubtful debt provision reaches 5%. Bad debts actually incurred are deductible to the extent they are not covered by the accumulated reserve. In this regard, losses on bad debts are deductible for corporate income tax purposes only if they derive from "certain and precise" elements and if the debtor has been subject to bankruptcy procedure or has finalized a debt restructuring plan in accordance with Italian bankruptcy law. "Certain and precise elements" are deemed to exist if one of the following conditions is met:

- The bad debt is not more than EUR2,500 (or EUR5,000 in the case of companies having a turnover not less than EUR100 million) and has been unpaid for at least six months.
- The right to collect the credit has expired. Under Article 2946 of the Italian Civil Law, the ordinary right to collect a credit expires after 10 years.
- The credit has been deleted from the financial statements in application of the relevant accounting rules.

The 2014 Budget Law introduced significant amendments for banks and insurance companies. Under these amendments, bad debts write-downs are deductible over a five-year period for both corporate income tax and local tax purposes, while bad debt losses arising from the transfer of receivables are immediately deductible for corporate income tax purposes. This new rule is effective from the 2013 fiscal year and replaces the previous rule under which banks and insurance companies could deduct on a straight-line basis over 18 years the write-down of receivables exceeding 0.3% of total loan receivables.

Redundancy and retirement payments. Provisions for redundancy and retirement payments are deductible in amounts stated by civil law and relevant collective agreements.

Limitations on interest deductions. For companies other than banks and other financial entities, the deductibility of net interest expenses is determined in accordance with an Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) test. Under this test, net interest expenses (that is, interest expenses exceeding interest income) are deductible only up to 30% of EBITDA and the excess can be carried forward indefinitely and used in the fiscal years in which 30% of EBITDA is higher than the net interest expense for the year. In addition, spare EBITDA capacity, which arises if the net interest expenses are less than

30% of EBITDA, is available for carryforward. For tax consolidations, excess interest expenses of a group company may be offset with spare EBITDA capacity of another group company. For this purpose only, the EBITDA capacity of foreign subsidiaries can also be taken into account.

Banks and other financial entities can deduct only 96% of interest expenses for both IRES and IRAP purposes.

Foreign-exchange losses. Gains and losses resulting from the mark-to-market of foreign currency-denominated debts, credits and securities are not relevant. An exception is provided for those hedged against exchange risk if the hedging is correspondingly marked-to-market at the exchange rate at the end of the fiscal year.

Relief for losses. For corporate income tax purposes only, losses may be carried forward with no time limit and deducted from income of the following periods for a total amount equal to 80% of taxable income (or a lower value if the tax-loss amount does not reach 80% of the amount of taxable income for the fiscal year).

Losses incurred in the first three years of an activity may also be carried forward for an unlimited number of tax periods, and the limit of 80% of taxable income does not apply. The three-year time limit is computed from the company's date of incorporation. In addition, to qualify for an unlimited loss carryforward, such losses must derive from a new activity; that is, companies within the same group may not have previously carried out the activity.

Restrictions on tax losses carried forward apply if ownership of the company is transferred and if the company changes its activity.

The company resulting from or surviving after a merger may carry forward unrelieved losses of the merged companies to offset its own profits. In general, tax losses carried forward may not exceed the lower of the net equity at the close of the last fiscal year (or the net equity shown on the statement of net worth prepared for the merger of each company involved in the merger). This limitation is applied on a company-by-company basis. Contributions to capital made in the 24 months preceding the date of the net worth statement are disregarded. Special rules further limit the amount of the losses that can be carried forward. Additional measures combat abuses resulting from the use of losses with respect to mergers, demergers and the transparency regime (see *Consortium relief*).

Notional interest deduction. The Italian notional interest deduction (allowance for corporate equity, or ACE) grants Italian enterprises (including Italian branches of foreign businesses) a deduction from taxable income corresponding to an assumed "notional return" on qualifying equity increases contributed after the 2010 fiscal year. In particular, Italian resident companies are permitted to deduct from their net taxable income (that is, after applying any tax loss carryforward) an amount corresponding to a notional return on the increase in equity as compared to the equity as of the end of the 2010 fiscal year (New Equity). For Italian PEs of non-resident companies, the benefit is computed on the increase in the relevant endowment fund (for a PE, the endowment fund is equivalent to the share capital).

The New Equity is the result of an algebraic sum of positive and negative equity adjustments occurring after 2010. The following are positive adjustments:

- Contributions in cash
- Non-distribution of profits (the reserves that are not available are not qualified for equity increases)
- The waiver of credits by shareholders and the offset of credits by shareholders (credits are receivables that the shareholders have in favor of the company)

The following are negative adjustments:

- Assignments to shareholders.
- For adopters of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), an equity reduction subsequent to a buy-back of own shares is considered up to the limit of any profits set aside as an available reserve.

Statutory losses do not qualify as negative equity adjustments for ACE purposes because they do not represent a voluntary act of assignment to the shareholders. However, the value of the New Equity on which the ACE deduction must be computed cannot be higher than the net equity of the entity at the end of each fiscal year (which is affected by the statutory losses).

For 2011, 2012 and 2013, the deduction of the notional return was calculated at a rate of 3% while for 2014, 2015 and 2016, the rate of the notional return is fixed at 4%, 4.5% and 4.75% respectively. For subsequent years the Ministry of Finance will determine the percentage annually on the basis of the average return on Italian public debt securities.

The positive effect of an equity increase in a given year will permanently qualify as New Equity in subsequent years (in principle, securing a permanent ACE deduction). This also applies to any reduction resulting from a negative adjustment.

Anti-avoidance rule. The net equity increase described above is reduced by the amount of cash contributions in favor of controlled companies or companies subject to the common control of the parent company. The remaining net equity increase (if any) is not relevant up to the sum of the following:

- The consideration for the purchase of shares or increase of shares in controlled companies and companies subject to the common control of the parent company
- The consideration for the purchase of going concerns in controlled companies and companies subject to the common control of the parent company
- Cash contributions received from nonresident entities if these entities are controlled by resident entities
- Cash contributions received by blacklist entities
- Increase of intercompany financial loans

Non-operating companies. Italian resident companies and PEs of nonresident companies are deemed to be “non-operating companies” if the total of their average non-extraordinary revenues (proceeds from the ordinary activities of a company as shown on its financial statements) and increases in inventory are less than the sum of the average of the following during the preceding three years:

- 2% of the book value of the company's financial assets
- 6% of the book value of the company's real estate assets
- 15% of the book value of the company's other long-term assets

The following companies are also deemed to be non-operating companies:

- Companies that incurred tax losses for three consecutive fiscal years
- Companies that incurred tax losses for two consecutive fiscal years and in the third fiscal year generated income in an amount lower than the minimum resulting from the application of the percentages described in the next paragraph

If the company qualifies as a non-operating company, its taxable income cannot be lower than the sum of the following items (minimum income):

- 1.5% of the book value of the company's financial assets for the year
- 4.75% of the book value of the company's real estate assets for the year
- 12% of the book value of the company's other assets for the year

Non-operating companies may not generate tax losses. Previous tax losses (that is, those incurred when the company was operating) cannot be offset against the minimum income. In the (unlikely) event that the taxable income exceeds the minimum, only 80% of the amount exceeding the minimum can be offset.

The income of non-operating companies is subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 38% (rather than the ordinary 27.5% rate). IRAP (see Section B) also applies.

Non-operating companies that are in a value-added tax (VAT) credit position may no longer take the following actions:

- They may not claim such VAT for a refund.
- They may not use the VAT to offset other tax payments due.
- They may not surrender the VAT to other group companies.
- They may not carry forward the VAT.

Companies can be exempted from the above-mentioned regime, for both income tax and VAT purposes, if they prove to the tax authorities that they were not able to reach the minimum income requirements because of extraordinary circumstances (an advance ruling must be obtained for such a determination). Certain companies are specifically excluded from the non-operating companies' regime (for example, listed groups, companies with 50 or more shareholders, companies with an amount of business income greater than the total assets value and companies that become insolvent or enter into an insolvency procedure).

Groups of companies. Groups of companies may benefit from tax consolidation and consortium relief. These regimes allow the offsetting of profit and losses of members of a group of companies.

Tax consolidation. Italian tax consolidation rules provide two separate consolidation systems, depending on the residence of the companies involved. A domestic consolidation regime is available for Italian resident companies only. A worldwide consolidation regime, with slightly different conditions, is available for multinationals.

To qualify for consolidation, more than 50% of the voting rights of each subsidiary must be owned, directly or indirectly, by the common Italian parent company.

For a domestic consolidation, the election is binding for three fiscal years. However, if the holding company loses control over a subsidiary, such subsidiary must be immediately excluded from the consolidation. The tax consolidation includes 100% of the subsidiaries' profits and losses, even if the subsidiary has other shareholders. The domestic consolidation may be limited to certain entities, leaving one or more otherwise eligible entities outside the group filing election. Tax losses realized before the election for tax consolidation can be used only by the company that incurred such losses. Tax consolidation also allows net interest expenses (exceeding 30% of a company's EBITDA) to be offset with spare EBITDA capacity of another group company. For this purpose only, spare EBITDA capacity of certain foreign subsidiaries can also be used.

Consortium relief. Italian corporations can elect consortium relief if each shareholder holds more than 10% but less than 50% of the voting rights in the contemplated Italian transparent company. Under this election, the subsidiaries are treated as look-through entities for Italian tax purposes and their profits and losses flow through to the parent company in proportion to the stake owned. These profits or losses can offset the shareholders' losses or profits in the fiscal year in which the transparent company's fiscal year ends. Tax losses realized by the shareholders before the exercise of the election for the consortium relief cannot be used to offset profits of transparent companies.

Dividends distributed by an eligible transparent company are not taken into account for tax purposes in the hands of the recipient shareholders. As a result, Italian corporate shareholders of a transparent company are not subject to corporate income tax on 5% of the dividends received (in all other circumstances this would mean an effective tax rate of 1.375%).

The election does not change the tax treatment of dividends distributed out of reserves containing profits accrued before the exercise of the election.

The consortium relief election is binding for three fiscal years and requires the consent of all the shareholders.

The consortium relief election may be beneficial for joint ventures that are not eligible for tax consolidation because the control test is not met. In addition, the election is also available for non-resident companies that are not subject to Italian withholding tax on dividend payments (that is, EU corporate shareholders qualifying under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive). If both EU corporate shareholders qualifying under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive and Italian corporate shareholders hold an Italian subsidiary, the EU corporate shareholders would want to elect consortium relief to allow the Italian corporate shareholders to benefit from tax transparency.

Group value-added tax. For groups of companies linked by more than a 50% direct shareholding, net value-added tax (VAT; see Section D) refundable to one group company with respect to its

own transactions may be offset against VAT payable by another, and only the balance is required to be paid by, or refunded to, the group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax, on goods, services and imports	
Standard rate	22%
Other rates	4%/10%
Municipal real property tax; imposed on Italian property's re-evaluated cadastral value; rates may be modified by municipal authorities; not applicable to principal home; ordinary rate	0.76%
Social security contributions (2013 rates); includes mandatory social contribution, Pension Fund contribution and Health Assistance Fund contribution; rates depend on the employer's sector of economic activity	
Industrial sector	
Mandatory social contributions; payable by employers with more than 50 employees; includes pension (IVS) and other minor contributions; payable on gross remuneration	
Employers (overall rates)	
Workers	41.57%
Office staff	39.35%
Executives	36.45%
Employees' charge	
Executives	9.19%
Workers and office staff	9.49%
(For employees who have no social security record before 1 January 1996, the above pension contributions payable by employers and employees are calculated on gross remuneration capped at EUR100,123.)	
Additional contribution payable to the Pension Fund for Industrial Executives (PREVINDAI); based on gross remuneration capped at EUR150,000	
Employers	4%
Employees	4%
Additional contribution payable for industrial executives to the Health Assistance Fund (FASI)	
Employers	quarterly EUR435 + 294/ annual EUR1,740 + 1,176
Employees	quarterly EUR220/ annual EUR880
Tertiary and commerce sector (trade, services and activities complementary and auxiliary to industrial production and the agricultural sector)	
Mandatory social contributions; includes pension and other minor contributions; payable on gross remuneration by	

Nature of tax	Rate
employers with more than 200 employees	
Employers (overall rates)	
Workers	39.37%
Office staff	39.37%
Executives	36.03%
Employees' charge	
Executives	9.19%
Workers and office staff	9.49%
(For employees who have no social security record before 1 January 1996, the above pension contributions payable by employers and employees are calculated on gross remuneration capped at EUR100,123.)	
Additional pension and health assistance contributions; payable by employees	
Pension fund (FON. TE.); payable on remuneration base for the severance payment fund (TFR)	0.55%
Health fund	
Employers	EUR120 per year
Employees	EUR24 per year
Mandatory insurance premium for injuries or professional diseases; payable by employers; the rate depends on the professional risk related to the employment activity performed by the individual (income cap of approximately EUR29,682.90 applies to executives)	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The underlying principle of the foreign-exchange control system is that transactions with nonresidents are permitted unless expressly prohibited. However, payments by residents to foreign intermediaries must be channeled through authorized banks or professional intermediaries. In addition, transfers of money and securities exceeding EUR10,000 must be declared to the Italian Exchange Office. Inbound and outbound investments are virtually unrestricted.

Transfer pricing. Italy imposes transfer-pricing rules on transactions between related resident and nonresident companies. Under these rules, intragroup transactions must be carried out at arm's length. In principle, Italian transfer-pricing rules do not apply to domestic transactions. However, under case law, grossly inadequate prices in these transactions can be adjusted on abuse-of-law grounds (for example, transactions between a taxpaying company and another company with net operating losses on the verge of expiring).

No penalty applies as a result of transfer-pricing adjustments if Italian companies complied with Italian transfer-pricing documentation requirements, allowing verification of the consistency of the transfer prices set by the multinational enterprises with the arm's-length principle. Such documentation consists of the documents called the following:

- Masterfile
- Country Specific Documentation

The Masterfile collects information regarding the multinational group and it must be organized in the following chapters.

Chapter	Information in chapter
1	A general description of the multinational group
2	Multinational group structure (organizational and operational)
3	Business strategies pursued by the multinational group
4	Transaction flows
5	Intragroup transactions
6	Functions performed, assets used and risks assumed
7	Intangible assets
8	Transfer-pricing policy of the multinational group
9	Relationships with the tax administrations of the EU member states regarding Advance Pricing Arrangements (APAs) and transfer-pricing rulings

The submission of more than one Masterfile is allowed if the multinational group carries out several industrial and commercial activities that are different from each other and regulated by specific transfer-pricing policies.

The Country Specific Documentation contains information regarding the enterprise and it must be organized in the following chapters and annexes.

Chapter	Information in chapter or annex
1	General description of the enterprise
2	Business sectors
3	Enterprise's organization chart
4	General business strategies pursued by the enterprise and potential changes compared to the previous tax years
5	Controlled transactions
6	Intragroup transactions
Annex 1	Flowchart describing the transaction flows, including those falling outside the scope of the ordinary management activities
Annex 2	Copies of written contracts on the basis of which the transactions referred to in Chapters 5 and 6 are regulated

Controlled foreign companies. Italian law provides for the following two categories of controlled foreign companies (CFCs):

- Controlled companies (under Article 167 of the Income Tax Code)
- Associated companies (under Article 168 of the Income Tax Code)

Controlled companies. If an Italian individual or company controls directly or indirectly a company established in a blacklist (tax-haven) jurisdiction, the individual or company's share of the income of the CFC is attributed to the individual or company, regardless of distribution.

Under Article 167 (8-bis) of the Income Tax Code (introduced by Law Decree 78 of 1 July 2009), the CFC rules also apply to foreign companies that are not established in blacklist jurisdictions if both the following conditions are met:

- They are subject to an effective tax rate lower than half the rate that they would have been subject to in Italy.
- More than 50% of their income is passive income, which is dividend, interest, royalty and group services income.

The rules discussed in the preceding paragraph do not apply if the Italian resident company proves that the foreign company is not a wholly artificial arrangement for the purpose of obtaining a tax advantage; a mandatory Italian ruling must be requested for this purpose.

The income of the CFC must be assessed using the Italian corporate income tax rules and is taxed at the average rate of the Italian shareholder, but no lower than 27%.

Associated companies. If an Italian individual or company owns directly or indirectly 20% of a company established in a blacklist (tax-haven) jurisdiction (10% if the company is listed), the individual or company's share of the income of the CFC is attributed to the individual or company, regardless of distribution. The income of the CFC is assessed as the higher of the following amounts:

- Earnings before tax on the basis of the accounts
- A minimum income determined by applying certain ratios (1% for financial assets, 4% for real estate and 15% for other assets) to the assets of the CFC

Anti-avoidance legislation. Under Italian anti-avoidance rules (Article 37-bis of Presidential Decree No. 600/1973), in principle, the tax authorities may consider a transaction that involves single or connected acts to be a tax-avoidance transaction if it meets all of the following requirements at the same time:

- The transaction involves one or more of the following operations:
 - Transformations, mergers, divisions, liquidations and distributions of capital reserves.
 - Contributions to companies or transfers or use of going concerns.
 - Assignments of credits.
 - Assignments of excess tax credits.
 - Transactions provided for in EU Directive No. 90/434/CEE (the Merger Directive).
 - Transactions, including appraisals, regarding participations, securities, certificates, currencies, precious metals, swaps, options, hedging instruments and other specified items.
 - Payments of interest and royalties that are exempt from withholding tax (see Section B) to EU companies that are directly or indirectly controlled by non-EU residents.
 - Penalty clauses, fines and advance payments in contracts with tax-haven entities.
- The transaction was entered into without a valid business purpose.
- The transaction was entered into in order to get around the law.
- The transaction was entered into in order to achieve undue income tax savings or tax refunds.

The tax authorities may disregard a tax-avoidance transaction for tax purposes. The anti-avoidance rules may be applied only to income tax and to estate and gift tax under an express reference.

Case law. In 2008 the Italian Supreme Court issued several important decisions in which it held that the “abuse of law” principle is not limited to income taxes and to the transactions under Article 37-bis, but also applies to all taxes and all transactions without a business purpose (that is, with a nontax purpose). Some of these decisions held that the “abuse of law” principle derives from EU legislation, while more recent decisions held that the “abuse of law” principle directly derives from the Constitution. It is uncertain whether the burden of proof in “abuse of law” cases is on the taxpayer or on the tax authorities. In certain cases, the Supreme Court held that the burden of proof is on the tax authorities, while in different circumstances in other cases, it held that the burden of proof was on the taxpayer.

Debt-to-equity rules. For information regarding restrictions on the deductibility of interest, see Section C.

Mergers and acquisitions. Mergers of two or more companies, demergers and asset contributions in exchange for shares are, in principle, tax-neutral transactions. Under the law, companies undertaking mergers, demergers and asset contributions in exchange for shares may step up the tax basis of the assets by paying a step-up tax at rates ranging from 12% to 16%.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends (1) %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	10	0/5 (d)(e)(z)	5
Algeria	15	0/15 (d)(e)(z)	5/15 (o)
Argentina	15	0/20 (d)(e)(z)	10/18 (h)
Armenia	5/10 (a)	0/10 (b)(d)	7
Australia	15	0/10 (d)	10
Austria	15	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	0/10 (i)
Azerbaijan	10	0/10 (yy)	5/10 (xx)
Bangladesh	10/15 (a)	0/10/15 (d)(e)(y)	10
Belarus	5/15 (a)	0/8 (d)(e)(z)	6
Belgium	15	0/15 (w)	5
Brazil	15	0/15 (d)	15/25 (k)
Bulgaria	10	0	5
Canada	5/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	0/5/10 (h)
China	10	0/10 (d)(tt)	10
Côte d'Ivoire	15/18 (t)	0/15 (d)	10
Croatia	15	0/10 (b)(d)	5
Cyprus	15 (vv)	10	0
Czech Republic	15	0	0/5 (h)
Denmark	0/15 (a)	0/10 (ee)(mm)	0/5 (nn)
Ecuador	15	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	5
Egypt	20 (cc)	0/25 (d)(e)(z)	15
Estonia	5/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(uu)	5/10 (kk)
Ethiopia	10	0/10 (oo)	20
Finland	10/15 (a)	0/15 (d)(e)(z)	0/5 (o)
France	5/15 (a)(gg)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)(ee)	0/5 (o)
Georgia	5/10 (a)	0	0
Germany	10/15 (a)	0/10/15 (d)(e)(z)(ee)(ff)	0/5 (l)

	Dividends (1)	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Ghana	5/15 (a)	10	10
Greece	15	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	0/5 (m)
Hungary	10	0	0
Iceland	5/15 (a)	0	5
India	15/25 (a)	0/15 (d)(e)	20
Indonesia	10/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	10/15 (x)
Ireland	15	10	0
Israel	10/15 (a)	10	0/10 (o)
Japan	10/15 (a)	10	10
Jordan	10	0/10 (d)(e)	10
Kazakhstan	5/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	0/10 (hh)
Korea (South)	10/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(uu)	10
Kuwait	5/20 (a)	0	10
Latvia	5/15 (a)	0/10 (d)	5/10 (kk)
Lebanon	5/15 (aaa)	0	0
Lithuania	5/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	5/10 (kk)
Luxembourg	15	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	10
Macedonia	5/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	0
Malaysia	10 (ww)	0/15 (d)	15
Malta	15	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	0/10 (m)
Mauritius	5/15 (a)	0/20 (dd)	15
Mexico	15	0/15 (d)(e)(z)	0/15 (l)
Moldova	5/15	5	5
Morocco	10/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	5/10 (o)
Mozambique	15	0/10 (ll)	10
Netherlands	5/10/15 (c)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	5
New Zealand	15	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	10
Norway	15	0/15 (d)(e)(z)	5
Oman	5/10 (pp)	0/5 (oo)	10
Pakistan	15/25 (a)	0/30 (d)(e)(z)	30
Philippines	15	0/10/15 (d)(e)(z)	15/25 (zz)
Poland	10	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	10
Portugal	15	0/15 (d)(e)(z)	12
Qatar	5/15 (a)	0/5 (d)(e)(z)	5
Romania	10	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	10
Russian Federation	5/10 (g)	10	0
San Marino	5/15	0/13	10
Saudi Arabia	5/10 (a)	0/5 (d)(e)(z)	10
Senegal	15	0/15 (ll)	15
Singapore	10	0/12.5 (d)(z)	15/20 (n)
Slovak Republic	15	0	0/5 (bbb)
Slovenia	5/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	5
South Africa	5/15 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	6
Spain	15	0/12 (d)(e)(z)	4/8 (o)
Sri Lanka	15	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	10/15 (q)
Sweden	10/15 (a)	0/15 (d)(e)(z)	5
Switzerland	15	12.5 (rr)	5
Syria	5/10 (a)	0/10 (qq)	18
Tanzania	10	15	15
Thailand	15/20 (a)	0/10 (d)(e)(j)	5/15 (h)
Trinidad and Tobago	10/20 (a)	0/10 (z)	0/5 (bb)
Tunisia	15	0/12 (d)(e)	5/12/16 (r)
Turkey	15	15	10

	Dividends (1)	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Uganda	15	0/15 (b)(z)	10
Ukraine	5/15 (a)	0/10 (ll)	7
USSR (u)	15	0/20 (ii)	—
United Arab Emirates	5/15 (a)	0	10
United Kingdom	5/15 (a)(gg)	0/10 (e)(ee)	8
United States	5/15 (cc)	0/10 (aa)	0/5/8 (s)
Uzbekistan	10	0/5 (ll)	5
Venezuela	10	0/10 (b)(z)	7/10 (p)
Vietnam	5/10/15 (f)	0/10 (d)(e)(z)	7.5/10 (jj)
Yugoslavia (v)	10	10	10
Zambia	5/15 (a)	0/10 (d)	10
Non-treaty countries	20 (ss)	20 (ss)	22.5/30 (ss)

- (1) Dividends paid by Italian companies to EU parent companies are exempt from withholding tax if the recipient company holds a participation of at least 10% in the distributing company for an uninterrupted period of at least one year. Otherwise, a 1.375% dividend withholding tax rate applies under domestic law to dividends paid to EU and EEA subject-to-tax companies.
- (a) The lower rate applies to corporate shareholders satisfying the following qualifying tests:
- Armenia: at least 10% of the capital (equal to at least USD100,000 or the equivalent value in other currency) for 12 months
 - Bangladesh, Canada, Estonia, India, Kazakhstan and Lithuania: at least 10% of the capital
 - Denmark, Qatar and Saudi Arabia: at least 25% of the capital for 12 months before the date the dividend is distributed
 - Finland: more than 50% of the capital
 - France: more than 10% of the capital for 12 months
 - Belarus, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Macedonia, Mauritius, Moldova, Morocco, Pakistan, Slovenia, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates and Zambia: at least 25% of the capital
 - Ghana: at least 10% of the capital
 - Iceland: beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) owning at least 10% of the capital for at least 12 months
 - Japan: at least 25% of the shares with voting rights for six months
 - Kuwait: at least 25% of the capital
 - Latvia: beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) owning at least 10% of the capital
 - South Africa: at least 25% of the capital for 12 months ending on the date the dividend is declared
 - Sweden: at least 51% of the capital
 - Thailand: at least 25% of the shares with voting rights
 - Ukraine: at least 20% of the capital
 - United Kingdom: at least 10% of the shares with voting rights for 12 months
- (b) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to or by a government.
- (c) The 5% rate applies to corporations that beneficially own more than 50% of the voting rights of the shares for the 12-month period ending on the date of declaration of the dividend. The 10% rate applies to the gross amount of the dividends if the beneficial owner is a company that is not entitled to the application of the 5% rate and that has held at least 10% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends for the 12-month period preceding the date of declaration of the dividends. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (d) Interest paid to a “government” or central bank is exempt. The term “government” refers to the central government and any other local authority entirely owned by the state that receives interest on behalf of the central authority.
- (e) Interest paid by a contracting state is exempt. Under the Philippines treaty, the loan must involve the issuance of bonds or financial instruments similar to bonds.
- (f) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that beneficially own at least 70% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that beneficially own at least 25% but less than 70% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (g) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a corporation that beneficially owns more than 10% of the capital of the payer and if the value of the participation of the recipient is at least USD100,000 or an equivalent amount in another currency. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (h) The lower rate is for the use of or right to use literary, artistic and scientific copyrights. Under the Canada treaty, the lower rate applies only to literary and artistic copyrights.
- (i) The higher rate applies if the recipient has an investment exceeding 50% of the capital of the payer.
- (j) The 10% rate applies only if the payer is engaged in an industrial activity and the interest is paid to a financial institution (including an insurance company). The exemption also applies to bonds issued by a contracting state.
- (k) The 25% rate applies to trademark royalties only.
- (l) The lower rate applies to royalties for literature, plays, and musical or artistic works. Under the Germany treaty, royalties for films and recordings for television qualify for the lower rate. Under the Canada treaty, such royalties do not qualify for the lower rate. Under the Mexico treaty, royalties for films and recordings for television and radio do not qualify for the lower rate.
- (m) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for literary, artistic or scientific works and for films and recordings for radio or television.
- (n) The lower rate applies to patents, trademarks, trade names or other intellectual property.
- (o) The lower rate applies to royalties from the use of copyrights on literary, artistic or scientific works (excluding cinema and television films).
- (p) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights for literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films and recordings for radio and television broadcasts.
- (q) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for literary and artistic works, including films and recordings for radio and television.
- (r) In the case of royalties for the use of trademarks, films and industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, the withholding tax rate is 16%; for the use of copyrights for artistic, literary and scientific works, the rate is 5%. In all other cases, the rate is 12%.
- (s) The 0% rate applies to royalties for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works (excluding royalties for computer software, motion pictures, films, tapes or other means of reproduction used for radio or television broadcasting). The 5% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software or industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment. In all other cases, the 8% rate is imposed on the gross amount of the royalties.
- (t) The 18% rate applies if the dividends are paid by a company that is resident in Côte d'Ivoire and that is exempt from tax on its income or not subject to that tax at the normal rate. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (u) In general, the USSR treaty is honored by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), except for Kazakhstan, but CIS members have different positions on the treaty. Italy and Kazakhstan have entered into a tax treaty (see rates in table). Tajikistan and Turkmenistan continue to apply the USSR treaty.
- (v) The treaty with the former Yugoslavia applies to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia. Italy has entered into new tax treaties with Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia.
- (w) An exemption applies to the following:
- Interest on loans that are not in the form of bearer securities if the interest is paid to the following: the other contracting state; its political or administrative subdivisions; or its local authorities
 - Interest paid to credit institutions of the other contracting state if the interest is paid on loans that are not in the form of bearer securities and if the loans are permitted under an agreement between the governments of the contracting states
- (x) The 10% rate applies to royalties and commissions paid for the use of or right to use the following: industrial, commercial or scientific equipment; or information concerning industrial, business or scientific know-how. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (y) The 10% rate applies to interest paid by banks and other financial entities (that is, insurance companies). The 15% rate applies to other interest.
- (z) Interest paid on loans made in accordance with an agreement between the governments of the contracting states is exempt. Under the Mexico treaty, the loan must have a term of at least three years.
- (aa) Interest withholding tax is not imposed if any of the following circumstances exist:
- The interest is beneficially owned by a resident of the other contracting state that is a qualified governmental entity and that holds, directly or indirectly, less than 25% of the capital of the person paying the interest.

- The interest is paid with respect to debt obligations guaranteed or insured by a qualified governmental entity of that contracting state or the other contracting state and is beneficially owned by a resident of the other contracting state.
 - The interest is paid or accrued with respect to a sale on credit of goods, merchandise, or services provided by one enterprise to another enterprise.
 - The interest is paid or accrued in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment.
- (bb) The lower rate applies to royalties for literature, musical and artistic works.
- (cc) The 20% rate is the rate under Italian domestic law for dividends paid to nonresidents.
- (dd) These are the rates under Italian domestic law. Under the treaty, the rate is 0% if the interest is paid to a Mauritian public body or bank resident in Mauritius.
- (ee) Exemption is provided for interest paid in connection with the following:
- Credit sales of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Credit sales of goods delivered from one enterprise to another enterprise
- (ff) A 15% rate, which is contained in the dividend article, applies to payments on profit-sharing loans and to silent partners. The 10% rate applies in other circumstances.
- (gg) A refund may be available for the underlying tax credit with respect to business profits attached to the dividends.
- (hh) If a resident of a contracting state receives payments for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment from sources in the other contracting state, the resident may elect to be taxed in the contracting state in which the royalties arise as if the property or right for which the royalties are paid is effectively connected with a PE or fixed base in that contracting state. If such election is made, no withholding tax is imposed on the payments.
- (ii) The treaty exempts the following types of interest:
- Interest on bank credits and loans
 - Interest on current accounts and deposits with banks or other credit institutions
- The 20% rate is the withholding tax rate under Italian domestic law.
- (jj) The lower rate applies to fees paid for technical assistance services. The higher rate applies to royalties paid for the use of the intangibles.
- (kk) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (ll) The treaty provides the following exemptions:
- Interest paid by the government or its local authorities
 - Interest paid to the government of the other contracting state or its local authorities or other entities and organizations (including credit institutions) wholly owned by the other contracting state or its local authorities
 - Interest paid to other entities and organizations (including credit institutions) if the interest is paid on loans permitted under an agreement between the governments of the contracting states
- (mm) The treaty provides the following exemptions:
- Interest paid by the state of source, its political or administrative subdivisions or its local authorities
 - Interest paid on loans granted, guaranteed or secured by the government of the other contracting state, by its central bank or by other entities and organizations (including credit institutions) wholly owned by the other contracting state or under its control
- (nn) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights for literary, artistic or scientific works, excluding cinematographic films and other audio and visual recordings.
- (oo) The treaty provides the following exemptions:
- Interest paid by the government or a local authority thereof
 - Interest paid to the government, a local authority thereof or an agency or instrumentality (including a financial institution) wholly owned by the other contracting state or a local authority thereof
 - Interest paid to any other agency or instrumentality (including a financial institution) with respect to loans made under agreement entered into between the governments of the contracting states
- (pp) The 5% rate applies to companies (other than partnerships) that hold directly at least 15% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (qq) The treaty provides the following exemptions:
- Interest paid to a contracting state, a local authority thereof, or a corporation having a public status, including the central bank of that state

- Interest paid by a contracting state or local authority thereof, or any corporation having a public status
 - Interest paid to a resident of a contracting state with respect to debt obligations guaranteed or insured by that contracting state or by another person acting on behalf of the contracting state
 - Interest paid with respect to sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or of goods or services between enterprises
 - Interest paid on bank loans
- (rr) Effective from 1 July 2005 a 0% rate may apply under the agreement between Switzerland and the EU. The rates shown in the table are the withholding tax rates under the Italy-Switzerland double tax treaty. Subject to fulfillment of the respective requirements, the taxpayers may apply either the Switzerland-EU agreement or the Italy-Switzerland double tax treaty.
- (ss) See Section A.
- (tt) The exemption applies to interest paid to a resident of the other contracting state with respect to debt claims indirectly financed by the government of that other contracting state, a local authority, the central bank thereof or a financial institution wholly owned by the government of the other contracting state.
- (uu) The lower rate applies to interest related to loans that are guaranteed by the government or a local authority. Under the Korea treaty, the guarantee must be evidenced by an agreement contained in an exchange of letters between the competent authorities of the contracting states.
- (vv) The 15% rate applies to dividends paid by a company established in Italy to a Cyprus resident beneficiary. Dividends paid by a company established in Cyprus to an Italian resident beneficiary are exempt from withholding tax in Cyprus.
- (ww) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid by an Italian company to a Malaysian resident. Dividends paid by a Malaysian company to an effective beneficiary resident in Italy are exempt from tax in Malaysia if the beneficiary is subject to tax on the dividends in Italy.
- (xx) The 5% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software or industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment. In all other cases, the rate for royalties is 10%.
- (yy) The treaty provides an exemption from withholding tax for the following types of interest payments:
- Interest paid by the state of source, its political or administrative subdivisions or its local authorities
 - Interest paid on loans granted, guaranteed or secured by the government of the other contracting state, by its central bank or by other entities and organizations (including credit institutions) wholly owned by the other contracting state or under its control
 - Interest paid or accrued in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment
- (zz) The 15% rate applies if the royalties are paid by an enterprise registered with the Philippine Board of Investments and engaged in preferred areas of activities and to royalties with respect to cinematographic films or tapes for television or broadcasting. The 25% rate applies in all other cases.
- (aaa) The 5% rate applies if the recipient company has owned at least 10% of the capital in the Italian company for at least 12 months.
- (bbb) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
- The use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, and secret formulas or processes
 - The use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment that does not constitute immovable property, as defined in Article 6 of the treaty
 - Information concerning experience of an industrial, commercial or scientific nature

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25/33.3 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25/33.3 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15/33.3 (b)
Interest	33.3 (c)
Royalties	33.3 (d)
Management Fees	33.3 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	33.3
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (e)

(a) Unregulated companies are taxed at a rate of 25%, and regulated companies are taxed at a rate of 33.3%. An unregulated company is a company that is not a regulated. A regulated company is a company that is regulated by any of the following:

- Financial Services Commission
- Office of Utilities Regulation
- Bank of Jamaica
- The minister with responsibility for finance

Building societies are taxed at a rate of 30%. Life insurance companies are taxed at a rate of 15% on their investment income and, if regionalized, at a rate of 3% on their premium income.

- (b) The dividend withholding tax is a tax imposed on payments to nonresidents (the rate may be reduced by double tax treaties). Tax is required to be deducted from dividend payments made by a Jamaican resident to a Jamaican resident shareholder at a rate of 15%, unless the Jamaican shareholder is a company that holds more than 25% of the voting rights of the distributing company. In such cases, the dividends may be paid without deduction of tax.
- (c) This rate applies to interest paid to nonresident companies. Special rules apply to interest paid by prescribed persons (as defined). The withholding tax rates may be reduced under tax treaties. The recipients of the payments include the payments in taxable income reported on their annual income tax returns, and they may credit the tax against their annual income tax.
- (d) This is a final tax imposed on payments to both residents and nonresidents. The withholding tax rate may be reduced under tax treaties.
- (e) The amount of income that the carryforward may offset each year is limited. For details, see Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies are resident in Jamaica if the control and management of their affairs are exercised in Jamaica.

Nonresident companies operating a branch on the island are taxed on profits derived from their Jamaican operations.

Rates of tax. The standard rates of the tax on profits are 33.3% for regulated entities and 25% for unregulated entities. Building societies are taxed at a rate of 30%. Life insurance companies are taxed at a rate of 15% on their investment income and, if regionalized, at a rate of 3% on their premium income.

The profit tax applicable to the gaming industry is calculated on net sales (gross sales less the payout to gamblers) at rates ranging from 20% to 25%, depending on the gaming activity.

Remittances overseas by branches of foreign companies are subject to branch remittance tax at a rate of 33.3%.

Companies registered under the Jamaica Export Free Zones Act are relieved from tax on income derived from the manufacturing and international trading of products. This relief does not have a time limit.

Under the Urban Renewal Act, which was introduced to promote the improvement of depressed areas, approved entities may obtain various types of tax relief for development carried out in areas designated by the Jamaican government as special development areas. The tax relief relates to income tax, stamp duty and transfer tax.

Capital gains. No tax is imposed on capital gains. However, a transfer tax of 4% is imposed on transfers of certain Jamaican property, including land and securities (see Section D). Stamp duty may also apply.

Capital allowances are subject to recapture on the disposal of assets (see Section C).

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. The Commissioner General may allow companies with an accounting year-end other than 31 December to pay tax based on income earned in that accounting year.

Income tax returns must be filed and payments made by 15 March of the year following the tax year to which the income tax return relates. Quarterly advance payments of tax must be made.

Interest of 20% per year is levied on late income (corporation) tax payments, and a penalty of 50% per year may also be imposed.

Dividends. In general, dividends paid to nonresidents are subject to a final withholding tax, and the tax withheld must be paid to the tax authorities in Jamaica. In general, withholding tax at a rate of 15% is imposed on dividends paid by Jamaican resident companies to Jamaican resident shareholders. However, if the company paying the dividend holds more than 25% of the voting rights, the rate of income tax payable on such dividend is nil. Preference dividends that are deductible for income tax purposes are fully taxable in the hands of the shareholder, regardless of whether the shareholder is resident or nonresident. Dividends paid out of capital are not subject to income tax, but they are generally subject to a transfer tax of 4% to 5%.

Foreign tax relief. For income derived from treaty countries, the tax rate is the treaty rate applicable to the direct corporate investor. The regular Jamaican corporate tax rate of 25% or 33.3% is applied to income derived from non-treaty countries.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on accounting income with appropriate adjustments. To be deductible, expenses must be incurred wholly and exclusively in earning income.

Non deductible expenses include capital expenditures, incorporation expenses and interest accrued, but not paid. Charitable donations approved by the Minister of Finance are deductible, up to a maximum of 5% of taxable income.

Inventories. The first-in, first-out (FIFO) and last-in, first-out (LIFO) methods of inventory valuation are allowed.

Provisions. To be deductible, bad debts must be specific. General provisions are not allowed.

Tax depreciation (capital allowances). The capital allowances are described below.

Initial allowance. An initial allowance of 25% of the cost of an asset is granted for certain types of assets, including office equipment, computers, and plant and machinery, as defined in the Income Tax Act. However, some office equipment and plant and machinery are not entitled to the initial allowance. An initial allowance of 12.5% is granted for trade vehicles, which include motor vehicles used primarily for the transport of goods or members of the public. Initial allowances are granted in the year of purchase and are deducted from the depreciable value of the asset.

Investment allowance. A 20% investment allowance is granted instead of the initial allowance for buildings and plant and machinery used in the electricity and steam industries. Plant and machinery purchased in Jamaica must be new to qualify for the investment allowance. However, both new and used plant and machinery purchased overseas qualify for the allowance. The initial allowance is substituted for the investment allowance if the asset is disposed of within three years after its purchase. The investment allowance does not reduce the depreciable value of an asset.

Annual allowance. Plant and machinery qualify for an annual allowance of 12.5%, calculated using the straight-line method. A 20% annual allowance, calculated using the straight-line method, is granted to motor vehicles. However, the maximum depreciable cost for vehicles that are not trade vehicles is an amount in Jamaican dollars that is equivalent to USD35,000. Office equipment qualifies for an annual allowance of 20%, calculated using the straight-line method. Nonresidential and industrial buildings generally qualify for annual allowances, calculated using the reducing-balance method, at rates that range from 4% to 12.5%, depending on the type of structure.

Disposal of depreciable assets. Initial and annual allowances are generally subject to recapture on the sale of an asset, to the extent the sales proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation. The

amount recaptured may not exceed the total of the initial and annual allowances granted. Any amounts recaptured are subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate. If the proceeds are less than the tax-depreciated value, an additional allowance is granted.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward indefinitely. However, each year, a loss carryforward may offset only 50% of the aggregate amount of income of the taxpayer from all sources after allowing the appropriate deductions and exemptions. However, the limitation does not apply in the following circumstances:

For the first five years of trade

- If the taxpayer's gross revenue from all sources for the relevant tax year is less than JMD3 million

A carryback of losses is not permitted.

Groups of companies. The law does not contain any group loss relief or consolidated return provisions.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Customs Administrative Fee; rates vary depending on the product	Various
Environmental levy; imposed on the Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) value of all imported goods with a few exceptions	0.5%
General Consumption Tax, on the value added to goods and services; certain items are exempt	
Standard rate	16.5%
Telephone services, cards and instruments	25%
Tourism sector	10%/16.5%
Electricity for residential premises	0%
Electricity for commercial and industrial premises	16.5%
Certain commercial imports	16.5%
	(advance rate of 5%)
Exports, government supplies and services of diplomats and international agents	0%
Assets tax; on taxable value of assets	
General	JMD5,000 to JMD100,000
Specified regulated entities	0.14%
Property tax; on gross asset	
First JMD100,000 of asset	JMD1,000
Asset in excess of JMD100,000 up to JMD1 million; rate on excess	1.5%
Asset that exceeds JMD1 million; rate on excess	2%
Transfer tax, on transfers of certain Jamaican property, including land and securities	5%
Transfer tax on death for estates	1.5%
Stamp duty	Various

Nature of tax	Rate
Social security contributions	
National insurance scheme (NIS); imposed on annual earnings (income for self-employed individuals) up to JMD1 million; paid by	
Employer	2.5%
Employee	2.5%
Self-employed individual	5%
National Housing Trust (NHT); paid by	
Employer, on payroll	3%
Employee, on salary	2%
Self-employed individual, on income	3%
Human Employment and Resource	
Training program (HEART), on total payroll if it exceeds JMD173,328 a year; paid by employer	3%
Education tax, on taxable salary; paid by	
Employer, on payroll	3.5%
Employee, on salary	2.25%
Self-employed individual, on net earnings	2.25%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Jamaica does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Debt-to-equity rules. No debt-to-equity restrictions are imposed.

Foreign-controlled companies. Subsidiaries of nonresident corporations are subject to income tax on their profits at a rate of 25% or 33.3%. Withholding tax at a rate of 33.3% is generally imposed on dividends remitted, unless a treaty provides a different rate.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Several anti-avoidance measures are in force. These measures generally apply to transactions between related parties that were not made at arm's length.

Employment tax credit. A person other than a regulated company may be eligible to claim a nonrefundable tax credit (referred to as an employment tax credit), up to a maximum amount of 30% of the income tax payable for each year. The amount of employment tax credit is the total of the education tax, NHT, NIS and HEART payments made by an eligible person that are declared and paid on a timely basis during the year. The application of this employment tax credit is subject to certain additional criteria. It may not be claimed against income tax chargeable on non-trading income, such as interest and dividend income.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties	Management fees
	%	%	%	%
Antigua and Barbuda (h)	0	15	15	15
Barbados (h)	0	15	15	15
Belize (h)	0	15	15	15

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties	Management fees
	%	%	%	%
Canada	15/22.5 (a)	15	10	12.5
China	5	7.5	10	0
Denmark	10/15 (b)	12.5	10	10
Dominica (h)	0	15	15	15
France	10/15 (e)	10	10	10
Germany	10/15 (c)	10/12.5 (d)	10	33.3
Grenada (h)	0	15	15	15
Guyana (h)	0	15	15	15
Israel	15/22.5 (e)	15	10	33.3
Montserrat (h)	0	15	15	15
Norway	15	12.5	10	10
St. Kitts and Nevis (h)	0	15	15	15
St. Lucia (h)	0	15	15	15
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (h)	0	15	15	15
Spain	5/10 (b)	10	10	10
Sweden	10/22.5 (f)	12.5	10	10
Switzerland	10/15 (e)	10	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago (h)	0	15	15	15
United Kingdom	15/22.5 (a)	12.5	10	12.5
United States	10/15 (e)	12.5	10	0 (g)
Non-treaty countries	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3

- (a) Higher rate applies if payment is made to a company owning 10% or more of the voting stock of the payer.
- (b) Lower rate applies if payment is made to a company owning 25% or more of the capital or voting stock of the payer.
- (c) Lower rate applies if payment is made to a company owning 25% or more of the shares of the payer.
- (d) Lower rate applies to interest received by a bank recognized as a banking institution under the laws of the state from which the payment is made.
- (e) Lower rate applies if payment is made to a company owning 10% or more of the voting stock of the payer.
- (f) Lower rate applies if payment is made to a company owning 25% or more of the voting stock of the payer.
- (g) Management fees are not subject to withholding tax, but they are included in business profits. Consequently, net management fees are subject to tax in Jamaica only if the recipient has a permanent establishment there.
- (h) These are the rates under the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) tax treaty, which the listed country has ratified.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25.5 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25.5 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25.5 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	20 (c)
Interest	15/20 (c)(d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	1 (e)
Carryforward	9

- (a) Local income taxes (see Section D) are also imposed. The resulting effective corporate income tax rate is approximately 37%. In addition, under the special law to secure funds for reconstruction from the 11 March 2011 disasters, a special additional national corporation tax (10% of the normal corporation tax due) is imposed for two tax years beginning on or after 1 April 2012.
- (b) Except for the withholding taxes on royalties and certain interest (see footnote [d] below), these withholding taxes are imposed on both residents and nonresidents. For nonresidents, these are final taxes, unless the income is effectively connected with a permanent establishment in Japan. Royalties paid to residents are not subject to withholding tax.
- (c) Under the special law to secure funds for reconstruction related to the 11 March 2011 disasters, a special additional income tax (2.1% of the normal withholding tax due) is imposed for a 25-year period running from 1 January 2013 through 31 December 2037. However, this special additional income tax does not affect reduced withholding taxes under existing income tax treaties.
- (d) Interest paid to residents on bonds, debentures or bank deposits is subject to a 20% withholding tax, which consists of a national tax of 15% and a local tax of 5%. Other interest paid to residents is not subject to a withholding tax. Interest paid to nonresidents on bonds, debentures or bank deposits is subject to a 15% withholding tax. Interest paid to nonresidents on national and local government bonds under the Book-Entry Transfer System is exempt from withholding tax if certain requirements are met.
- (e) The loss carryback is temporarily suspended (see Section C).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate tax. Japanese domestic companies are subject to tax on their worldwide income, but nonresident companies pay taxes only on Japanese-source income. A domestic corporation is a corporation that is incorporated or has its head office in Japan. Japan does not use the “central management and control” criteria for determining the residence of a company.

Rates of corporate tax. The basic rate of national corporation tax is 25.5% for tax years beginning on or after 1 April 2012. For corporations capitalized at JPY100 million or less, a tax rate of 19% applies to the first JPY8 million of taxable income. The tax rate of 19% is reduced to 15% for tax years beginning between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2015.

Local income taxes, which are local inhabitant tax and enterprise tax, are also imposed on corporate income (see Section D). The resulting effective corporate income tax rate for companies subject to the 25.5% rate is approximately 37%. Under Business Scale Taxation (Gaikei Hyojun Kazei; see Section D), for certain corporations, the effective rate is reduced to approximately 36%.

In addition, under the special law to secure funds for reconstruction from the 11 March 2011 disasters, a special additional national corporation tax (10% of the normal corporation tax due) is imposed for two tax years beginning on or after 1 April 2012.

Capital gains. In general, for Japanese corporate tax purposes, capital gains are not taxed separately. Such gains are treated as ordinary income to which normal tax rates apply. Transferor corporations in qualified reorganizations may defer the recognition of capital gains and losses arising in such transactions. Mergers, corporate spinoffs, share exchanges and contributions in kind are considered qualified reorganizations if they satisfy certain conditions.

A special surplus tax is imposed on capital gains from the sale of land located in Japan. However, this tax is suspended for sales conducted through 31 March 2017. The tax is calculated by applying the following rates, which vary depending on the length of time the property was held, to the capital gains.

Number of years held		Rate %
Exceeding	Not exceeding	
0	5	10
5	–	5

The 2009 tax reform introduced two temporary capital gains reliefs with respect to the holding of land investments. Under one of these measures, a special deduction of JPY10 million may be claimed with respect to capital gains arising from the sale of land acquired during the period from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2010 and held for a period of 5 years or more, subject to certain conditions. The other measure is a capital gain deferral mechanism applicable to qualifying land acquired in the period from 1 January 2009 through 31 December 2010. This measure provides a deferral of 80% or 60% of the amount of capital gains arising from land disposed within a certain time period after the date on which the land is acquired, subject to certain conditions and filing obligations.

Administration. The tax year for a corporation is its fiscal year. A corporation must file a tax return within two months of the end of its fiscal year, paying the tax at that time. A one-month extension is normally available on application to the tax authorities. Except for newly established corporations, and corporations with a tax amount of JPY100,000 or less in the preceding year, if the fiscal year is longer than six months, the corporation must file an interim return within two months of the end of the first six months and make an advance payment at the time of filing the interim return equal to either 50% of its prior year's tax liability or 100% of its estimated tax liability for the first six months of the current year.

Dividends received/paid. Dividends received from another domestic corporation, net of any related interest expense incurred for acquisition of the shares, are generally excluded from gross income. However, if the recipient corporation owns less than 25% of the domestic corporation distributing the dividends, 50% of the net dividend income is includible in gross income. Dividends distributed by a domestic corporation are subject to a 20% withholding tax.

For fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2009, a foreign dividend exemption system is available for Japanese companies holding a minimum interest of 25% for a period of at least six months before the date on which the decision to distribute the dividend is made. Under certain tax treaties, the minimum holding interest can be lower than 25%, subject to certain conditions. Under the foreign dividend exemption, 95% of foreign dividends received is excluded from taxable income. No credit for withholding tax or underlying tax on the foreign dividends is available.

Foreign tax credit. A Japanese company may be entitled to claim a foreign tax credit against both Japanese corporation tax and local inhabitant tax (see Section D). Creditable foreign income taxes for a Japanese company include foreign income taxes paid directly by a Japanese company and its foreign branches (direct tax credit). In addition, under tax treaties, a tax-sparing credit may be available to domestic companies with a branch or subsidiary in a developing country.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The tax law prescribes which adjustments to accounting income are required in computing taxable income. Expenditures incurred in the conduct of the business, except as otherwise provided by the law, are allowed as deductions from gross income.

Remuneration paid to directors cannot be deducted as an expense unless it is fixed compensation, remuneration determined and reported in advance or performance-based remuneration. The deductibility of entertainment expenses incurred by a corporation in tax years beginning during the period of 1 April 2006 through 31 March 2014 is restricted according to the size (capitalization) of the corporation. Deductions of donations, except for those to national or local governments or similar organizations, are limited.

Entertainment expenses. Entertainment expenses cannot be deducted from taxable income. However, all corporations may deduct 50% of entertainment expenses related to meal and drink from

taxable income for tax (fiscal) years beginning on or after 1 April 2014. Small or medium-sized corporations can choose the 50% deduction or the current fixed deduction of up to JPY8 million.

Inventories. A corporation may value inventory at cost under methods such as the following:

- Actual cost
- First-in, first-out (FIFO)
- Weighted average
- Moving average
- Most recent purchase
- Retail

Alternatively, inventory may be valued at the lower of cost or market value. If a corporation fails to report the valuation method to the tax office, it is deemed to have adopted the most recent purchase price method.

Depreciation. The cost of tangible fixed assets, excluding land, may be recovered using statutory depreciation methods, such as straight-line or declining-balance. Depreciation rates are stipulated in the Japanese tax law, which provides a range of rates for each asset category based on the useful life. Depreciation for tax purposes may not exceed the amount of depreciation recorded for accounting purposes. Revised depreciation rates apply to assets acquired on or after 1 April 2007. In addition, statutory salvage value and limit of depreciation are abolished in conjunction with the introduction of the revised depreciation rates. The following are the ranges of the revised depreciation rates for the straight-line and declining-balance methods for selected asset categories.

Asset category	Straight-line		Declining-balance	
	From	To	From	To
Buildings	0.143	0.020	—	—
Building improvements	0.334	0.056	0.833	0.139
Other structures	0.334	0.013	0.833	0.031
Motor vehicles	0.500	0.050	1.000	0.125
Machinery and equipment	0.500	0.046	1.000	0.114

The declining-balance depreciation rates for depreciable assets acquired on or after 1 April 2012 equal 200% (250% under previous rules) of the straight-line method depreciation rates. Under transitional measures, prior declining-balance depreciation rates may still be available in certain cases. The following are the ranges of the depreciation rates for declining-balance methods for selected categories of assets acquired on or after 1 April 2012.

Asset category	Declining-balance	
	From	To
Buildings	—	—
Building improvements	0.667	0.111
Other structures	0.667	0.025
Motor vehicles	1.000	0.100
Machinery and equipment	1.000	0.091

In the year of acquisition of specified machinery or equipment, a corporation may take additional depreciation. A corporation has the option of taking such additional depreciation or claiming the investment tax credit (see *Investment tax credit*).

Intangible assets, including goodwill, are amortized using the straight-line method over their useful lives. The useful life of goodwill is five years.

Investment tax credit. A specified medium-sized or small corporation that acquires or produces certain qualifying machinery or equipment (for use in its business within one year of acquisition) during the period of 1 June 1998 through 31 March 2014 may receive a credit against its corporate tax liability. The credit generally equals 7% of the cost or 20% of the corporate tax, whichever is less, and acts as a substitute for additional depreciation (see *Depreciation*).

For tax years beginning on or after 1 April 2009, a corporation may claim a credit equal to 8% to 12% of total current research and development (R&D) expenditure, up to a maximum amount equal to 30% (20% for tax years beginning on or after 1 April 2012 through 31 March 2013 and those beginning on or after 1 April 2015) of the corporate tax due for the relevant fiscal year. Unused credits may be carried forward to subsequent tax years, subject to certain requirements.

For tax years beginning during the period of 1 April 2008 through 31 March 2014, corporations may also claim an additional credit up to 10% of the corporate tax due for certain incremental R&D expenditure or R&D expenditure in excess of specified recent average sales figures.

Tax credits for other investments in certain fields, such as job development and environmental operation, or specific facilities are also available for certain periods. Some of these credits apply to small or medium-sized corporations only.

Net operating losses. Net operating losses of certain corporations may be carried forward for nine years, and may be carried back one year. The deductible amount is limited to 80% of taxable income. The loss carryback is suspended for tax years ending from 1 April 1992 through 31 March 2014. However, this suspension does not apply to net operating losses generated in tax years ending on or after 1 February 2009 for specified small or medium-sized corporations.

Groups of companies. The Consolidated Tax Return System (CTRS) applies to a domestic parent corporation and its 100% domestic subsidiaries. A consolidated group must elect the application of the CTRS, subject to the approval of the National Tax Agency (NTA). If a consolidated group wants to terminate its CTRS election, it must obtain the approval of the NTA.

The 2010 tax reform introduced special taxation for intra-group transactions in 100% groups. This taxation is separate from the CTRS.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Consumption tax, on a broad range of goods and services (The consumption tax rate will be increased to 8%, effective from 1 April 2014, and to 10%, effective from 1 October 2015.)	5%
Enterprise tax	
Companies that are subject to Business Scale Taxation; Business Scale Taxation (Gaikei Hyojun Kazei) applies to companies with capital of more than JPY100 million; under Business Scale Taxation, a company is subject to tax on the basis of its added value, its capital amount and its taxable income	
Rates on added value	0.48% to 0.504%
Rates on capital amount	0.20% to 0.21%
Rates on taxable income	1.5% to 3.26%
Companies that are not subject to Business Scale Taxation; rates applied to taxable income	2.7% to 5.78%
Special local corporate tax; a national tax, which is levied on companies that are subject to enterprise tax; imposed on local enterprise tax liability; with respect to taxable income	
Companies subject to business scale enterprise tax	148%
Companies not subject to business scale enterprise tax	81%
(The combined effect of the rates of the enterprise tax and the introduction of the special local corporate tax do not cause any change to the total tax burden of corporate taxpayers.)	
Local inhabitant tax, which consists of an income levy and a capital levy	
Income levy; computed as a percentage of national income tax; rate depends on the company's capitalization and amount of national income tax	17.3% to 20.7%
Capital levy; based on the company's capitalization and number of employees; annual assessments vary depending on the cities and prefectures in which the company's offices are located	JPY70,000 to JPY4,400,000
Social insurance contributions, on monthly standard remuneration and bonuses	
Basic contribution, paid by	
Employer	14.668%
Employee	13.868%
Nursing insurance premium for employees who are age 40 or older, paid by	
Employer	0.775%
Employee	0.775%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Bank of Japan controls inbound and outbound investments and transfers of money. Effective from 1 April 1998, the reporting requirements were simplified.

Transfer pricing. The transfer-pricing law stipulates that pricing between internationally affiliated entities should be determined at arm's length. Entities are considered to be internationally affiliated entities if a direct or indirect relationship involving 50% or more ownership or substantial control exists. The law provides that the burden of proof as to the reasonableness of the pricing is passed to the taxpayer, and if the taxpayer fails to provide proof or to disclose pertinent information to the tax authorities, taxable income is increased at the discretion of the tax authorities. The 2011 revision of the law eliminated the hierarchy-based selection of transfer-pricing methods and allows the selection of the most appropriate transfer-pricing method in each specific case.

It is possible to apply for advance-pricing arrangements with the tax authorities. In cases in which a taxpayer has received a transfer-pricing assessment as a result of an examination, a taxpayer applying for a Mutual Agreement Procedure between Japan and the relevant treaty partner country may be granted a grace period for the payment of taxes due by assessment, including penalty taxes. The length of the grace period depends on the specific circumstances of the assessment.

Tax-haven legislation. The Japanese tax law has tax-haven rules. If a Japanese domestic company (including individuals who have a special relationship with such Japanese domestic company) owns 10% or more of the issued shares of a tax-haven subsidiary of which more than 50% is owned directly or indirectly by Japanese domestic companies and Japanese resident individuals (including nonresident individuals who have a special relationship with such Japanese domestic companies or such Japanese resident individuals), the income of the subsidiary must be included in the Japanese parent company's taxable income in proportion to the equity held. A foreign subsidiary is considered a tax-haven subsidiary if its head office is located in a country that does not impose income tax or if the company is subject to tax at an effective rate of 20% or less (the effective rate is calculated on a company-by-company basis). Losses of a foreign affiliate may not offset the taxable income of the Japanese parent company.

Dividends distributed by a tax-haven subsidiary cannot generally be excluded from tax-haven income added back to the parent company's taxable income. However, the following dividends received by a tax-haven subsidiary can be excluded from the apportionment to a parent company's income:

- Dividends from a foreign subsidiary in which the tax-haven subsidiary has held 25% or more of the total issued shares or the total voting shares for a period of at least six months
- Dividends that have already been added to the Japanese parent company's taxable income as another tax-haven company's income under the tax-haven rules

Debt-to-equity rules. Thin-capitalization rules limit the deduction for interest expense for companies with foreign related-party debt if the debt-to-equity ratio exceeds 3:1.

Earnings-stripping rules. Earnings-stripping rules, which limit the deductibility of interest paid by corporations to related persons, apply to tax years beginning on or after 1 April 2013. Net interest paid to related persons by a corporation in excess of 50% of its adjusted taxable income is disallowed as a tax deduction. Interest deductions disallowed under this new provision are carried forward for up to seven years. If earnings-stripping rules and thin-capitalization rules both apply, the rule that results in a larger disallowance is applied.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

For treaty countries, the rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax laws on outbound payments.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Australia	0/5/10 (m)	0/10 (c)	5
Austria	10/20 (a)	10	10
Bangladesh	10/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Belgium	10/15 (a)	10	10
Brazil	12.5	12.5 (c)	12.5/15/20 (f)
Brunei			
Darussalam	5/10 (l)	10 (c)	10
Bulgaria	10/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Canada	5/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
China	10	10 (c)	10
Czechoslovakia (n)	10/15 (a)	10 (c)	0/10 (i)
Denmark	10/15 (a)	10	10
Egypt	15	15/20 (q)	15
Finland	10/15 (a)	10	10
France	0/5/10 (u)	10 (c)	0
Germany	10/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Hong Kong SAR	5/10 (l)	10 (c)	5
Hungary	10	10 (c)	0/10 (i)
India	10	10 (c)	10
Indonesia	10/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Ireland	10/15 (a)	10	10
Israel	5/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Italy	10/15 (a)	10	10
Kazakhstan	5/15 (a)	10 (c)	5 (w)
Korea (South)	5/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Kuwait	5/10 (l)	10 (c)	10
Luxembourg	5/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Malaysia	5/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Mexico	0/5/15 (o)	10/15 (c)(p)	10
Netherlands	0/5/10 (y)	10 (z)	0 (aa)
New Zealand	0/15 (x)	10 (c)	5
Norway	5/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Pakistan	5/7.5/10 (v)	10 (c)	10
Philippines	10/15 (l)	10 (c)	10 (g)
Poland	10	10 (c)	0/10 (i)
Portugal	5/10 (l)	10 (cc)	5
Romania	10	10 (c)	10/15 (i)
Saudi Arabia	5/10 (l)	10 (c)	5/10 (r)
Singapore	5/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
South Africa	5/15 (a)	10 (c)	10
Spain	10/15 (a)	10	10

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Sri Lanka	20	15/20 (c)(q)	0/10 (h)
Sweden (ee)	0/5/15 (d)	10	10
Switzerland	0/5/10 (y)	10 (z)	0 (aa)
Thailand	15/20 (s)	10/15/20 (c)(j)(q)	15
Turkey	10/15 (a)	10/15 (c)(j)	10
USSR (k)	15	10 (c)	0/10 (i)
United Kingdom (dd)	0/5/10 (t)	10 (c)	0
United States (bb)	0/5/10 (b)	10 (c)	0
Vietnam	10	10 (c)	10
Zambia	0	10 (c)	10
Non-treaty countries	20	15/20 (q)	20

- (a) The treaty withholding rate is increased to 15% or 20% if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 25% (Austria, more than 50%; Kazakhstan, 10%; Spain, directly 25%) of the distributing corporation for 6 months (Austria, Denmark, Germany and Indonesia, 12 months).
- (b) Dividends are exempt from withholding tax if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns directly, or indirectly through one or more residents of either contracting state, more than 50% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends for a period of 12 months ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined and if certain other conditions are met. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company owning directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (c) Interest paid to a contracting state, subdivision or certain financial institutions is exempt.
- (d) Dividends are exempt from withholding tax if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns at least 25% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends during the 6-month period immediately before the end of the accounting period for which the distribution of profits takes place and if certain other conditions are met. The withholding tax rate of 5% applies to dividends paid to a company owning at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer during the 6-month period immediately before the end of the accounting period for which the distribution of profits takes place. The 15% rate applies to other dividends. However, the exemption and the 5% rate described above do not apply to dividends paid by Japanese special purpose companies or securities investment corporations or by Swedish companies similar to such companies that may be introduced in the future. The withholding tax rate of 15% applies to such dividends.
- (e) Interest paid to a Swiss resident pursuant to debt claims guaranteed or insured by Switzerland is exempt.
- (f) The withholding rate for trademark royalties is 20%; for motion picture films and videotapes, the rate is 15%. The 12.5% rate applies to other royalties.
- (g) The withholding rate for motion picture films is 15%.
- (h) The withholding rate for motion picture films is 0% and for patent royalties is 10%.
- (i) The withholding tax on cultural royalties is exempt (Romania, 10%) and on industrial royalties is 10% (Romania, 15%).
- (j) The rate is generally 15% (Thailand, or 20%), except it is reduced to 10% for interest paid to banks.
- (k) The USSR treaty applies to Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
- (l) The withholding rate is increased to 10% (Philippines, 15%) if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 10% of the voting shares (Philippines and Saudi Arabia, or the total shares) of the distributing corporation during the six-month (Saudi Arabia, 183-day, Portugal, 12-month) period ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined (Philippines, the day immediately preceding the date of payment of the dividends).
- (m) Dividends are exempt from withholding tax if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns directly at least 80% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends for a period of 12 months ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined and if certain other conditions are met. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company owning directly at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (n) The Czechoslovakia treaty applies to the Czech and Slovak Republics.

- (o) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a corporation owning at least 25% of the payer during the 6-month period immediately before the end of the accounting period for which the distribution of profits takes place. The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a “specified parent company,” as defined in the treaty. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (p) The general rate is 15%. The 10% rate applies to certain types of interest payments such as interest paid to or by banks.
- (q) Loan interest paid to nonresidents is subject to a 20% withholding tax. Interest paid to nonresidents on bonds, debentures or bank deposits is subject to a 15% withholding tax.
- (r) The withholding rate for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment is 5%.
- (s) The 15% rate applies if the dividends are paid by a company engaged in an industrial undertaking to a company owning at least 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) Dividends are exempt from withholding tax if the beneficial owner of dividends owns directly or indirectly at least 50% of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends for the 6-month period ending on the date on which the entitlement to dividends is determined and if certain other conditions are met. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company owning directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer for the 6-month period ending on the date on which the entitlement to dividends is determined. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (u) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns directly at least 15%, or owns at least 25% (regardless of whether ownership is direct or indirect), of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends for the six-month period ending on the date on which the entitlement to dividends is determined and if certain other conditions are met. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company owning directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer for the six-month period ending on the date on which the entitlement to dividends is determined. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (v) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of dividends owns directly or indirectly at least 50% of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends for the 6-month period ending on the date on which the entitlement to dividends is determined. The 7.5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company owning directly or indirectly at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer for the 6-month period ending on the date on which the entitlement to dividends is determined. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (w) The withholding tax rate on royalties is 10% under the treaty. However, the reduced rate of 5% provided in the protocol dated 19 December 2008 applies.
- (x) Dividends are exempt from withholding tax if the company receiving the dividends owns at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer for the six-month period ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined and if certain other conditions are met.
- (y) Dividends are exempt from withholding tax if the company receiving the dividends owns at least 50% of the voting shares of the payer for the six-month period ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined and if certain other conditions are met. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company owning at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer for the six-month period ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (z) Interest paid to a contracting state, subdivision or certain financial institutions are exempt. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (aa) Royalties are exempt from withholding tax if certain conditions are met.
- (bb) In January 2013, Japan signed a protocol to revise its double tax treaty with the United States. It has not yet been ratified and taken effect. Under the protocol, dividends will be exempt from withholding tax if the company receiving the dividends owns at least 50% of the voting shares of the payer for the six-month period ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined and if certain other conditions are met. The same rates under the current treaty will apply to other dividends. Interest will be exempt from withholding tax if certain conditions are met.
- (cc) Interest paid to a contracting state or subdivision is exempt. A 5% rate applies to interest paid to banks. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (dd) In December 2013, Japan signed a protocol to revise its double tax treaty with the United Kingdom. The protocol has not yet been ratified and taken effect. Under the protocol, dividends will be exempt from withholding tax if the company receiving the dividends owns at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer for the six-month period ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined and if certain other conditions are met. Under the protocol, interest will be exempt from withholding tax if certain conditions are met.

-
- (ee) In December 2013, Japan signed a protocol to revise its double tax treaty with Sweden. The protocol has not yet been ratified and taken effect. Under the protocol, dividends will be exempt from withholding tax if the company receiving the dividends owns at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer for the six-month period ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined and if certain other conditions are met. Interest and royalties will be exempt from withholding tax if certain conditions are met.

In 2013, Japan signed a double tax treaty with the United Arab Emirates, but it has not yet been ratified. Under the treaty, a 5% rate will apply to dividends paid to a company owning at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer for the period of six months ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined. Interest paid to a contracting state, subdivision or certain financial institutions will be exempt. A 10% rate will apply to other interest payments. A 10% rate will apply to royalties.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	0/10/20 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0/10/20 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0 (b)
Interest (c)	
On Bank Deposits and Short-Term Debt	0 (d)
Other Interest	0 (e)
Royalties from Patents	0/20 (f)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	– (g)
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) The general rate is 0%. The 10% rate applies to certain regulated financial services companies. The 20% rate applies to utility companies, companies in the business of importation of oil to Jersey, and rental income, development profits and quarrying income derived from Jersey land.
- (b) See Section B.
- (c) Jersey has enacted legislation, which took effect on 1 July 2005, implementing withholding tax and exchange-of-information measures similar to the measures included in the European Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the Taxation of Savings Income. For details, see Section B.
- (d) Debt is considered short-term if it cannot exceed 364 days.
- (e) A 20% rate applies to certain interest on long-term debt if the loan agreement was entered into before 1 January 2004 by a Jersey individual and if no election is made to pay the interest gross. This rate is unlikely to be applied except in rare cases.
- (f) The 20% rate applies to patent royalties paid to individuals resident in Jersey.
- (g) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide profits excluding capital gains.

In general, all companies incorporated in Jersey are considered resident. However, a company incorporated in Jersey is considered nonresident if the company's business is centrally managed and controlled outside Jersey in a country or territory where the highest rate at which any company may be subject to tax on any part of its income is 20% or higher and if the company is tax resident in that country. A company incorporated outside Jersey is regarded as Jersey resident if its business is managed and controlled in Jersey.

Rates of corporate income tax. Jersey has a general corporate income tax rate of 0% and a rate for certain regulated entities of 10%. Utility companies, companies in the business of importation of oil to Jersey, and rental income, development profits and quarrying profits derived from Jersey land are subject to income tax at a rate of 20%.

Regulated entities subject to the 10% tax rate are financial services companies that are registered or hold a permit in accordance with various laws administered by the Jersey Financial Services Commission and operate through a permanent establishment in Jersey. These companies include the following:

- Entities carrying out banking business, trust business or investment business
- Fund administrators or custodians

The 10% rate applies to business conducted through a Jersey company or a branch.

Unless certain conditions are met, an agent or tenant must deduct tax at a rate of 20% before paying rent to a nonresident landlord.

In 2009, the European Union (EU) found that specific measures within the 0-10 tax regime did not conform to the spirit of the EU Code of Conduct. The specific measures, which relate to provisions to levy tax on Jersey resident individual shareholders of Jersey companies using either deemed dividend or attribution mechanisms, were abolished, effective from 1 January 2012. The EU Code of Conduct Group accepted that the abolishment of the specific measures means that the regime is no longer harmful. The Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) ratified this acceptance in December 2011.

International Business Companies. The International Business Company (IBC) status was abolished, effective from 1 January 2012. A new company established on or after 1 January 2006 may not claim IBC status. Companies that had IBC status on 1 January 2006 were required to apply by 31 December 2005 for an extension of their IBC status to 2011. If they did not apply, their IBC status was lost, effective from 1 January 2009, when the 0-10 tax regime was introduced (see *Rates of corporate income tax*). An IBC may be a Jersey company, a foreign company controlled in Jersey or a Jersey branch or permanent establishment of a non-resident company.

The statutory tax rates for profits derived from international activities by an IBC range from 0.5% to 2%. For other profits of an IBC, the statutory tax rate is 30%.

The term “international activities” is not defined in law. However, it is broadly interpreted to mean profits derived from transactions with foreign (non-Jersey) residents. In addition, Jersey-source bank interest is deemed to be derived from international activities if all of the other profits of an IBC are derived from international activities. An IBC may apply to have its international business profits assessed at a single rate of tax, which may not be less than 2%. IBCs must pay an annual minimum tax of GBP1,200 by 31 October.

Exempt companies. Jersey exempt company status was abolished, effective from the 2009 year of assessment.

Capital gains. Jersey does not impose a tax on capital gains.

Administration. Corporate income tax returns must be filed by 6:00 p.m. on the last Friday in July in the year following the year of assessment. A GBP250 penalty is imposed for a failure to file or late filing of tax returns. Assessments are normally issued to taxpayers in the year following the income year (the Jersey fiscal year coincides with the calendar year), and tax is payable on the day following the date of the issuance of the assessment. A 10% surcharge is imposed if tax remains unpaid as of the deadline, which is 6:00 p.m. on the Friday following the first Monday in December in the year following the year of assessment.

The basis of assessment for trading is profits arising in the current accounting period.

Although no statutory clearance mechanism exists, on specific request, the tax authorities promptly provide advance rulings on the Jersey tax treatment of transactions.

Dividends. Dividends paid by Jersey resident companies may be deemed to be paid net of tax. The rate depends on the tax rate applicable to the profits from which the dividend was paid.

Before 1 January 2012, an individual resident in Jersey who owned more than 2% of the ordinary share capital in a Jersey trading company or Jersey financial services company was required to pay tax on deemed dividends. In addition, an individual resident in Jersey who owned more than 2% of the ordinary share capital in a Jersey investment holding company was required to pay tax on his or her portion of the company’s relevant profits. As noted in *Rates of corporate income tax*, these provisions have been abolished, effective from 1 January 2012.

European Union Savings Directive. Jersey has enacted legislation, which took effect on 1 July 2005, implementing measures similar to the withholding tax and exchange-of-information measures contained in the European Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the Taxation of Savings Income. The directive applies to interest on certain debt-related distributions paid to individuals resident in the EU. The withholding tax rate is currently 35%. The withholding tax applies unless the person beneficially entitled to the interest payment specifically authorizes disclosure of the interest payment to the Jersey tax authorities who are required to exchange this information with the tax authorities in the country of residence of the person beneficially entitled to the interest payment. The legislation affects companies that fall within the definition of “paying agent.”

Foreign tax relief. Jersey has entered into full double tax treaties with Estonia, Guernsey, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), Isle of Man, Malta, Qatar, Singapore and the United Kingdom. Jersey has signed a full double tax treaty with Luxembourg, but this treaty is not yet in force. It has entered into limited treaties with Australia, Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland and Sweden. The arrangements with Guernsey and the United Kingdom give credit for tax on all sources of income, except that the treaty with the United Kingdom specifically excludes dividends and debenture interest.

Unilateral relief is granted for income not covered by a treaty, to the extent that foreign tax paid is allowed as a deduction in the computation of the amount assessable. Unilateral relief in the form of a tax credit may also be granted by concession if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The income in question is substantial.
- The income would not otherwise come to Jersey.
- The income will be used to generate taxable profits, or it will help to overcome an obstacle to the restructuring or expansion of a commercial enterprise and accordingly result in the more efficient use of resources to the benefit of Jersey's economy.

Jersey has entered into various tax information exchange agreements (TIEAs) and some limited double tax agreements (see above). The TIEAs provide for the exchange of information between tax authorities, on request, with respect to the tax position of resident persons. The limited double agreements provide for the allocation of taxing rights with respect to certain income derived by individuals and enterprises operating ships and aircraft in international traffic.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The amount assessable is based on the accounting profit, adjusted for tax purposes.

Revenue expenses incurred wholly and exclusively for the purposes of a trade or the managing of investments are deductible.

Inventories. No statutory rules prescribe which methods of stock valuation are acceptable. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Provisions. Only provisions relating to specific expenses are allowed as deductions.

Tax depreciation (capital allowances). Capital allowances, normally at 25% of the declining balance, are given on capital expenditure incurred to acquire machinery or plant to be used wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the trade.

Capital allowances are calculated on a pool of assets. A balancing charge is imposed if the proceeds from the sale of an asset (limited to the cost of the asset) exceed the written-down tax value of the pool or if the business is terminated.

Groups of companies. A qualifying company that suffers a loss may surrender the loss to another qualifying company in the same group. The company receiving the loss can then offset the loss against its profits or gains. The loss can be offset only against

profits or gains determined for an accounting period that is the same as, or overlaps with, the financial period in which the loss arises. For these purposes, a qualifying company is a regulated entity that is taxed at a rate of 10% (see Section B).

Companies taxed at 0% that are part of a group may also surrender losses to offset the profits of another company taxed at 0% in the group. This benefits the Jersey shareholders of such companies by reducing the profits subject to the deemed distribution rules (see Section B). As noted in *Rates of corporate income tax*, these deemed distribution rules are abolished, effective from 1 January 2012.

Relief for losses. Companies subject to tax at the 0% or 10% rates can relieve losses by carrying the losses forward and offsetting them against future profits or by surrendering losses under the group relief measures (see *Groups of companies*).

Losses incurred by companies subject to tax at a rate of 20% may be used to offset either income for the year in which the losses were incurred or profits derived from the same trade in the immediately preceding year of assessment. Unused losses may be carried forward, without time limit, to offset income from the same trade for any subsequent year of assessment.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Social security contributions; on salaries of employees resident in Jersey; payable by Employer (maximum monthly contribution for each employee of GBP249.21) (Effective from 1 January 2013, employers are required to pay an additional contribution of 2% on the earnings of employees above GBP46,008 and up to GBP150,000 per year.)	6.5
Employee (maximum monthly contribution of GBP230.04)	6
Goods and services tax; on domestic supplies of goods and services; an exception applies to certain entities that are able to elect for a fee, International Services Entity status	5
Land transaction tax; applies to the sale of shares in a company that give the owner of the shares the right to occupy a dwelling; the tax is the equivalent to the stamp duty levied on the sale of freehold property	0 to 5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Anti-avoidance legislation. The Income Tax (Jersey) Law contains a general anti-avoidance provision. The Comptroller may make assessments or additional assessments to counteract transactions if the primary purpose is the avoidance or reduction of income tax.

Foreign-exchange controls. Jersey does not apply any form of exchange controls, and capital can be freely repatriated.

Related-party transactions. No special legislation applies to related-party transactions.

Debt-to-equity rules. Jersey does not impose debt-to-equity requirements.

Transfer pricing. Jersey's law does not include transfer-pricing rules. However, see *Anti-avoidance legislation*.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Estonia	0*	0	0
Guernsey	0*	0	0
Hong Kong SAR	0*	0	0
Isle of Man	0*	0	0
Malta	0*	0	0
Qatar	0*	0	0
Singapore	0*	0	0
United Kingdom	0*	0	0
Non-treaty countries	0*	0	0

* See Section B.

Jordan

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	
On Shares	30 (b)
On Depreciable Assets	30 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	5 (c)
Other Payments to Nonresidents	7
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

(a) This is the maximum rate. For a listing of rates, see Section B.

(b) See Section B.

(c) This withholding tax is imposed on interest paid by banks to depositors (excluding interest paid on local interbank deposits). Interest paid by local banks on foreign banks' deposits is exempt from income tax.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. In general, income tax is levied on corporate entities and foreign branches with respect to taxable profit from all sources arising or deemed to arise in Jordan. Income is deemed to arise in Jordan if one of the following circumstances exists:

- The place of performance of work is located in Jordan.
- The place of delivery of work is located in Jordan.

- The place of signing the contract is located in Jordan.
- Jordanian capital is invested outside Jordan.
- The output from a service performed outside Jordan is used in Jordan.

Rates of corporate tax. Corporate income tax in Jordan is imposed at flat rates. Rates for resident corporations vary from 14% to 30%, depending on the type of activity. The following are the corporate income tax rates.

Sector	Rate (%)
Banking	30
Insurance, telecommunications, stockbrokers, finance companies, currency-exchange companies and leasing companies	24
Others	14

Capital gains. Banks, financial companies, insurance companies, foreign-exchange dealers and finance leasing companies are subject to tax on their capital gains derived from sales of shares and bonds in Jordan. For other companies, capital gains derived from sales of shares in Jordan are exempt from tax (except for goodwill). However, a formula is used to calculate the disallowed part of the cost. This formula is the ratio of exempt income to total income, multiplied by total allowable cost. Capital gains derived from sales of shares in foreign markets that arise from Jordanian funds are subject to income tax.

Income derived from current assets, which are assets held for less than one year, and from depreciable assets are taxable as ordinary income.

Administration. The tax year for corporations is their accounting (financial) year. Tax returns must be filed on a prescribed form in Arabic within four months after the tax year-end.

The tax return includes a payroll listing and information pertaining to goods and services supplied for the year, including details related to the corporation's income, expenses, exemptions, and tax due.

The total amount of tax due must be paid at the time of filing to avoid penalties.

The tax authorities may conduct an income tax audit for up to five previous years and charge the company additional tax.

Taxpayers that have gross income exceeding JOD500,000 must make semiannual payments on account equal to 37.5% of the preceding year's tax.

Dividends. Dividends received from companies located in Jordan are exempt from tax except for dividends received by banks and financial institutions from mutual investment funds. Twenty-five percent (subject to change) of dividend income must be added back to income if it does not exceed the total allowable costs; that is, the cap for disallowed expenses is the lower of 25% of dividends or reported costs.

Interest. Interest paid by banks to depositors, except for interest on local interbank deposits, is subject to a 5% withholding tax. The withholding tax is considered to be a payment on account for

resident companies and a final tax for individuals and nonresident companies. Interest paid by local banks on foreign banks' deposits is exempt from income tax.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax relief is granted in accordance with tax treaties signed with other countries.

C. Determination of trading income

General. All income earned in Jordan from trading or other sources, except for income exempt under the income tax law, is taxable.

All business expenses incurred to generate income are allowable, with limitations on certain items, such as entertainment and donations. A certain percentage of entertainment expenses is deductible. Head office charges are limited to 5% of branch net taxable income.

Provisions and reserves. Provisions and reserves are not allowed as tax deductions, except for insurance companies' reserves and doubtful debts' provisions for banks.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation for tangible and intangible assets is not addressed in the Income Tax Law 28 for 2009, but instructions are expected to be issued on this matter. Until such instructions are issued, taxpayers must refer to the depreciation measures in the prior law.

The Income Tax Law allows assets with a value of less than JOD100 to be expensed in the year of purchase of the assets.

The Income Tax Department establishes statutory maximum depreciation rates for various fixed assets. If the rates used for accounting purposes are greater than the prescribed rates, the excess is disallowed but may be used for tax purposes at a later date. The following are some of the maximum straight-line depreciation rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Industrial buildings	4
Buildings	2
Office equipment	10
Motor vehicles	15
Plant, equipment and machinery	10 to 20*

* The rate is 25% for computer equipment.

The taxpayer may choose to use the accelerated method. Under this method, twice the straight-line rate is applied (except for buildings).

Machinery and equipment and other fixed assets that are imported on a temporary-entry basis (equipment that the government allows foreign contractors to import on a temporary basis for the purpose of carrying out certain contractual work in Jordan) do not qualify for accelerated depreciation.

Used assets are depreciated at the above statutory rates, which are applied to the purchase price.

Relief for losses. Taxpayers are allowed to carry forward unabsorbed losses indefinitely to offset profits of subsequent periods. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Companies must file separate financial statements for tax purposes.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
General sales tax (similar to value-added tax)	16
Social security contributions, on salaries and all benefits except overtime; the maximum salary subject to social security contributions is JOD2,145 for individuals joining the social security system in 2013; the maximum amount is subject to change at the beginning of each year according to the average of social security salaries (but should not exceed JOD5,000 in future years); different rules regarding maximum salary apply to individuals who joined the social security system before 2013; the amount of social security contribution is based on the employee's January salary; the employee's salary is subject to revision in January of each subsequent year; changes to the salary made during the year are not reflected in the employee's social security contribution until the following January; paid by	
Employer	12.25
Employee	6.5
Withholding tax on imports; imposed on the value of goods imported for resale; paid on account against the taxpayer's final tax liability	2
Withholding tax on payments to nonresident service providers	7

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Jordan does not impose any foreign-exchange controls.

Debt-to-equity rules. Under thin-capitalization rules, for 2013 and future years, interest paid on loans in excess of a 3:1 ratio of debt to the higher of capital or average equity is not deductible.

F. Tax treaties

Jordan has entered into double tax treaties with Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Korea (South), Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Palestinian Authority, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

In addition, Jordan has entered into tax treaties, which primarily relate to transportation, with Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Pakistan, Spain and the United States.

The following is a table of treaty withholding tax rates.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Algeria	15	15	15
Azerbaijan	8	8	10
Bahrain	10	10	10
Bulgaria	10	10	10
Canada	10/15	10	10
Croatia	10	10	10
Czech Republic	10	10	10
Egypt	15	15	20
France	5/15	0/15	5/15/25
India	10	10	20
Indonesia	10	10	10
Iran	5/7.5	5	10
Iraq	— *	— *	— *
Italy	10	10	10
Korea (South)	10	10	10
Kuwait	5/10	5	30
Lebanon	10	10	10
Libya	— *	— *	— *
Malaysia	10	15	15
Malta	10	10	10
Morocco	10	10	10
Netherlands	15	5	10
Pakistan	10	10	10
Palestinian Authority	— *	— *	— *
Poland	10	10	10
Qatar	10	5	10
Romania	15	12.5	15
Sudan	15	15	15
Syria	10	10	18
Tunisia	— *	— *	— *
Turkey	10/15	10	12
Ukraine	10	10	10
United Kingdom	10	10	10
Uzbekistan	7/10	10	20
Yemen	10	10	10

* The treaty does not provide for a maximum withholding tax rate.

Jordan is negotiating a double tax treaty with the United Arab Emirates.

Kazakhstan

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Permanent Establishment Tax Rate (%)	20
Branch Profits Tax Rate (Additional Tax) (%)	15 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (b)(c)
Interest	15 (c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15 (c)
Capital Gains	15 (c)
Other Income	20
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	10

- (a) This tax is imposed on the taxable profits of permanent establishments after deduction of the profits tax.
- (b) This withholding tax applies to dividends paid to nonresident legal entities. Dividends paid to resident legal entities are generally exempt from tax.
- (c) A 20% withholding tax rate applies to Kazakh-source income paid to entities registered in tax havens.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Kazakhstan legal entities and foreign legal entities operating through a permanent establishment are subject to tax. The definition of “permanent establishment” is generally similar to the definition in the model treaty of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, without the standard exemptions but with certain peculiarities. Kazakhstan tax resident legal entities are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Non-resident legal entities are subject to tax on income from Kazakh sources that are earned through a permanent establishment.

Rates of corporate tax. The regular corporate income tax rate is 20%. This rate applies to Kazakhstan companies, including enterprises with foreign participation (joint ventures) and companies with 100% foreign participation, and permanent establishments of foreign companies.

Permanent establishments are also subject to a 15% tax on their profits after deduction of corporate income tax. The 15% tax is imposed regardless of whether the profits are remitted to the home country of the permanent establishment.

Payments to foreign or nonresident legal entities without a permanent establishment are subject to withholding tax. The rate is 15% for dividends, interest, royalties, capital gains and insurance premiums. For reinsurance premiums and international transportation services, the rate is 5%. For all other payments, the rate is 20%. The rate is 20% for payments of any type of Kazakh-source income to tax-haven entities.

Taxation of subsurface users. Businesses engaging in the exploration and extraction of mineral resources in Kazakhstan (usually referred to as subsurface users under Kazakhstan law) operate under subsurface use contracts. The taxation under such contracts differs from the standard regime.

Tax incentives. Expenditure on certain qualifying fixed assets can be deducted in the first three years after commissioning, with each deduction equaling one-third of the initial value of the asset. Alternatively, it can be deducted in full in the tax year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Special-Economic Zones. Currently, the following 10 special-economic zones exist in Kazakhstan:

- Astana-New City
- National Industrial Petrochemical Technopark
- Innovation Technology Park
- Sea Port Aktau
- Ontustyk
- Burabai
- Saryarka
- Khorgos-East Gate
- Pavlodar
- Chemical Park Taraz

The Kazakhstan Tax Code provides certain tax benefits for entities carrying out their activities in a special-economic zone. These tax benefits generally include a reduction of the corporate income tax payable by 100% and exemptions from land and property taxes and payments for the use of land plots. In addition, an exemption from social tax may be applied by entities carrying out their activities in the Innovation Technology Park special-economic zone. The tax benefits may be claimed by entities that meet certain requirements established by the Tax Code.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in taxable profit and subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rates. For non-residents, certain capital gains are taxed by withholding tax.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Legal entities must make advance payments of tax on or before the 25th day of each month. These payments are based on the estimated income and corporate income tax due for the current year. Annual tax returns must be filed by 31 March of the year following the tax year. Corporate income tax due must be paid within 10 calendar days after the deadline for filing annual tax returns. The following legal entities are not required to make advance payments of tax:

- Legal entities that had adjusted aggregate annual income not exceeding 325,000 monthly calculation indices (this index is established annually) in their antepenultimate tax year
- Legal entities in their year of registration and in the following year

Dividends. Dividends paid to nonresident legal entities are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15% (for legal entities from tax-haven countries, a 20% rate applies). Dividends paid to resident legal entities are exempt from withholding tax. Dividends received by resident legal entities are generally exempt from corporate income tax except for dividends received from private risk unit investment funds and joint-stock risk investment funds (with some exemptions for the latter).

For purposes of the Tax Code, resident legal entities are legal entities created in accordance with Kazakhstan legislation and legal entities with their place of effective management (actual management body) located in Kazakhstan.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit is available for foreign tax paid on income earned abroad, unless such income is exempt from tax in Kazakhstan. The amounts that may be offset are determined for each country separately and equal the lowest amount of the following:

- The amount actually paid in a foreign state on income received by a taxpayer outside of Kazakhstan
- The amount of income tax on income received by a taxpayer outside Kazakhstan, calculated in accordance with the Tax Code and the provisions of an international treaty

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Under accounting legislation, large business entities, financial institutions, joint stock companies and certain other companies must prepare their financial reporting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Other

entities may choose to prepare their financial reporting in accordance with IFRS. Entities that do not choose to follow IFRS must prepare their financial reporting in accordance with National Accounting Standards.

In general, taxable profit equals the difference between annual aggregate income and allowable deductions. Income and expenses in accounting records generally serve as the basis for the calculation with adjustments.

In general, under the Tax Code, all properly documented expenses related to activity aimed at generation of revenues are deductible, unless the Tax Code explicitly indicates that a certain expense is nondeductible.

Interest (the amount actually paid within the amount of accrued interest expense) is deductible up to an amount calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$$(A + E) + \left(\frac{OC}{AL}\right) \times (MC) \times (B + C + D)$$

The following are descriptions of the items contained in the above formula:

- “A” is the amount of the interest, excluding amounts included in values B, C, D and E.
- “B” is the amount of interest payable to a related party, excluding amounts included in value E.
- “C” is the amount of remuneration payable to persons registered in a state with a preferential tax regime (tax haven), excluding amounts included in value B.
- “D” is the amount of interest payable to an independent party with respect to loans granted against a deposit or a secured guarantee, surety bond or other form of security provided by related parties in the event of the enforcement of the guarantee, surety bond or other form of security, excluding amounts included in value C.
- “E” is the amount of remuneration for credits (loans) issued by a credit partnership established in Kazakhstan.
- “MC” is the marginal coefficient – seven for financial institutions and four for others.
- “OC” is the average annual amount of owners’ capital.
- “AL” is the average annual amount of liabilities.

The amount of interest in excess of the amount calculated under this formula is not deductible.

Subsurface users (see Section B) may deduct in the form of depreciation deductions expenses incurred during the exploration period on geological studies, exploration and preparation work for the extraction of mineral resources, including expenses for assessment, expenses for equipping, general administrative expenses and expenses connected with the payment of bonuses. Subsurface user operations are works related to geological studies and to the exploration and production of natural resources. Enterprises begin to calculate depreciation when the extraction of mineral resources begins after commercial discovery. They may set the annual depreciation rate at their discretion, but the rate may not exceed 25%.

Provisions. Banks and insurance companies may deduct provisions for doubtful and bad debts created in accordance with IFRS

in the order established by the National Bank of Kazakhstan and agreed to by the authorized state body. Other entities may generally deduct actual bad debts that are three years past due if certain other conditions are met.

Tax depreciation. Buildings may be depreciated using an annual declining-balance rate of up to 10%. The maximum annual declining-balance depreciation rate for machinery and equipment (with the exception of machinery used in the oil and gas extraction industry) is 25%. The maximum depreciation rate for computers and software is 40%. Other fixed assets not included in the above categories are depreciated at a rate of up to 15%. Depreciation rates for subsurface users may be doubled in the tax year in which fixed assets are first placed into service in Kazakhstan if these fixed assets are used in the business for at least three years.

Relief for losses. Enterprises may generally carry forward tax losses from business activities to offset annual taxable profits in the following 10 tax years. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. The Tax Code does not include any measures permitting related enterprises to offset profits and losses among group members.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; imposed on supplies of goods, work and services that are considered to be supplied in Kazakhstan, as well as on imports of goods	
Standard rate	12
Exports of goods	0
Export duties on certain types of goods (for example, crude oil and specified oil products); the duty is calculated as a specific percentage of the customs value, with a minimum duty of a specified amount of euros or US dollars per unit of measurement	Various
Import duty on certain goods; the duty is calculated as a specific percentage of the customs value, with a minimum duty of a specified amount of euros or US dollars per unit of measurement	
Percentage rates	Various
Excise taxes on certain goods; the tax is calculated as a specified amount of tenge per unit or a specified percentage of the customs value	
Percentage rates	Various
Property tax; imposed on annual average balance-sheet value of immovable property	1.5
Payroll taxes	
Personal income tax, payable by employee; calculated at a flat general rate	10
Social tax, paid by employer; calculated at a flat rate	11

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Pension fund contributions; withheld from employees' salaries; the maximum base used to calculate the monthly contributions is KZT1,497,450 (approximately USD9,750) Standard rate	10
Additional professional pension fund contributions; paid by employer for employees working in hazardous health conditions (according to a list of professions); calculated at a flat rate	5
Social insurance contributions paid by employers and self-employed individuals; the base used to calculate the monthly contributions may not exceed KZT199,660 (approximately USD1,300) Percentage rate	5
Rent tax on crude oil and gas condensate for export Percentage rates	0 to 32

Other taxes include land tax and vehicle owners' tax.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Kazakhstan is the tenge (KZT).

The principal measures governing foreign-exchange controls in Kazakhstan are the Law on Currency Regulations and Currency Control (13 June 2005), as amended, and the resolutions of the National Bank of Kazakhstan. The foreign-exchange control system operates largely through the following two sets of rules:

- Rules for residents (that is, Kazakhstan citizens, Kazakhstan legal entities, representative offices and branches of Kazakhstan legal entities in and outside Kazakhstan, diplomatic, trade and other official representative offices of Kazakhstan, located outside Kazakhstan, and foreign citizens having a Kazakh residency permit)
- Rules for nonresidents (that is, foreign citizens, foreign companies, representative offices and branches of foreign legal entities, international organizations, and diplomatic and other official representative offices of foreign countries)

In general, payments between residents may only be made in tenge.

Under the Civil Code, an obligation between two residents may not be denominated in foreign currency, with certain exceptions. This rule does not apply to contracts between residents and non-residents.

Transfer pricing. The Transfer Pricing Law strengthens controls over prices used by taxpayers in cross-border transactions and certain domestic transactions related to cross-border transactions. The law does not differentiate between related and unrelated parties in applying transfer-pricing controls (for example, no price deviation allowed for unrelated parties). The law contains extensive transfer-pricing documentary and monitoring requirements that include, among other items, industry, market, functional and risk analysis. Under the law, the following methods may be used to determine the market price:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Cost-plus method
- Subsequent resale price method
- Profit-split method
- Net margin method

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table lists the withholding tax rates under Kazakhstan's tax treaties.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Armenia	10	10	10
Austria	5/15 (a)	10	10
Azerbaijan	10	10	10
Belarus	15	10	15
Belgium	5/15 (a)	10	10
Bulgaria	10	10	10
Canada	5/15 (a)	10	10
China	10	10	10
Czech Republic	10	10	10
Estonia	5/15	10	15
Finland	5/15 (a)	10	10
France	5/15 (a)	10	10
Georgia	15	10	10
Germany	5/15 (b)	10	10
Hungary	5/15 (b)	10	10
India	10	10	10
Iran	5/15 (c)	10	10
Italy	5/15 (a)	10	10
Japan	5/15 (a)	10	10
Korea (South)	5/15 (a)	10	10
Kyrgyzstan	10	10	10
Latvia	5/15 (b)	10	10
Lithuania	5/15 (b)	10	10
Malaysia	10	10	10
Moldova	10/15 (b)	10	10
Mongolia	10	10	10
Netherlands	5/15 (a)	10	10
Norway	5/15 (a)	10	10
Pakistan	12.5/15 (a)	12.5	15
Poland	10/15 (c)	10	10
Romania	10	10	10
Russian Federation	10	10	10
Singapore	5/10 (b)	10	10
Slovak Republic	10/15 (d)	10	10
Spain	5/15 (a)	10	10
Sweden	5/15 (a)	10	10
Switzerland	5/15	10	10
Tajikistan	10/15	10	10
Turkey	10	10	10
Turkmenistan	10	10	10
Ukraine	5/15 (b)	10	10
United Kingdom	5/15 (a)	10	10
United States	5/15 (a)	10	10
Uzbekistan	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	15 (e)	15 (e)	15 (e)

- (a) The lower rate applies to dividends paid to companies owning at least 10% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The lower rate applies to dividends paid to companies owning at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (c) The lower rate applies to dividends paid to companies owning at least 20% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (d) The lower rate applies to dividends paid to companies owning at least 30% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (e) For payments to entities registered in tax havens (according to a list), the rate is 20%.

Treaties with Luxembourg and the United Arab Emirates have been ratified. Official information on the dates of entry into force was not available at the time of writing.

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Currently, capital gains tax does not apply in Kenya following its suspension in 1985. In the budget speech in June 2013, the Cabinet Secretary in charge of the National Treasury indicated that formalities on the taxation of capital gains may be announced. No dates were provided on when this is likely to happen. Because of this possible announcement, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30
Turnover Tax Rate (%)	3 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	37.5
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (b)
Interest	15 (c)
Royalties	20 (d)
Commissions	20 (e)

Management, Professional and Training Fees	20 (f)
Sports and Entertainment Fees	20 (g)
Telecommunication Service Fees	5 (g)
Rent	
Real Estate (Immovable Property)	30 (g)
Equipment	15 (h)
Winnings from Betting and Gaming	20 (i)
Sales of Property or Shares of Stock by Companies in the Oil and Mining Sector	20 (j)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	4 (k)

- (a) This tax applies to taxpayers with annual gross turnover not exceeding KES5 million.
- (b) This rate applies to dividends paid to nonresidents. A 5% rate applies to dividends paid to residents and citizens of other states in the East African Community.
- (c) This rate applies to payments to residents and nonresidents. However, a 25% withholding tax rate applies to interest arising from bearer instruments.
- (d) This rate applies to payments to nonresidents. A 5% withholding tax is imposed on royalties paid to residents.
- (e) This rate applies to payments to nonresidents. For insurance commissions paid to residents, a 5% withholding tax rate applies to payments to brokers and a 10% rate applies to payments to others. The following commissions are exempt from withholding tax:
- Commissions paid to nonresident agents with respect to flower, fruit or vegetable auctions
 - Commissions paid by resident air transport operators to nonresident agents to secure tickets for international travel
- (f) This rate applies to management, professional and training fees paid to nonresidents. However, for consultancy fees, payments to citizens of other East African Community countries are subject to a reduced withholding tax rate of 15%. For residents, management, professional and training fees are subject to a withholding tax rate of 5%. The resident withholding tax rate for contractual fee payments is 3%.
- (g) This withholding tax applies only to payments to nonresidents.
- (h) This rate applies to rent paid to nonresidents under leases of machinery and equipment. Rent paid to residents under leases of machinery and equipment is exempt from withholding tax.
- (i) This rate applies to payments to residents and nonresidents.
- (j) This rate applies to payments to nonresidents. A withholding tax rate of 10% applies to residents. The withholding tax is imposed the gross sales value.
- (k) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Kenya income tax is payable by companies and by unincorporated organizations and associations (excluding partnerships). Taxable trading income consists of income arising or deemed to arise in Kenya.

Rates of corporate tax. The corporate tax rate is 30% for resident companies and 37.5% for nonresident companies. The corporate tax rate for companies newly listed on a securities exchange approved under the Capital Markets Act is reduced to 20% for a five-year period beginning with the tax year following the year of the listing if the company's listed capital is at least 40% of its paid-up share capital.

Turnover tax. Turnover tax is imposed on taxpayers with annual gross turnover not exceeding KES5 million. The tax rate is 3% of

annual gross turnover. The tax is a final tax. Turnover tax does not apply to rental income, management or professional or training fees, income of incorporated companies or income that is subject to a final withholding tax.

Administration. A company's year of assessment (tax year) coincides with its financial accounting year. A change in a financial accounting year must be approved by the Commissioner of Income Tax.

A company must make payments, each equal to 25% of its estimated tax for the year, by the 20th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th and 12th months of its financial accounting year. The estimated tax must equal either 110% of the previous year's tax or 100% of the tax estimated to be due for the current year.

A company must file a self-assessment return within six months after the end of its financial year. It must also file financial statements within six months after the end of its financial year. Late filing of a return is subject to a penalty of 5% of the tax balance. The minimum penalty is KES10,000. The tax on the self-assessment, reduced by installment tax paid, is due within four months after a company's financial year-end. Late payments are subject to a penalty of 20% plus 2% per month (or part of a month) of the tax balance.

Dividends. Dividends paid by Kenya companies to resident companies are exempt if the recipient controls at least 12.5% of the distributing company's voting power. Taxable dividend income is subject to a final withholding tax of 10% for nonresidents and 5% for residents.

Compensating tax at the regular corporate rate is levied on dividends paid out of untaxed profits.

Foreign tax relief. Relief for foreign taxes paid is granted in accordance with tax treaties with other countries. Foreign tax paid to a country that does not have a tax treaty with Kenya does not qualify as a tax-deductible expense in Kenya.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is accounting income adjusted for non-taxable income, such as dividends and capital gains, and for non-deductible expenses such as depreciation. Expenses are deductible if incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of income.

To encourage industrial growth and attract foreign investment, certain special deductions are allowed.

Inventories. The normal accounting basis of the lower of cost or net realizable value is generally accepted for tax purposes. In certain circumstances, obsolescence provisions may be challenged.

Provisions. Provisions included in computing financial accounting income are generally not deductible for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation charged in the financial statements is not deductible for tax purposes. It is replaced by the following tax depreciation allowances.

Asset class	Method	
	Declining-balance (%)	Straight-line (%)
Heavy machinery such as tractors and combines	37.5	—
Other vehicles such as automobiles, trucks and airplanes	25	—
All other machinery including ships	12.5	—
Specified office equipment such as computers	30	—
Other office equipment	12.5	—
Telecommunication equipment	—	—
Computer software	—	—
Irrevocable right to use fiber optic cable	—	5
Industrial buildings	—	10*
Hotel buildings	—	10*
Hostel, educational and training buildings	—	50*
Commercial and rental residential buildings	—	25*
Farming operations	—	100

* The rate for the buildings is applied to the capital cost, which is generally the lower of the construction cost or the purchase price, unless purchased from the business entity that constructed the building. To qualify for the above deduction, commercial and rental residential buildings must be provided with roads, power, water sewers and other social infrastructure. In addition, rental residential buildings must be constructed in a planned developed area approved by the Minister responsible for matters relating to housing.

Deduction on capital expenditure incurred under concessionaire arrangements is claimed in equal proportions over the period of the concession.

A 100% investment allowance is granted for capital expenditure on industrial buildings and hotels and on machinery installed on such structures. Licensed local film producers also qualify for a 100% investment allowance with respect to the purchase of film equipment. An investment deduction may be claimed at a rate of 150% if an investment for manufacturing purposes is made outside the city of Nairobi and the municipalities of Mombasa or Kisumu and if the investment value is KES200 million or more.

Capital allowances are subject to recapture on the sale of an asset to the extent the sales proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation. Amounts recaptured are treated as ordinary income and subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rate.

Relief for losses. Tax deficits (losses) are allowable deductions in the year in which they arise and in the following four years of income. Profits and losses arising from specified sources (rental income, income from agriculture and similar activities, and other profits from business) are computed separately. If a company has a loss in a year from one of the specified sources, the loss may be offset only against subsequent profits derived from the same specified source.

Groups of companies. The income tax law does not permit consolidated returns combining the profits and losses of affiliated companies or the transfer of losses from loss companies to profitable members of the same group of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on the supply of goods and services in Kenya and on imported goods and services	0/16
Railway Development Levy; imposed on the import value of all imported goods; import value is the Cost, Insurance and Freight value	1.5
Contributions to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF); expatriates who are members of social security schemes in their home countries and those expected to be in Kenya for not more than three years are exempt; contributions are payable monthly by	
Employer (maximum contribution of KES200)	5
Employee (maximum contribution of KES200)	5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Central Bank of Kenya imposes certain foreign-exchange regulations.

Transfer pricing. The transfer-pricing rules include measures regarding the following matters:

- Entities and transactions to which the rules apply
- Methods that may be used to determine arm's-length prices
- Records regarding transactions that must be maintained

The methods for determining arm's-length prices are consistent with those approved by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Debt-to-equity rules. The deductibility of interest on loans and foreign-exchange losses is restricted for a foreign-controlled company with a debt-to-equity ratio exceeding 3:1. For purposes of the ratio, debt includes any form of indebtedness for which the company is incurring interest, a financial charge, a discount or a premium. Interest-free loans provided or secured by nonresidents are deemed to accrue interest at a rate equal to the average 91-day Treasury Bill rate.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Payee resident in	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties/ management and professional fees %
Canada	15	15	15
Denmark	20	20 (a)	20
France	10	12	0 (f)
Germany	15	15 (a)	15

Payee resident in	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties/ management and professional fees %
India	15	15	20 (d)
Norway	15	20 (a)	20
Sweden	15	15	20
United Kingdom	15	15 (a)	15 (b)
Zambia	0 (c)	15	20
Non-treaty countries	10	15	20 (e)

- (a) Interest paid by the government and the Central Bank of Kenya is tax-exempt.
 (b) The rate is 12.5% for management and professional fees.
 (c) No Kenya tax is due if the dividend is subject to tax in Zambia.
 (d) The rate is 17.5% for management and professional fees.
 (e) The withholding tax rate is 15% for consultancy fees paid to residents of other East African Community countries.
 (f) The rate is 10% for royalties.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)(b)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)(b)(c)
Branch Income Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)(b)
Branch Profits Tax Rate (Additional Tax) (%)	– (b)(d)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0 (e)
Interest	14 (b)(e)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	1 (f)
Carryforward	10

(a) This is the maximum rate (see Section B).

(b) Local income surtax (formerly referred to as resident surtax) at a rate of 10% is also imposed (see Section D).

(c) Capital gains are included in ordinary taxable income for corporate tax purposes.

(d) This tax is imposed on income that is remitted or deemed to be remitted by a Korean branch of a foreign corporation. The branch profits tax may be payable if the foreign company is resident in a country with which Korea has

entered into a tax treaty and if the treaty requires the imposition of a branch profits tax. For a list of these countries and the rates of the tax, see Section B. The branch profits tax is imposed in addition to the income tax imposed on branches.

- (e) For payments to domestic corporations and foreign corporations with a place of business in Korea. For withholding rates applicable to payments to foreign corporations that do not have a place of business in Korea, see Section B.
- (f) Only small and medium-sized enterprises are entitled to carry back losses.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Korean domestic corporations are taxed on their worldwide income, including income earned by their foreign branches. A domestic corporation is one that has its head office in Korea. Foreign corporations are taxed on Korean-source income only.

Rates of corporate tax. The rates are indicated below.

Domestic corporations. Corporate income tax is imposed at a rate of 10% on taxable income up to KRW200 million, at a rate of 20% on taxable income in excess of KRW200 million up to KRW20 billion, and at a rate of 22% exceeding KRW20 billion. Local income surtax (formerly referred to as resident surtax) equal to 10% of corporate tax is also imposed (see Section D), resulting in an effective tax rate of 24.2% on taxable income exceeding KRW20 billion.

Foreign corporations with a domestic business operation. The same tax rates as those for domestic corporations apply.

A Korean branch of a foreign corporation is also subject to a branch profits tax, which may be imposed if the foreign company is resident in a country with which Korea has entered into a tax treaty and if the treaty requires the imposition of a branch profits tax. Companies resident in the following countries are subject to the branch profits tax at the rates indicated, which include the resident surtax.

Country	Rate (%)
Australia	15
Brazil	15
Canada	5
France	5
Indonesia	10
Kazakhstan	5
Morocco	5
Philippines	11
Thailand	10

Foreign corporations without a domestic business operation. A foreign corporation that does not have a domestic business place (that is, a “permanent establishment”) in Korea is subject to the following withholding tax rates on its Korean-source income (unless other rates apply under a tax treaty).

Type of income	Rate
Leasing income from vessels, aircraft, heavy equipment and other assets, and business income	2%
Personal services income	20%
Interest on bonds	14%

Type of income	Rate
Interest on items other than bonds, dividends, royalties and other income	20%
Gain from transfer of securities or shares	Lesser of 10% of the gross sales price and 20% of net gain

Local income surtax (formerly referred to as resident surtax) at a rate of 10% is imposed in addition to the above rates.

Domestic place of business. A foreign corporation that has any of the following fixed operations in Korea is deemed to have a domestic place of business:

- A branch, office or any other business office
- A store or any other fixed sales place
- A workshop, factory or warehouse
- A construction site or place of installation or assembly, which exists for more than six months
- A place where services are rendered through employees for more than six months during a consecutive 12-month period or a place where services are rendered recurrently or repeatedly through employees over a period of two years or more
- A mine, quarry or other location for natural resources exploitation

A fixed place of business does not include the following:

- A purchasing office
- A storage or custody area for property that cannot be sold
- An office involved in advertising, public relations, collecting and furnishing information, market survey, and other preparatory or auxiliary activities
- The place to maintain an asset belonging to the enterprise solely for the purpose of processing by another enterprise

A foreign corporation that does not have a fixed place of business in Korea may be considered to have a domestic place of business if it operates a business through a person in Korea authorized to conclude contracts or perform similar activities on its behalf.

Tax Incentives Limitation Law. The Tax Incentives Limitation Law (TILL) grants tax incentives to foreign investors approved by the Ministry of Strategy and Finance. Nine types of tax incentives are available. The following are the most commonly applied incentives among foreign-invested companies:

- High technology tax incentive
- Foreign Investment Zone (FIZ) tax incentive
- Free Economic Zone (FEZ) tax incentive

Under the high technology tax incentive and FIZ tax incentive, beginning with their first profitable year, companies are exempt from corporate income tax on their qualified income for five years and benefit from a 50% tax reduction on such income for the following two years. For companies that do not earn a profit in the first five years, the tax exemption begins in the sixth year. For investments made in FEZs, a tax exemption applies for the first three years and a 50% tax reduction applies for the following two years. These tax holiday periods can be extended to a 100% tax exemption for five years and a 50% reduction for the subsequent two years through a deliberation and resolution of the FEZ

committee. The percentage of income qualifying for the above tax incentives corresponds to the percentage of shares owned by foreign investors in the company.

Depending on the type of investment, exemptions or reductions may apply to other taxes, including acquisition tax, property tax, and value-added tax, special excise tax and customs duty on imported capital goods.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in ordinary taxable income for corporate tax purposes.

Administration. A corporation must file a tax return within three months after the end of its fiscal year. In general, tax due must be paid at the time of submitting the tax return. However, if tax liability exceeds KRW10 million, the tax due may be paid in installments.

Dividends. A corporation must include dividends received in taxable income. However, dividends received by a domestic corporation from another domestic corporation are deductible from taxable income according to a formula provided in the measure entitled "Dividends Received Deduction."

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit is allowed for corporate taxes paid to a foreign government. The foreign tax credit relief is limited to the lesser of the tax paid abroad or the Korean tax amount multiplied by the ratio of income from foreign sources to total taxable income. If a company has places of business abroad in two or more countries, the corporation may determine the foreign tax credit limitation for each country individually or for all the countries together. If the amount of the foreign tax credit is limited by this rule, the excess foreign tax paid over the limitation may be carried forward for up to five tax years. Alternatively, the corporate tax paid to a foreign government may be claimed as a tax deduction (the deduction method).

C. Determination of trading income

General. The tax law defines the specific adjustments that are required in computing taxable income. If not specified by law, the accrual basis is applied.

Inventories. A corporation must select and notify the tax office of its basis for the valuation of inventories on its first annual income tax return. It may select the cost method or the lower of cost or market value method. The cost method may be applied using any of the following methods:

- First-in, first-out (FIFO)
- Last-in, first-out (LIFO)
- Moving average
- Total average
- Individual costing (specific identification)
- Retail

If a corporation fails to notify the tax office, it must use FIFO for tax purposes.

Reserves

Reserves for employee retirement allowance. Under the Korean Labor Standard Law, employees with one year or more of service are entitled to a retirement allowance equal to 30 days' salary or

more for each year of service on termination of employment. Reserves for retirement allowances are permitted, up to 5% of the total amount of wages paid to employees who are eligible for payment of a retirement allowance. However, the accumulated amount of the reserves is limited to no more than 15% of the estimated retirement allowances payable to all employees assuming that they retire on the closing date of the business year.

A company may claim a tax deduction for the remainder of the estimated retirement allowances by funding the portion of the reserve in excess of the tax-deductible limit. The permitted funding methods specified by the tax law include the depositing of an amount equal to the excess portion in a retirement pension account with qualified institutions, such as insurance companies, banks and the Korea Workers' Compensation and Welfare Service.

Bad debt reserve. A corporation is allowed to set up a reserve for bad debts. The maximum amount of the reserve is the greater of the following:

- 1% of the book value of receivables at the end of the accounting period
- Historical bad-debt ratio multiplied by the book value of receivables at the end of the accounting period

However, for financial institutions, the maximum amount of the reserves is the greatest of the following:

- The amount to be accumulated based on reserve guidelines issued by the Financial Services Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Strategy and Finance
- 1% of the book value of the receivables at the end of the accounting period
- Historical bad-debt ratio multiplied by the book value of receivables at the end of the accounting period

Depreciation and amortization. In general, corporations may depreciate tangible fixed assets using the straight-line, declining-balance or unit-of-production (output) depreciation methods. However, buildings and structures must be depreciated using the straight-line method. Intangible assets must be amortized using the straight-line method. A corporation must select from among the depreciation methods and useful lives specified in the tax law and notify the tax office of its selections in its first annual income tax return. Otherwise, the depreciation method and useful life designated in the tax law for the respective class of asset are applied. The following are the statutory rates of depreciation under the declining-balance method and useful lives for certain types of assets.

Asset	Annual depreciation rate under declining-balance method (%)	Years of useful life
Commercial buildings	—	20 or 40
Industrial buildings	—	20 or 40
Office equipment	45.1	5
Motor vehicles	45.1	5
Plant and machinery	45.1 to 14	5 to 20

Relief for losses. Tax losses can be carried forward for 10 years. Small and medium-sized enterprises may carry back losses one year.

Groups of companies. Effective from 1 January 2010, a consolidated tax return is available for a group containing a parent company and its 100%-owned subsidiaries. The consolidated tax return allows losses of group companies to be offset against profits of other group companies. After the parent company elects tax consolidation, it must maintain the consolidation for the subsequent five years and apply the consolidation to all 100%-owned subsidiaries.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Local income surtax, levied as a surtax on ordinary tax	10
Value-added tax	
Standard rate	10
Acquisition tax, including surtax, on land, buildings, ships, automobiles and heavy equipment	Various
Registration license tax, including local education surtax	
Normal rate on registration of incorporation	0.48
Registration of incorporation in the Seoul metropolitan area	1.44
Payroll taxes, including local income surtax, on salaries and wages	6.6 to 41.8

E. Transfer pricing

Korea has transfer-pricing rules. The acceptable transfer-pricing methods include comparable uncontrolled price, resale price, cost-plus, profit-split, the transactional net margin method (TNMM) and other reasonable methods designated by the tax law. It is possible to reach transfer-pricing agreements in advance with the tax authorities.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends		Interest	Royalties	
	A	B		C	D
	%	%	%	%	%
Albania	5	10	10	10	10
Algeria	5	15	10	2	10
Australia	15	15	15	15	15
Austria	5	15	10	2	10
Azerbaijan	7	7	10	5	10
Bahrain	5	10	5	10	10
Bangladesh	10	15	10	10	10
Belarus	5	15	10	5	5
Belgium	15	15	10	10	10
Brazil	10	10	15 (c)	10	10 (d)
Bulgaria	5	10	10	5	5
Canada	5	15	10	10	10
Chile	5	10	15 (f)	5	10
China	5	10	10	10	10
Croatia	5	10	5	0	0
Czech Republic	5	10	10	10	0
Denmark	15	15	15	10	15

	Dividends		Interest	Royalties	
	A	B		C	D
	%	%	%	%	%
Egypt	10	15	15 (e)	15	15
Estonia (b)	5.5	11	11	5.5	11
Fiji	10	15	10	10	10
Finland	10	15	10	10	10
France	10	15	10	10	10
Germany	5	15	10	2	10
Greece	5	15	8	10	10
Hungary	5	10	0	0	0
Iceland	5	15	10	10	10
India	15	20	15 (f)	15	15
Indonesia	10	15	10	15	15
Iran (b)	11	11	11	11	11
Ireland	10	15	0	0	0
Israel	5	15	10 (h)	2	5
Italy	10	15	10	10	10
Japan	5	15	10	10	10
Jordan	10	10	10	10	10
Kazakhstan	5	15	10	2	10
Kuwait	5	5	5	15	15
Laos	5	10	10	5	5
Latvia	5	10	10	5	10
Lithuania	5	10	10	5	10
Luxembourg	10	15	10	10	15
Malaysia	10	15	15	10	15
Malta	5	15	10	0	0
Mexico	0	15	15 (j)	10	10
Mongolia	5	5	5	10	10
Morocco	5	10	10	10	5
Myanmar	10	10	10	10	15
Nepal	5/10	15	10	15	15
Netherlands	10	15	15 (c)	10	15
New Zealand	15	15	10	10	10
Norway	15	15	15	10	15
Oman	5	10	5	8	8
Pakistan	10	12.5	12.5	10	10
Panama	5	15	5	3	10
Papua New Guinea	15	15	10	10	10
Philippines (b)	11	27.5	16.5 (o)	16.5	16.5
Poland	5	10	10	10	10
Portugal	10	15	15	10	10
Qatar (b)	11	11	11	5.5	5.5
Romania	7	10	10	7	10
Russian Federation	5	10	0	5	5
Saudi Arabia	5	10	5	5	10
Singapore	10	15	10	15	15
Slovak Republic	5	10	10	10	10 (i)
Slovenia	5	15	5	5	5
South Africa (b)	5.5	16.5	11	11	11
Spain	10	15	10	10	10
Sri Lanka	10	15	10	10	10
Sweden	10	15	15 (c)	10	15
Switzerland	5	15	10 (j)	5	5
Thailand	10	10	15 (m)	15	10 (n)
Tunisia	15	15	12	15	15

	Dividends		Interest	Royalties	
	A	B		C	D
	%	%	%	%	%
Turkey	15	20	15 (a)	10	10
Ukraine	5	15	5	5	5
United Arab Emirates	5	10	10	0	0
United Kingdom	5	15	10	2	10
United States (b)	11	16.5	13.2	16.5	11
Uruguay	5	15	10	10	10
Uzbekistan	5	15	5	2	5
Venezuela (b)	5.5	11	11 (k)	5.5	11
Vietnam	10	10	10	5	15
Non-treaty countries (b)(g)(l)	22	22	22	22	22

A Controlling parent.

B Other shareholders.

C Industrial royalties.

D Other royalties.

(a) Reduced to 10% if repayment period is over two years.

(b) Local income surtax, which equals 10% of the corporate income tax, is included.

(c) Reduced to 10% if repayment period is over seven years.

(d) For royalties for trademarks, the rate is increased to 25%.

(e) Reduced to 10% if the repayment period is more than three years.

(f) Reduced to 10% for interest paid to banks.

(g) Applicable to the income of foreign corporations that do not have a place of business in Korea and to income that is not attributed to a place of business in Korea.

(h) Reduced to 7.5% for interest paid to banks or financial institutions.

(i) Royalties for the right to use copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, and films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting, are exempt from withholding tax.

(j) Reduced to 5% for interest paid to banks.

(k) Reduced to 5.5% for interest paid to banks or financial institutions.

(l) See Section B.

(m) Reduced to 10% for interest beneficially owned by a financial institution (including an insurance company).

(n) Reduced to 5% for royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including software, motion pictures and works on film, tape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with radio or television broadcasting.

(o) Reduced to 11% for interest paid on public issues of bonds or debentures.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	10 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	0/10 (b)(c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10 (c)
Rent	9 (c)
Gambling Gains	10 (c)
Payments for Entertainment, Artistic or Sporting Events	5 (d)
Income Earned from Agreements with Kosovo Persons Exceeding EUR5,000 for Services Performed in Kosovo	5 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	7

- (a) Insurance institutions operating in Kosovo are subject to tax at a rate of 5% on the gross premiums accrued during the tax period.
- (b) Interest on financial instruments issued or guaranteed by a public authority of Kosovo are exempt from tax.
- (c) This withholding tax applies to payments to residents and nonresidents.
- (d) This withholding tax applies to payments to nonresidents.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies resident in Kosovo are companies that are established in Kosovo or have their place of effective management in Kosovo. Kosovo-resident companies are subject to corporate income tax on their worldwide income. Foreign companies are subject to tax on profits generated from activities performed through a permanent establishment in Kosovo and on income from Kosovo sources.

Rate of corporate income tax. The rate of corporate income tax in Kosovo is 10%.

Insurance institutions operating in Kosovo are subject to tax at a rate of 5% on the gross premiums accrued during the tax period.

Capital gains and losses. Capital gains derived from the disposal of capital assets, including real estate and shares, are subject to tax at the standard rate of 10%, together with operating income. Capital losses are deductible for tax purposes. Capital gains derived by a foreign company that does not have a permanent establishment in Kosovo to which such capital gains are attributable are not subject to tax in Kosovo.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Taxpayers must make quarterly advance payments of corporate income tax no later than 15 days after the close of each calendar quarter.

Taxpayers with annual gross income from business activities of up to EUR50,000 that do not keep books and records must make the following quarterly payments:

- Three percent of each quarter's gross income from trade, transport, agriculture and similar economic activities, but not less than EUR37.50 per quarter
- Five percent of each quarter's gross income from professional, vocational and entertainment services and similar activities, but not less than EUR37.50 per quarter

Taxpayers with annual gross income from business activities in excess of EUR50,000 and taxpayers that keep books and records (including partnerships and groups of persons) must make the following advance payments for each calendar quarter:

- For the first quarter, 25% of the total tax liability for the current tax period based on estimated taxable income, reduced by any amount of tax withheld
- For the second and subsequent tax quarters, one-fourth of 110% of the total tax liability for the tax period immediately preceding the current tax period, reduced by any amount of tax withheld

By 31 March, taxpayers with annual turnover in excess of EUR50,000 and taxpayers that keep books and records must file an annual tax return and pay the corporate tax due for the tax year less advance payments made.

Taxpayers not complying with the filing and payment deadlines described above are subject to interest and penalties. No penalty is applied if the difference between the amount due and the advance payments made is not greater than 10%.

Late filing of the corporate income tax return is subject to a penalty of 5% of the tax due for each month of delay, capped at 25% of the unpaid tax liability.

Late payment of a tax liability results in a penalty amounting to 1% of tax due for each month or part of the month in delay, up to a maximum of 12 months.

The penalties do not apply cumulatively. Instead, the late payment penalty begins to apply to the extent that the unpaid liability is not paid by the time the late filing penalty reaches its ceiling.

In addition, interest may apply on such penalties if the underlying tax liability remains unpaid for more than 120 days. Such interest accrues at a rate that is 0.5 percentage point higher than the inter-

bank lending interest rate in Kosovo after a notice is issued to the taxpayer, starting from the first day of the month following the 120-day period.

Erroneous completion of a tax filing or of a tax refund claim is subject to a penalty of 15% of the undeclared tax liability or the excess tax refund claimed if such understatement or overstatement is 10% or less of such tax, or to a 25% penalty if the understatement or overstatements is more than 10% of such tax.

Dividends. Dividends received by resident and nonresident companies are exempt from corporate income tax.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign direct tax on income and gains of a Kosovo resident company may be credited against the corporate tax on the same profits. The foreign tax relief cannot exceed the Kosovo corporate income tax charged on the same profits. If a company receives income from a country with which Kosovo has entered into a double tax treaty, other forms of foreign tax relief may apply, as stipulated in the provisions of the treaty.

C. Determination of trading income

General. For taxpayers with an annual turnover exceeding EUR50,000 and taxpayers that keep books and records, the assessment of trading income is based on the financial statements prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles; International Financial Reporting Standards for large, medium and small business organizations; and Kosovo Accounting Standards for microenterprises, subject to certain adjustments for tax purposes.

All necessary and reasonable expenses incurred wholly and exclusively for the business activity that are properly documented are deductible, including health insurance premiums paid on behalf of employees and their dependents, but excluding, among others, the following:

- Fines and penalties and interest related to them
- Losses from sales or exchanges of property between related persons
- Voluntary pension contributions made by employers above a maximum amount of 15% of an employee's gross salary

Other types of expenses may be deducted up to a ceiling. These expenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Training expenses are deductible up to EUR1,000 per employee in a tax period.
- Fifty percent of representative and entertainment expenses are deductible, up to 2% of annual turnover.
- Contributions made for humanitarian, health, education, religious, scientific, cultural, environmental protection and sports purposes are deductible up to a maximum of 5% of taxable income before deducting such contributions.

Inventories. The inventory valuation rules stipulated in the accounting law also apply for tax purposes. Inventory is valued at historical cost, which is determined by using the weighted-average, first-in, first-out (FIFO) or other specified methods. The method must be applied in the year in which it has been selected and for at least three additional tax periods. Changes in the

method after such period are subject to an ad-hoc ruling from the Kosovo tax administration.

Provisions. Companies may not deduct provisions, except for certain levels of provisions and special reserve funds of financial institutions as specified by the Central Bank of Kosovo.

Tax depreciation. Tangible property is depreciated separately for tax purposes using the straight-line method at the rates mentioned below.

Buildings and other constructed structures are depreciated at a rate of 5%.

Vehicles, computers and information systems, office furniture and equipment, instruments and livestock are depreciated at a rate of 20%.

Plant and machinery, trains, airplanes, ships, trees and all other tangible assets are depreciated at a rate of 10%.

Acquisition costs for assets amounting up to EUR1,000 are deducted in full from business income in the current year.

All assets with an acquisition value between EUR1,000 and EUR3,000 are depreciated in a single asset pool at a rate of 20%.

Intangible assets, including patents, copyrights, licenses for drawings and models, contracts, and franchises, are amortized for tax purposes using the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset.

Exploration and development costs incurred for the extraction of natural resources and interest attributable to such costs are capitalized and amortized at the following coefficient:

$$\text{Amortization coefficient} = \frac{\text{Quantity of minerals extracted during the year}}{\text{Total estimated quantity in deposit}}$$

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for seven consecutive years. However, if a change in the ownership of the company of more than 50% occurs, the remaining losses are forfeited. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. Each company forming part of a group must file a separate return. The law does not provide for consolidated tax returns or other group relief.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; exempt supplies include supply of land, welfare, financial services and insurance	
Standard rate	16
Exports of goods and international transport	0
Real estate property tax; imposed on the taxable value of the property; for residential properties, the taxable value is the appraised value of property after the principal residence deduction amounting to EUR10,000	0.05 to 1

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Mandatory social security contributions on monthly salary paid by	
Employer	5
Employee	5
Excise duties imposed on specified goods (coffee, tobacco products, mineral water, alcoholic beverages, petrol, diesel, kerosene, fuels, lubricants, gas, cars and other motor vehicles); the tax is calculated as a specific amount per unit	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Kosovo has a free foreign-exchange market. Since 2002, the euro (EUR) has been the official currency in Kosovo. All entities must properly document all of their money transfers to comply with the regulations of the Central Bank of Kosovo. No limits are imposed on the amount of foreign currency that may be brought into Kosovo. Hard-currency earnings may be repatriated after the deduction of any withholding tax.

Transfer pricing. Kosovo corporate tax law contains transfer-pricing rules. Under these rules, the tax authorities may adjust the prices applied in transactions with related parties if they substantiate that the prices applied deviate from the arm's-length standard. Taxpayers must maintain sufficient supporting documentation to show that the prices applied in transactions with related parties are in line with the arm's-length principle and to justify the transfer-pricing method used in determining such prices. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development transfer-pricing methods are acceptable. However, the traditional transactional pricing methods are preferred over the transactional profit methods, which can be used only if the traditional methods are not the most appropriate ones and if the tax authorities approve the use of a transactional profit method.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The withholding tax rates in Kosovo's tax treaties are shown in the following table.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	10	10	10
Belgium (b)	10	10	10
Finland (b)	5/10 (a)	0	10
Germany (b)	10	0	10
Macedonia	0/5 (a)	10	10
Netherlands (b)	5/10 (a)	0	10
Turkey	5/10 (a)	10	10
United Kingdom (b)	5/10 (a)	10	10
Non-treaty countries	0	10	10

- (a) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) Kosovo honors the treaties entered into by the former Republic of Yugoslavia with respect to these countries.

Kosovo has signed treaties with Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia, but these treaties have not yet entered into force.

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This chapter reflects measures in Law No. 2 of 2008 and the Executive Bylaws (the Bylaws) to such law. Law No. 2 of 2008, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after 3 February 2008, introduced several significant tax changes, including a reduction in the corporate tax rate from a maximum of 55% to a flat rate of 15%.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (b)
Interest	0 (c)(d)
Royalties	0 (c)
Management Fees	0 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3 (e)

- Under Law No. 2 of 2008, for fiscal years beginning after 3 February 2008, the tax rate is a flat 15%. Before the approval of this new law, Amiri Decree No. 3 of 1955 had provided that the maximum tax rate was 55%. The maximum rate under Law No. 23 of 1961, which applies to profits derived from the operations in the Divided Neutral Zone, is 57%. For further details, see Section B.
- This rate applies only to dividends distributed by companies listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange (see Section B).
- This income is treated as ordinary business income and is normally assessed on a deemed profit ranging from 98.5% to 100%.
- Under Article 2 of the Bylaws, income derived from the granting of loans by foreign entities in Kuwait is considered to be taxable income in Kuwait, which

is subject to tax at a rate of 15%. Previously, foreign banks that solely granted loans in Kuwait were not taxed on the interest income received with respect to these loans.

- (e) Article 7 of the Bylaws provides that losses can be carried forward for a maximum of three years (as opposed to an unlimited period under the prior tax law) if the entity has not ceased its operations in Kuwait.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Foreign “bodies corporate” are subject to tax in Kuwait if they carry on a trade or business in Kuwait, directly or through an “agent” (see below), in the islands of Kubr, Qaru, and Umm Al Maradim or in the offshore area of the partitioned neutral zone under the control and administration of Saudi Arabia. Kuwaiti-registered companies wholly owned by Kuwaitis and companies incorporated in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries that are wholly owned by GCC citizens are not subject to income tax. The members of the GCC are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

The term “body corporate” refers to an association that is formed and registered under the laws of any country or state and is recognized as having a legal existence entirely separate from that of its individual members. Partnerships fall within this definition.

Law No. 2 of 2008 includes a definition of an “agent.” Under this definition, an “agent” is a person authorized by the principal to carry out business, trade or any activities stipulated in Article 1 of the law or to enter into binding agreements with third parties on behalf and for the account of the person’s principal. A foreign principal carrying on business in Kuwait through an agent (as defined in the preceding sentence) is subject to tax in Kuwait.

Foreign companies carrying on a trade or business in Kuwait are subject to income tax under Amiri Decree No. 3 of 1955 and its amendments contained in Law No. 2 of 2008.

Foreign companies carrying on a trade or business in the islands of Kubr, Qaru and Umm Al Maradim are subject to tax in Kuwait under Law No. 23 of 1961.

Foreign companies carrying on a trade or business in the offshore area of the partitioned neutral zone under the control and administration of Saudi Arabia are subject to tax in Kuwait on 50% of the taxable profit under Law No. 23 of 1961. In practice, the tax department computes the tax on the total income of the taxpayer and expects that 50% of such tax should be settled in Kuwait. Many taxpayers are currently contesting this practice. Law No. 2 of 2008 and Law No. 23 of 1961 differ primarily with respect to tax rates.

Foreign companies can operate in Kuwait either through an agent or as a minority shareholder in a locally registered company. In principle, the method of calculating tax is the same for companies operating through an agent and for minority shareholders. For minority shareholders, tax is levied on the foreign company’s share of the profits (whether or not distributed by the Kuwaiti company) plus any amounts receivable for interest, royalties, technical services and management fees.

Tax rates. Under Law No. 2 of 2008, the tax rate is reduced to a flat rate of 15%, effective from fiscal years beginning after 3 February 2008.

The following are the tax rates under Law No. 23 of 1961.

Taxable profits		Rate (%)
Exceeding (KWD)	Not exceeding (KWD)	
0	500,000	20
500,000	—	57

Investment incentives. Kuwait offers the investment incentives described below.

Industry Law. To encourage investments in local industrial undertakings, Industry Law No. 56 of 1996 offers the following incentives:

- Reduced import duties on equipment and raw materials
- Protective tariffs against competing imported goods
- Low-interest loans from local banks
- Export assistance
- Preferential treatment on government supply contracts

Law for the Promotion of Direct Investment in the State of Kuwait. The Law for the Promotion of Direct Investment in the State of Kuwait (PDISK; Law No. 116 of 2013) was published in the Kuwait Official Gazette on 16 June 2013 and took effect six months from the date of issuance (that is, in December 2013). PDISK replaced the Direct Foreign Capital Investment Law (DFCIL; Law No. 8 of 2011). The new law calls for the establishment of the Kuwait Direct Investment Promotion Authority, which will take over from its predecessor, the Kuwait Foreign Investment Bureau. The new authority will be part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Executive Regulations to the PDISK have not yet been issued and are expected to be issued by early 2014.

The PDISK adopts a negative-list approach to determine the applicability of the law. Under this approach, the PDISK provides a list of business activities and sectors that are not eligible for benefits under it. All business sectors and activities not on the negative list are entitled to the benefits of the PDISK. The PDISK maintains the current incentives for investors including, but not limited to, the following:

- Tax exemptions for a maximum period of 10 years from the date of commencement of the licensed entity
- Customs duty exemptions for the importation of materials and equipment if the material and equipment is held for a period of five years from the date of obtaining the incentive
- Protection from Kuwaitization requirements
- Allocation of land and real estate to investors

In addition, PDISK provides that all foreign investors may take advantage of double tax treaties and other bilateral treaty benefits.

In addition to a 100% foreign-owned Kuwaiti company, PDISK introduces two new types of investment entities, which are a licensed branch of a foreign entity and a representative office. The representative office may only prepare marketing studies and may not engage in any commercial activity.

Kuwait Free Trade Zone. To encourage exporting and re-exporting, the government has established the Kuwait Free Trade Zone (KFTZ) in the vicinity of the Shuwaikh port. The KFTZ offers the following benefits:

- Up to 100% foreign ownership is allowed and encouraged.
- All corporate and personal income is exempt from tax.
- All imports into and exports from the KFTZ are exempt from tax.
- Capital and profits are freely transferable outside the KFTZ and are not subject to any foreign-exchange controls.

Capital gains. Capital gains on the sale of assets and shares by foreign shareholders are treated as normal business profits and are subject to tax at the rates stated above.

Article 1 of Law No. 2 of 2008 and Article 8 of the Bylaws provide for a possible tax exemption for profits generated from dealing in securities on the Kuwait Stock Exchange (KSE), whether directly or through investment portfolios. However, no further clarifications have been provided regarding the definitions of “profits” and “dealing.”

Administration. The calendar year is generally used for Kuwaiti tax purposes, but a taxpayer may request in writing for permission to prepare financial statements for a year ending on a date other than 31 December. For the first or last period of trading or carrying on a business, a taxpayer may be allowed to file a tax declaration covering up to 18 months.

Accounting records should be kept in Kuwait, and it is normal practice for the tax authorities to insist on inspecting the books of account (which may be in English) and supporting documentation before agreeing to the tax liability.

The tax authorities have issued notifications restating the requirement that taxpayers comply with Article 13 and Article 15 of the Bylaws, which relate to the preparation of books and accounting records and the submission of information together with the tax declaration.

Article 13 requires that taxpayers enclose the prescribed documents, such as the trial balance, list of subcontractors, list of fixed assets and inventory register, together with the tax declaration.

Article 15 requires that taxpayers prepare the prescribed books of accounts, such as the general ledger and the stock list.

In the event of non-compliance with the above regulations, the DIT may finalize an assessment on a basis deemed reasonable by the DIT. The Bylaws provide that a taxpayer must register with the DIT within 30 days after signing its first contract in Kuwait. The prior tax law did not specify a period. In addition, a taxpayer is required to inform the Ministry of Finance (MOF) of any changes that may affect its tax status within 30 days after the date of the change. The taxpayer must also inform the MOF of the cessation of activity within 30 days after the date of cessation.

Under the Bylaws, a new system of tax cards is introduced. All taxpayers are issued tax cards that are renewable annually. All government departments and public authorities are prohibited from dealing with companies that do not hold an active tax card. The information required to be included in the tax card application form is generally the information that is provided to the MOF at the time of registration. Currently, applications for tax cards are being accepted and the MOF is updating its database.

A tax declaration must be filed on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the end of the tax period (for example, 15 April in the case of a 31 December year-end). Tax is payable in 4 equal installments on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th and 12th months following the end of the tax period, provided that the tax declaration is submitted on or before the due date for filing. The Bylaws provide that a request for extension of time for the filing of the tax declaration must be submitted to the DIT by the 15th day of the 2nd month (the 3rd month under the prior law) after the fiscal year-end. The maximum extension of time that may be granted is 60 days (75 days under the prior law).

In the event of a failure to file a tax declaration by the due date, a penalty that equals 1% of the tax for each 30 days or fraction thereof during which the failure continues is imposed. In addition, in the event of a failure to pay tax by the due date, a penalty that equals 1% of the tax payment for each period of 30 days or fraction thereof from the due date to the date of the settlement of the tax due is imposed.

On 10 February 2013, the DIT issued Circular No. 1 of 2013. This circular applies to all taxpayers filing tax declarations for periods ended before or on 31 December 2012 and thereafter.

If tax declarations are prepared on an actual accounts basis, the circular generally requires that all tax declarations must be prepared in accordance with the tax laws and the Executive Rules issued by the DIT. For these declarations, the circular also requires the submission of a draft income and expense adjustment computed in accordance with the last assessment finalized by the DIT within three months after the date of submission of the tax declaration.

If tax declarations are prepared on a deemed-profit basis, the circular generally requires that the tax declarations should be based on the same percentage that was applied in the last assessment. It also requires that certain supporting documents be provided together with the tax declaration and that details for all subcontractors be provided.

Articles 24 to 27 of the Bylaws provide for the filing of objections and appeals against tax assessments.

Under Article 24 of the Bylaws, an objection may be filed against an assessment within 60 days after the date of the assessment. The tax department must consider and issue a revised assessment within 90 days from the date of filing of the objection. If the department fails to issue a revised assessment during this period, the objection is considered to be rejected.

The Bylaws allow companies to submit a revised tax declaration if a tax assessment has not yet been issued by the DIT.

If the DIT accepts the amended tax declaration, the date of filing of the revised tax declaration is considered to be the actual date of filing the declaration for the purpose of imposing delay fines.

Law No. 2 of 2008 introduced a statute of limitation period of five years into the tax law. The prior Kuwait tax law did not provide a statute of limitations for tax. However, under Article No. 441 of

the Kuwait Civil Law, any claims for taxes due to Kuwait or applications for tax refunds may not be made after the lapse of five years from the date on which the taxpayer is notified that tax or a refund is due.

Article 13 of the Bylaws provides that companies that may not be subject to tax based on the application of any tax laws or other statutes or based on double tax treaties must submit tax declarations in Kuwait.

Dividends. Under the prior tax law, no tax was imposed on dividends paid to foreign shareholders by Kuwaiti companies. However, tax was assessed on the share of profits attributable to foreign shareholders according to the audited financial statements of the company, adjusted for tax purposes.

Under Law No. 2 of 2008, dividends received by the investors in companies listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange are subject to a 15% withholding tax. The tax must be withheld by the foreign investor's custodian or broker in Kuwait. The MOF requires the local custodian or broker of the foreign investor to provide information about the foreign investor, deduct 15% tax on payments of dividends to the foreign investor and deposit the tax with the MOF.

100% GCC-owned investors are also subject to withholding tax in Kuwait by local custodians or brokers until they are able to obtain a tax clearance certificate indicating that they are not subject to tax in Kuwait.

The MOF recently issued forms to allow 100% GCC-owned investors and investors from countries with which Kuwait has a double tax treaty to obtain a tax-clearance certificate for exemption or reduction of withholding tax on dividends received from companies listed on the KSE.

An entity that wants to claim a lower withholding tax rate in accordance with a tax treaty needs to approach the MOF and apply for a refund.

Article 46 of the Bylaws provides that investment companies or banks that manage portfolios or funds or act as custodians of listed shares for foreign entities must withhold corporate tax due from amounts paid to such foreign entities. The amount withheld must be deposited within 30 days after the date of withholding, together with a list showing the names of the foreign entities and the amounts of corporate tax withheld. The DIT requires investment companies or banks that manage portfolios or funds to comply with this rule.

However, foreign shareholders in unlisted Kuwaiti companies continue to be assessed on the share of profits attributable to foreign shareholders according to the audited financial statements of the company, adjusted for tax purposes.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Tax liabilities are generally computed on the basis of profits disclosed in audited financial statements, adjusted for tax depreciation and any items disallowed by the tax inspector on review.

The tax declaration, supporting schedules and financial statements, all of which must be in Arabic, are to be certified by an accountant in practice in Kuwait who is registered with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Foreign-currency exchange gains and losses. Under Executive Rule No. 36 of 2010, gains and losses on foreign currency conversion are classified into realized gains and losses and unrealized gains and losses.

Realized gains and losses resulting from the fluctuation of exchange rates are considered taxable gains and allowable losses if the taxpayer can substantiate the basis of the calculations and provides documents in support of such transactions.

Unrealized gains are not considered to be taxable income, and unrealized losses are not allowed as deductible expenses.

Design expenses. Under Executive Rule No. 25 of 2010, costs incurred for engineering and design services provided are restricted to the following percentages:

- If design work is carried out in the head office, 75% to 80% of the design revenue is allowed as costs.
- If design work is carried out by an associated company, 80% to 85% of the design revenue is allowed as costs, provided the company complies with the regulations for retention of 5% and submission of the contract with the associated company to the DIT.
- If design work is carried out by a third party, 85% to 90% of the design revenue is allowed as costs, provided the company complies with the regulations for retention of 5% and submission of the contract with the third company to the DIT.
- If the design revenue is not specified in the contract, but design work needs to be executed outside Kuwait, tax authorities may use the following formula to determine the revenue:

$$\text{Design revenue for the year} = \frac{\text{Design costs for the year} \times \text{annual contract revenue}}{\text{Total direct costs for the year}}$$

Consultancy costs. Under Executive Rule No. 25 of 2010, costs incurred for consultancy costs incurred outside Kuwait are restricted to the following percentages:

- If consultancy work is carried out in the head office, 70% to 75% of the consultancy revenue is allowed as costs.
- If consultancy work is carried out by an associated company, 75% to 80% of the consultancy revenue is allowed as costs if the company complies with the regulations for the 5% retention on payments and the submission of the contract with the associated company to the DIT.
- If consultancy work is carried out by a third party, 80% to 85% of the consultancy revenue is allowed as costs if the company complies with the regulations relating to the 5% retention and the submission of the contract with the third party to the DIT.
- If the consultancy revenue is not specified in the contract, but consultancy work needs to be executed outside Kuwait, the tax authorities may use following formula to determine the revenue:

$$\text{Consultancy revenue for the year} = \frac{\text{Consultancy costs for the year} \times \text{annual contract revenue}}{\text{Total direct costs for the year}}$$

Imported material costs. Under Executive Rule No. 24 of 2010, the Kuwaiti tax authorities deem the following profit margins for imported materials and equipment:

- Imports from head office: 10% to 15% of related revenue
- Imports from related parties: 6.5% to 10% of related revenue
- Imports from third parties: 3.5% to 6.5% of related revenue

The imputed profit described above is normally subtracted from the cost of materials and equipment claimed in the tax declaration. If the revenue from the materials and equipment supplied is identifiable, the DIT normally reduces the cost of such items to show a profit on such materials and equipment in accordance with the percentages described above. If the related revenue from the materials and equipment supplied is not identifiable or not stated in the contract, the following formula may be applied to determine the related revenue:

$$\text{Material and equipment revenue for the year} = \frac{\text{Material \& equipment costs for the year} \times \text{annual contract revenue}}{\text{Total direct costs for the year}}$$

Interest paid to banks. Interest paid to local banks relating to amounts borrowed for operations (working capital) in Kuwait may normally be deducted. Interest paid to banks or financial institutions outside Kuwait is disallowed unless it is proven that the funds were specifically borrowed to finance the working capital needs of operations in Kuwait. In practice, it is difficult to claim deductions for interest expenses incurred outside Kuwait. Interest paid to the head office or agent is disallowed. Interest that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset is capitalized as part of the cost of the asset if it is paid to a local bank.

Leasing expenses. The Kuwait tax authorities may allow the deduction of rents paid under leases after inspection of the supporting documents. The deduction of rent for assets leased from related parties is restricted to the amount of depreciation charged on those assets, as specified in the Kuwait Income Tax Law. The asset value for the purpose of determining depreciation is based upon the supplier's invoices and customs documents. If the asset value cannot be determined based on these items, the value is determined by reference to the amounts recorded in the books of the related party.

Agency commissions. The tax deduction for commissions paid to a local agent is limited to 2% of revenue, net of any subcontractors' costs paid to the agent and reimbursed costs.

Head office overhead. Article 5 of the Bylaws provides that the following head office expenses are allowed as deductions:

- Companies operating through an agent: 1.5% (previously 3.5%) of the direct revenue
- Companies participating with Kuwaiti companies: 1% (previously 2%) of the foreign company's portion of the direct revenue generated from its participation in a Kuwaiti company

- Insurance companies: 1.5% (previously 2%) of the company's direct revenue
- Banks: 1.5% (previously 2%) of the foreign company's portion of the bank's direct revenue

Article 5 of the Bylaws also provides that for the purpose of computation of head office overheads, direct revenue equals the following:

- For companies operating through an agent, companies participating with Kuwaiti companies and banks: gross revenue less subcontract costs, reimbursed expenses and design cost (except for design cost carried out by the head office)
- For insurance companies: direct premium net of share of reinsurance premium, plus insurance commission collected

Reimbursed costs. For deemed profit filings, reimbursed costs are allowed as a deductible expense if the following conditions are satisfied:

- Such costs are necessary and explicitly mentioned in the contract.
- Such costs do not exceed 30% of gross revenues.
- Supporting documentation is available for such costs.

In addition, if reimbursable costs exceed 30% of gross revenues, the taxpayer must file its tax declaration on an accounts basis instead of on a deemed-profit basis.

Inventory. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average basis.

Provisions. Provisions, as opposed to accruals, are not accepted for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. Tax depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. The following are some of the permissible annual depreciation rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	4
Prefabricated buildings	15
Furniture and office equipment	15
Drilling equipment	25
Electrical equipment and electronics	15
Plant and equipment	20
Computer and its accessories	33.3
Software	25
Trucks and trailers	15
Cars and buses	20

Relief for losses. Article 7 of the Bylaws provides that approved losses can be carried forward for a maximum of three years (as opposed to an unlimited period under the prior tax law) if the entity has not ceased its operations in Kuwait.

Aggregation of income. If a foreign company has more than one activity in Kuwait, one tax declaration aggregating the income from all activities is required.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Social security contributions; levied only with respect to Kuwaiti employees and employees who are citizens of other GCC countries; payable monthly by employers and employees; for Kuwaiti employees, social security is payable on monthly salary up to KWD2,250 at the following rates	
Employer	11
Employee	7.5
(Different monetary ceilings and percentages are prescribed for citizens of other GCC countries who are employed in Kuwait.)	
Contribution to the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS); contribution payable by Kuwait shareholding companies; contribution levied on profits after transfer to the statutory reserve and offset of loss carryforwards	1
National Labour Support Tax; imposed annually on the profits derived from activities in Kuwait by a Kuwaiti Company listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange; Ministerial Resolution No. 24 of 2006 provides rules for the application of the tax	2.5
<i>Zakat</i> ; imposed on annual net profits of public and closed Kuwaiti shareholding companies; Ministerial Order 58 of 2007 provides rules for the application of <i>zakat</i>	1

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. No foreign-exchange restrictions exist. Equity capital, loan capital, interest, dividends, branch profits, royalties, management and technical services fees, and personal savings are freely remittable.

Supply and installation contracts. In supply and installation contracts, a taxpayer is required to account to the tax authorities for the full amount received under the contract, including the offshore supply element, which is the part of the contract (cost, insurance and freight to the applicable port) pertaining to the supply of goods.

Contractors' revenue recognition. Tax is assessed on progress billings (excluding advances) for work performed during an accounting period, less the cost of work incurred. The authorities generally do not accept the completed contract or percentage-of-completion methods of accounting.

Subcontractors' costs. The Kuwait tax authorities are normally stringent with respect to the allowance of subcontractors' costs, particularly subcontractors' costs incurred outside Kuwait. Subcontractors' costs are normally allowed if the taxpayer provides the related supporting documentation (contract, invoices, settlement evidence and other documents), complies with the regulations for the 5% retention on the payments made to the subcontractors and the submission of the contracts to the DIT (see *Retention on payments to subcontractors*) and fulfills certain other conditions.

Retention on payments to subcontractors. Article 37 of the By-laws and Executive Rules Nos. 5 and 6 of 2010 require that every business entity operating in Kuwait must take all of the following actions:

- It must notify the names and addresses of its contractors and subcontractors to the DIT.
- It must submit copies of all the contracts and subcontracts to the DIT.
- It must retain 5% from each payment due to the contractors or subcontractors until the contractor or subcontractor provides a valid tax-clearance certificate issued by the DIT.

In the event of non-compliance with the above rules, the DIT may disallow the related costs from the contract or subcontract.

Article 39 of the Bylaws empowers the Ministry of Finance to demand payment of the 5% retained amount from the entities holding the amounts, if the concerned contractors or subcontractors fail to settle their taxes due in Kuwait. It also provides that if business entities have not retained the 5%, they are liable for all of the taxes and penalties due from the contractors and subcontractors.

Work in progress. Costs incurred but not billed by an entity at the end of the fiscal year may be carried forward to the subsequent year as work in progress. Alternatively, revenue relating to the costs incurred but not billed may be estimated on a reasonable basis and reported for tax purposes if the estimated revenue is not less than the cost incurred. In general, if less than 20% of the contract is executed in a fiscal year, both income and expenses relating to the contract may be carried forward.

Salaries paid to expatriates. In a press release issued on 23 September 2003, the Ministry of Social Affairs announced that it would impose stiff penalties if companies fail to comply with the requirement to pay salaries to employees in their local bank accounts in Kuwait. These penalties apply from 1 October 2003. This requirement has been further emphasized through the new labor law issued in 2010. The DIT may disallow payroll costs if employees do not receive their salaries in their bank accounts in Kuwait.

Offset program. The MOF issued Ministerial Order 13 of 2005 to reactivate the offset program. In 2006, the National Offset Company (NOC) was formed to manage and administer the implementation of the offset program on behalf of the Kuwait government and the MOF. The following are significant aspects of the program:

- All civil contracts with a value of KWD10 million or more and defense contracts with a value of KWD3 million or more attract the offset obligations for contractors. The obligations become effective on the signing date of the contract.
- Contractors subject to the offset obligation must invest 35% of the value of the contract with Kuwaiti government bodies.
- Contractors subject to the offset obligation may take any of the following actions to fulfill their offset obligation:
 - Option 1: equity participation in an approved offset business venture (direct participation in a project company)

- Option 2: contribution of cash and/or in-kind technical support
- Option 3: participation in any of the offset funds managed by certain banks or investment companies in Kuwait
- Option 4: purchase of commodities and services of Kuwaiti origin
- Contractors covered by the offset obligation must provide unconditional, irrevocable bank guarantees issued by Kuwaiti banks to the MOF equal to 6% of the contract price. The value of the bank guarantee is gradually reduced based on the actual execution by the foreign contractor or supplier of its work. The MOF may cash in the bank guarantee if the company subject to the offset obligation fails to fulfill such obligation.

The following are practical considerations:

- Option 3 above is currently not a viable option because the NOC has indicated that investment in funds is not considered for the completion of offset obligations.
- The NOC is currently insisting that every offset venture have a local equity partner and has issued guidelines in this respect.
- A combination of Options 1, 2 and 4 is being used.

The offset program is implemented through the inclusion of clauses in supply contracts that refer to an offset obligation of the foreign contractor. The offset program was earlier restricted to defense contracts and projects awarded by the Ministry of Electricity and Water, but it is now being applied to all civil projects.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Kuwait has entered into tax treaties with several countries for the avoidance of double taxation. Treaties with several other countries are at various stages of negotiation or ratification.

Disputes about the interpretation of various clauses of tax treaties between taxpayers and the DIT are not uncommon. Disputes with the DIT regarding tax treaties normally arise with respect to the following issues:

- Existence of a permanent establishment
- Income attributable to a permanent establishment
- Tax deductibility of costs incurred outside Kuwait

Kuwait has also entered into treaties with several countries relating solely to international air and/or sea transport. Kuwait is also a signatory to the Arab Tax Treaty and the GCC Joint Agreement, both of which provide for the avoidance of double taxation in most areas. The other signatories to the Arab Tax Treaty are Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

The domestic tax law in Kuwait does not provide for withholding taxes except in the case of dividend income received by investors in companies listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange (see Section B). As a result, it is not yet known how the Kuwaiti government will apply the withholding tax procedures related to interest and royalties included in the treaties listed in the table below. The withholding rates listed in the table are for illustrative purposes only.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Austria	0	0	10
Belarus	5 (c)	5 (c)	10
Belgium	10	0	10
Brunei Darussalam	—	—	15 (x)
Bulgaria	5 (j)	5 (f)	10
Canada	5/15 (m)	10	10
China	5 (a)	5 (a)	10
Croatia	0	0	10
Cyprus	10	10 (b)	5
Czech Republic	5 (j)	0	10
Denmark	0 (s)	—	10 (t)
Egypt	10 (t)	10 (z)	10 (t)
Ethiopia	5 (c)	5 (b)	30
France	0	0	0
Germany	5/15 (e)	0	10
Greece	5 (c)	5 (c)	15
Hong Kong SAR	0/5 (u)	0/5 (v)	5 (w)
Hungary	0	0	10
India	10 (n)	10 (n)	10
Indonesia	10 (c)	5 (b)	20
Iran	5 (w)	5 (w)	5 (w)
Italy	5	0	10
Japan	5/10 (y)	10 (z)	10 (t)
Jordan	5 (c)	5 (b)	30
Korea (South)	5	5	15
Latvia	5 (w)	5 (w)	5 (w)
Lebanon	0	0	30
Malaysia	0	10	15 (q)
Malta	10/15 (d)	0	10
Mauritius	0	0 (f)	10
Mongolia	5 (h)	5 (h)	10
Montenegro	5/10 (aa)	10 (z)	10 (t)
Morocco	2.5/5/10 (bb)	10 (z)	10 (t)
Netherlands	10 (i)	0	5
Pakistan	10	10 (g)	10
Poland	5 (j)	5 (j)	15
Romania	1	1	20
Russian Federation	5 (c)	0	10
Serbia	5/10 (aa)	10 (z)	10 (t)
Singapore	0	7 (b)	10
South Africa	0	0	0
Spain	5 (w)	—	5 (w)
Sri Lanka	5/10	10	20
Sudan	5 (h)	5 (h)	10
Switzerland	15	10	10
Syria	0	10 (k)	20
Thailand	10	10/15 (o)	20
Tunisia	10 (c)	2.5 (b)	5
Turkey	10	10	10
Ukraine	5 (f)	0	10
United Kingdom	5/15 (e)	0	10
Venezuela	5/10 (p)	5	20
Yugoslavia	5/10 (l)	10	10
Zimbabwe	0/5/10 (cc)	— (z)	10 (t)
Non-treaty countries	15 (r)	0	0

- (a) The rate is 0% for amounts paid to a company of which the government owns at least 20% of the equity.
- (b) The rate is 0% for interest paid to the government of the other contracting state. Under the Ethiopia treaty, the rate is also 0% for interest paid to entities in which the government owns a specified percentage of the equity and for interest paid on loans guaranteed by the government.
- (c) The rate is 0% for dividends and interest paid to the government of the other contracting state. Under the Ethiopia treaty, the rate is also 0% for dividends paid to entities in which the government owns a specified percentage of the equity.
- (d) The rate is 10% for dividends paid to the government of Kuwait or any of its institutions or any intergovernmental entities. The rate is 15% for other dividends.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends owns directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (f) The rate is increased to 5% if the beneficial owner of the interest carries on business in the other contracting state through a permanent establishment and the debt on which the interest is paid is connected to such permanent establishment.
- (g) The rate is 0% for amounts paid to the government of the other contracting state and to entities of which the government owns at least 51% of the paid up capital.
- (h) For dividends and interest, the rate is 0% if the payments are made to the government or a governmental institution of the other contracting state, or to a company that is a resident of the other contracting state and is controlled by, or at least 49% of the capital is owned directly or indirectly by, the government or a governmental institution. A 0% rate also applies to interest arising on loans guaranteed by the government of the other contracting state or by a governmental institution or other governmental entity of the other contracting state.
- (i) A 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (j) The rate is 0% if the payments are made to the government or a governmental institution of the other contracting state, or to a company that is a resident of the other contracting state and is controlled by, or at least 25% of the capital is owned directly or indirectly by, the government or a governmental institution of the other contracting state.
- (k) The rate is 0% if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident in the other contracting state and the loan is secured or financed directly or indirectly by a financial entity or other local body wholly owned by the government of the other contracting state.
- (l) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends owns directly or indirectly at least 25% of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (m) The rate is 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns 10% or more of the issued and outstanding voting shares or 25% or more of the value of all of the issued and outstanding shares. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (n) Dividends or interest paid by a company that is a resident of a contracting state is not taxable in that contracting state if the beneficial owner of the dividends or interest is one of the following:
 - The government
 - A political subdivision or a local authority of the other contracting state
 - The Central Bank of the other contracting state
 - Other governmental agencies or governmental financial institutions as may be specified and agreed to in an exchange of notes between the competent authorities of the contracting states
- (o) The rate is 10% in the case of financial institutions (including insurance companies) and 15% in all other cases.
- (p) The rate is 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The rate is 10% in all other cases.
- (q) The rate is 15% for the use of, or the right to use, cinematographic films, tapes for radio or television broadcasting and copyrights of literary or artistic works. The rate is 10% for the right to use patents, trademarks, designs, models, plans, secret formulas or processes, copyrights of scientific works and industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (r) This rate applies only to dividends distributed by companies listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange (see Section B).

- (s) The 0% rate applies if either of the following circumstances exists:
- The beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends, such holding is possessed for an uninterrupted period of at least one year, and the dividends are declared within that period.
 - The beneficial owner is the other contracting state, a governmental institution or an entity resident in the other contracting state.
- (t) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends or royalties is a resident of the other contracting state.
- (u) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is the government of the other contracting state or an institution or other entity wholly owned directly by the government of that other contracting state. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (v) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other contracting state. In the case of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), the 0% rate applies if the interest is paid to the following:
- The government of the Hong Kong SAR
 - The Hong Kong Monetary Authority
 - An institution set up by the government of the Hong Kong SAR under statutory law, such as a corporation, fund, authority, foundation, agency or other similar entity
 - An entity established in the Hong Kong SAR, all the capital of which is provided by the government of the Hong Kong Special SAR or any institution as defined in Subparagraph (a)(3) of Paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the tax treaty
- In the case of Kuwait, the 0% rate applies to interest paid to the following:
- The government of Kuwait
 - A governmental institution created in Kuwait under public law, such as a corporation, central bank, fund, authority, foundation, agency or similar entity
 - An entity established in Kuwait, all the capital of which is provided by the Kuwaiti government or a governmental institution
- (w) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends, interest or royalties is a resident of the other contracting state.
- (x) The 15% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of the other contracting state.
- (y) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that has owned directly or indirectly for the period of six months ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined at least 10% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (z) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of the other contracting state.
- (aa) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (bb) The 2.5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is the government of the other contracting state. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (cc) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is an entity mentioned in Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the treaty. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

Laos

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	24 (a)
Capital Gains Tax (%)	– (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	24 (c)
Withholding Tax (%) (d)	
Dividends	10
Interest	10
Royalties	5
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) This tax is known as the “profit tax.” Tobacco businesses are subject to tax at a rate of 26%.
- (b) The tax law does not provide for the taxation of capital gains derived from the transfer of tangible assets. Income from the sale of shares is subject to income tax at a rate of 10%.
- (c) Lao income tax regulations do not contain a definition of a “permanent establishment.” A foreign company may establish a branch only in certain sectors of the economy. Only a foreign bank, financial institution, insurance company or airline company may establish a branch in Laos.
- (d) These are final withholding taxes that are imposed on Lao and foreign legal entities and individuals.

B. Taxes on corporate income

Profit tax. Companies and individuals engaged in manufacturing, trading and services are subject to profit tax on their Lao-source income. Foreign companies deriving income from Laos or entering into joint venture contracts with project owners in Laos are also subject to profit tax.

The accounts of a branch of a Lao company are consolidated with the accounts of the parent company for purposes of calculating profit tax.

Rates of profit tax. The standard rate of profit tax for business activities is 24%.

Companies in certain industries, such as mining, are taxed at different rates, depending on their agreement with the government of Laos.

Foreign investors may be entitled to profit tax exemptions for certain periods, depending on the activities and location of the business.

Listed companies in Laos may be entitled to a reduced tax rate for a four-year period.

Lump Sum Tax. Lump Sum Tax applies to the income of individuals and small and medium-sized businesses not registered for value-added tax (VAT) purposes.

Capital gains. The law is silent on the taxation of capital gains arising from the transfer of tangible assets. However, income derived from sales of securities is subject to a withholding tax of 10%.

Administration. The normal fiscal year in Laos is the calendar year.

For companies and individuals using the advanced or ordinary accounting system, profit tax must be declared and paid quarterly on 10 April, 10 July and 10 October with a final payment due on 10 March of the following year. The quarterly payments are based on the final tax liability of the preceding year or the projected liability for the current year. Any excess payments may be credited against the final annual profit tax liability or future profit tax liability.

For companies or individuals using the basic accounting system, profit tax is declared and paid based on their agreements with the government.

Dividends. A 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid.

Foreign tax relief. Laos has entered into double tax treaties with several countries (see Section F).

C. Determination of taxable business income

General. The calculation used to determine the taxable income of companies and individuals subject to profit tax depends on whether the taxpayers use the advanced, ordinary or basic accounting system. Taxpayers that use the advanced or ordinary accounting system may determine taxable income using either of the following calculations:

- The difference between the actual value of the assets at the close of the year and the value of those assets at the beginning of the year less capital contributed during the year plus personal drawings of the shareholders (this method is known as the “profit method”)
- Gross income less total authorized deductions

Companies and individuals using the basic accounting system determine their taxable business income by deducting their total authorized expenses from gross income. Alternatively, they may declare their gross annual profit if the difference between gross

income and expenses cannot be calculated. Gross annual profit is equal to the annual income multiplied by the profit ratio for each type of activity.

Taxable income includes income from the following sources:

- Income from handicraft, agriculture and industry
- Income from the exploitation of natural resources
- Income from import and export business
- Income from banking, insurance and financial activities
- Income from tourism including hotels
- Income from lottery, casino and sports activities
- Income from the provision of general services

Deductions from gross income include the following:

- General business expenses such as electricity, advertising, repair charges, salaries and wages, welfare and social security expenses, rent, interest and insurance
- Depreciation (see *Depreciation*)
- Cost of travel, up to 0.6% of annual income
- Cost of guest entertainment and telephone, up to 0.4% of annual income
- Donations and support, up to 0.3% of annual income

Expenses not related to business activities are not deductible. Other nondeductible expenses include the following:

- Profit tax
- Interest paid to shareholders on capital contributions
- Penalties or fines
- Golf expenses, dancing expenses, gifts and awards
- Reserves for risks and unexpected expenses

Inventories. The law does not prescribe a basis for the valuation of inventory. Inventory for a tax year is valued at the lower of cost or market value.

Depreciation. Depreciation can be claimed based on the straight-line or declining-value method. In the year of acquisition or disposal, depreciation may be claimed for the portion of the asset that was put in use. The following are straight-line depreciation rates.

Assets	Annual rate (%)
Intangible fixed assets	20 to 50
Buildings	
Industrial	2 to 5
Commercial and residential	2 to 10
Plant and machinery	20
Motor vehicles	20
Office equipment	10 to
50*	
Software	20 to 50

* The 50% rate may be reduced to 20%, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Establishment expenses are expensed over two years.

Relief for losses. Losses can be carried forward for a period of three consecutive years. Losses may not be carried back.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
VAT applies to businesses with annual revenues exceeding LAK400 million (USD50,000) and businesses that voluntarily register for VAT	
Taxable goods, materials and services	10
Exported goods, materials and services	0
Tax on income from the lease of immovable property; payable by the recipient each time the income is received	15
Excise duty; on the import value of various commodities	
Fuel	5 to 25
Alcoholic drinks	60 to 70
Soft drinks and mineral water	10 to 30
Cigarettes and cigars	60
Perfume and cosmetics	25
Motorbikes	10 to 25
Cars	25 to 150
Motorboats	15
Electrical products (televisions, cameras and musical instruments)	10
Refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners	10
Sport related (for example, snooker and football)	30
Entertainment (nightclub, disco and karaoke)	60
Mobile phone and Internet	10
Lottery and casino activities	25/80
Social Security contributions; imposed on salaries of up to LAK1 million per month	
Employee	5
Employer	4.5

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Bank of Laos determines foreign-exchange controls. Foreign investors can freely repatriate their after-tax profits and capital to other countries, subject to certain substantiation requirements.

The currency of Laos is the kip (LAK). Bank accounts may be held in other currencies.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Brunei Darussalam	5/10	10	10
China	5	5/10	5/10
Korea (North)	10	10	5
Korea (South)	5/10	10	5
Malaysia	5/10	10	10
Myanmar	5	10	10
Thailand	15	10/15	15
Vietnam	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	10	10	5

Latvia

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Because of the rapidly changing tax law in Latvia, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15
Withholding Tax (%) (a)	
Dividends	0/15/30 (b)
Interest	0/5/15 (c)
Royalties	0/15 (d)
Management and Consulting Fees	0/10/15 (e)
Payments for the Use of Property	
Located in Latvia	5
Gains on Transfers of Real Estate or	
Shares of Real Estate Companies	
Located in Latvia	2 (f)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (g)

- (a) These taxes apply to payments by Latvian residents or permanent establishments to nonresidents.
- (b) No withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid by Latvian entities, except for dividends paid to a resident of a state or territory that has been recognized as a low-tax or no-tax state or territory in accordance with Cabinet Regulations. The 30% rate applies to payments of interim (extraordinary) dividends (the Commercial Law contains complex rules regarding these dividends), and the 15% rate applies to the payments of all other dividends made to a resident of a state or territory that has been recognized as a low-tax or no-tax state or territory in accordance with Cabinet Regulations.
- (c) No withholding tax is imposed on interest payments made by Latvian entities except for interest paid to a resident of a state or territory that has been recognized as a low-tax or no-tax state or territory in accordance with Cabinet Regulations. The 5% rate applies to the interest paid by Latvian-registered banks, and the 15% rate applies to all other interest payments.
- (d) No withholding tax is imposed on royalties, except for royalties paid by Latvian entities to a resident of a state or territory that has been recognized as a low-tax or no-tax state or territory in accordance with Cabinet Regulations. A 15% tax rate applies to these payments.
- (e) The 10% rate applies to management and consulting fees. The 0% rate applies to management and consulting fees paid to residents of countries that have entered into double tax treaties with Latvia (the residence certificate must be submitted). The 15% rate applies to payments of management and consulting fees made to a resident of a state or territory that has been recognized as a low-tax or no-tax state or territory in accordance with Cabinet Regulations.

- (f) This is a final withholding tax imposed on gains derived by nonresident companies without a permanent establishment in Latvia from sales of Latvian real estate. This tax also applies to sales of shares if certain conditions are met (see Section B).
- (g) Losses incurred in or after 2008 may be carried forward for an unlimited number of years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Under the Law on Corporate Income Tax, Latvian (resident) companies are subject to income tax on their worldwide income. Nonresident companies without a permanent establishment in Latvia are subject to tax on their Latvian-source income.

Resident companies include companies registered in Latvia and companies incorporated in foreign countries that are registered in Latvia as branches or permanent establishments. All other companies are considered to be nonresident companies. Nonresident companies operating through a permanent establishment in Latvia are subject to tax on income derived by the permanent establishment in Latvia as well as on income independently derived abroad by the permanent establishment. If a nonresident company engages directly in business activities that are similar to the business activities performed by its permanent establishment or subsidiary in Latvia, income derived from the nonresident company's activities is included in the taxable income of the permanent establishment or the subsidiary.

Tax rates. Companies are subject to income tax at a rate of 15%.

Tax incentives. Companies that enter into an agreement with the management of the Liepaja or Rezekne special-economic zones or the Riga and Ventspils free ports benefit from several tax incentives including an 80% rebate of corporate income tax on income derived from the relevant zone and an 80% rebate of withholding tax on management and consulting services' fees and royalties paid to nonresidents.

Companies that invest more than EUR10 million in supportable long-term investment projects may apply for the following corporate income tax rebates:

- 25% of the whole initial investment amount up to EUR50 million
- 15% of the part of the whole initial investment amount that exceeds EUR50 million

The Ministry of Economics of Latvia needs to agree to the above investment projects, and criteria specified in the Law on Corporate Income Tax for the granting of the tax benefits must be met.

Capital gains. Income or loss on the disposal of equity shares are excluded from the taxable revenue of the taxpayer, except for shares of a commercial company that is a resident of a state or territory that has been recognized as a low-tax or tax-free state or territory in accordance with Cabinet Regulations.

For nonresident companies without a permanent establishment in Latvia, the final withholding tax is imposed on proceeds received from the sale of Latvian real estate, as well as from the sale of shares of a company if in the tax year of the sale or in the preceding year, 50% or more of the company's assets directly or indirectly consists of real estate located in Latvia. Withholding tax at

a rate of 2% is imposed on income from the sale of Latvian real estate or from the sale of a company's shares.

Administration. The tax year is either the calendar year or another year stipulated in the charter of the company.

An annual income declaration must be filed with the State Revenue Service within 30 days after the annual shareholders' meeting, but not later than four months after the end of the tax year. In certain cases, the annual income tax declaration can be filed within seven months after the end of the tax year.

Companies must make advance payments of tax by the 15th day of each month. For the months before and including the month of filing the annual income declaration, up to a maximum of four months, the monthly advance payments are equal to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the tax calculated for the year two years before the current year, adjusted for inflation. For the remaining months, monthly advance payments are equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the tax calculated for the preceding year, adjusted for inflation and reduced by the advance tax payments made in accordance with the rule described in the preceding sentence.

Any balance of tax due must be paid to the State Revenue Service within 15 days after the submission date for the annual income declaration, or within 15 days after the filing deadline for the annual income tax declaration if the declaration was submitted after the deadline.

Dividends. Dividends paid by a resident company out of profits taxed under the Law on Corporate Income Tax are not included in the taxable income of a resident recipient company. This rule does not apply if the payer is enjoying a tax holiday.

A resident company is not taxable on dividends received from a nonresident company unless the payer company is a resident of a state or territory that has been recognized as a low-tax or no-tax state or territory in accordance with Cabinet Regulations.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit is available to resident companies for foreign tax paid on taxable income earned abroad. The amount of credit may not exceed an amount equal to the tax that would be imposed in Latvia on the income earned abroad.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable income is the income reported in a company's profit and loss statements, prepared in accordance with the Latvian accounting law and subject to certain adjustments specified in the Law on Corporate Income Tax.

For corporate income tax purposes, companies may not deduct interest expenses that exceed the lower of the following amounts:

- An amount equal to the average amount of liabilities multiplied by the annual weighted average interest rate for loans issued to domestic non-financial companies (calculated based on statistical indicators of monetary financial institutions), which is multiplied by a coefficient of 1.57. The annual weighted average interest rate for loans issued to domestic non-financial companies is published on the Bank of Latvia website within a month after the end of a tax period.

- The actual amount of the interest divided by a coefficient C. Coefficient C is calculated using the following formula:

$$C = \frac{D}{(E - R) \times 4}$$

- The following are the values of the items in the formula:
 - D = average liabilities.
 - E = total equity.
 - R = amounts in long-term revaluation reserve and similar reserves that have not resulted from profit distributions.

The thin-capitalization rules do not apply to interest on loans obtained from the following:

- Credit institutions that are residents of the European Union (EU), European Economic Area (EEA) or a country with which Latvia has entered into a double tax treaty
- Latvian Treasury
- Nordic Investment Bank
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- European Investment Bank
- Council of Europe Development Bank
- World Bank Group

The second calculation described above for calculating the limitation on the interest deduction does not apply if the loans are obtained from financial institutions (as defined in the Credit Institution Law) that are resident in the EU, EEA or a country with which Latvia has entered into a double tax treaty and if such financial institution provides crediting or financial leasing services and is under the supervision of credit institutions or the financial monitoring agency.

The thin-capitalization rules do not apply to credit institutions and insurance companies.

The amount of interest that exceeds the deductible amount may not be used to reduce taxable income in future tax years.

Inventories. Inventories can be valued using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted-average methods.

Expenditure on low-value inventory may be fully deducted in the year of the expenditure.

Tax depreciation. Tax depreciation is calculated using the declining-balance method.

Depreciation rates range from 10% (buildings and structures) to 70% (computing devices and related equipment).

Companies operating in subsidized regions may increase the acquisition value of fixed assets by up to twice the value of the assets. The subsidized regions, which are less developed regions of Latvia, are determined by law.

The Law on Corporate Income Tax provides for the depreciation of the acquisition value or establishment value of new manufacturing technological equipment. For this purpose, “acquisition value” is the amount paid to purchase such equipment, while “establishment value” is the total expenditure incurred to create

such equipment. Before calculating the depreciation, the acquisition or establishment value may be increased by multiplying such value by a coefficient, which is 1.5 for assets acquired from 2014 through 2020.

The acquisition price of patents, licenses and trademarks is amortized using the straight-line method for 5 years, but concessions (as defined in the Latvian Concession Law) are amortized over 10 years. Patents, licenses and trademarks that are issued for a term of less than five years can be written off for tax purposes during the period of their validity.

Research and development costs can be written off for tax purposes in the same year in which they are incurred. Effective from 1 January 2014, taxable income may be reduced by the amount of specific expenses incurred in research and development activities multiplied by a coefficient of three if certain criteria are met.

Tax depreciation may not be claimed for a “representation automobile,” which is defined as an automobile that meets all of the following criteria:

- It has no more than eight passenger seats plus the driver’s seat.
- The purchase value is greater than EUR50,000 without value-added tax.
- It is not an emergency vehicle.
- It is not a specialized automobile for disabled persons.
- It is not a promotion automobile.

Relief for losses. Losses incurred in or before 2007 may be carried forward eight years. Tax losses incurred in 2008 and subsequent years may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Effective from 1 January 2014, the intra-group transfer of losses is abolished. Losses incurred in the 2013 fiscal year may still be transferred between group companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax on goods and services, including imports	
Standard rate	21
Medical services, and supplies of books and subscriptions	12
Exports	0
Social security contributions, paid by	
Employer	23.59
Employee	10.5
Property tax; applies to land, engineering structures and buildings, except for residential buildings	1.5
Property tax on residential buildings	
Cadastral value under EUR56,915	0.2
Cadastral value between EUR56,915 and EUR106,715	0.4
Cadastral value above EUR106,715	0.6

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Effective from 1 January 2014, the official currency of Latvia is the euro (EUR). No significant foreign-exchange controls are imposed in Latvia.

Transfer pricing. Latvian law requires the arm's-length principle to be followed in all related-party transactions. The Latvian tax authorities may reassess transactions between related parties and recalculate the tax base if the prices applied in related-party transactions are not arm's length. Transfer-pricing methods, such as the comparable uncontrolled price, resale price, cost-plus, profit-split and transactional net margin methods, may be used to assess whether the prices applied in controlled transactions are consistent with the arm's-length principle.

Latvian taxpayers with annual net turnover exceeding EUR1,430,000 are required to prepare transfer-pricing documentation containing industry, company, functional and economic analysis. The documentation requirements apply to all related-party transactions with an annual value over EUR14,300. The generally accepted practice for transfer-pricing issues is based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations.

Taxpayers can enter into an advance pricing agreement (APA) with the tax administration on the establishment of an arm's-length price (value) for a transaction conducted with a related foreign company if the transaction annual value is planned to exceed EUR1,430,000. If a taxpayer complies with an APA, the tax administration may not adjust in a tax audit the arm's-length price established for the transaction.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Effective from 1 January 2014, the domestic withholding tax rate for dividends, interest and royalties is 0% (with certain exceptions, but these exceptions do not apply to treaty countries). The following table lists the withholding tax rates under Latvia's tax treaties.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	5/10 (a)	5/10 (p)	5
Armenia	5/15 (a)	10	10
Austria	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Azerbaijan	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Belarus	10	10	10
Belgium	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Bulgaria	5/15 (a)	5	5/7 (k)
Canada	5/15 (c)	10	10
China	5/10 (a)	10	7
Croatia	5/15 (a)	10	10
Czech Republic	5/15 (a)	10	10
Denmark	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Estonia	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Finland	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
France	5/15 (h)	10	5/10 (b)
Georgia	5/10 (g)	5	5

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Germany	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Greece	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Hungary	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Iceland	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Ireland	5/15 (c)	10	5/10 (b)
Israel	5/10/15 (m)	5/10 (n)	5
Italy	5/15 (q)	10	5/10 (b)
Kazakhstan	5/15 (a)	10	10
Korea (South)	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Kuwait (s)	0/5	5	5
Kyrgyzstan	5/10 (c)	10	5
Lithuania	0/15 (d)	0	0
Luxembourg	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Macedonia	5	5	5/10 (l)
Malta	5/10 (a)	10	10
Mexico	5/10	5/10	10
Moldova	10	10	10
Montenegro	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (o)
Morocco	6/10 (r)	10	10
Netherlands	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Norway	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Poland	5/15 (a)	10	10
Portugal	10	10	10
Romania	10	10	10
Russian Federation	5/10	5/10	5
Serbia	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (o)
Singapore	5/10 (a)	10	7.5
Slovak Republic	10	10	10
Slovenia	5/15 (a)	10	10
Spain	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Sweden	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Switzerland	5/15 (j)	10	5/10 (b)
Tajikistan	0/5/10 (f)	0/7 (i)	5/10 (b)
Turkey	10	10	5/10 (b)
Turkmenistan	5/10 (a)	10	10
Ukraine	5/15 (a)	10	10
United Arab Emirates	5	2.5	5
United Kingdom	5/15 (c)	10	5/10 (b)
United States	5/15 (g)	10	5/10 (b)
Uzbekistan	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	0/15/30 (e)	0/5/15 (e)	0/15 (e)

(a) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.

(b) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.

(c) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends.

(d) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company (or a partnership) that holds 25% of the capital and voting power of the payer of the dividends.

(e) See Section A.

-
- (f) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 75% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to all other dividends.
- (g) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (i) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by banks, or to the government, the central bank or any financial institution controlled by the government of Tajikistan.
- (j) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 20% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (k) The 7% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, cinematographic films and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting, patents, trademarks, designs, and models, plans, secret formulas or processes. The 5% rate applies to other royalties.
- (l) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, cinematographic films or films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting. The 5% rate applies to other royalties.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and if the dividends are paid out of profits that are exempt from tax or subject to tax at a rate lower than the normal Israel tax rate under the Israel investment encouragement law.
- (n) The 5% rate applies to interest paid by Israel-registered banks. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (o) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films and films or tapes and other means of image or sound reproduction for radio or television broadcasting. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
- The use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience
- (p) The 5% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by banks.
- (q) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the voting capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (r) The 6% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (s) Latvia has ratified the tax treaty with Kuwait, which will enter into force when Latvia receives notification that Kuwait has also ratified the treaty.

Lebanon

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Tax Policy and Controversy

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (a)
Interest	10 (a)(b)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10 (c)
Payments for Services	7.5 (a)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) Applicable to both residents and nonresidents.
(b) Bank interest is subject to a 5% withholding tax.
(c) Applicable if the royalties are received by Lebanese holding companies (see Section B).
(d) Profits derived by branches operating in Lebanon are presumed to be distributed and consequently are subject to dividend withholding tax.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Lebanese companies and branches of foreign companies carrying on business in Lebanon are subject to tax only on their income derived from Lebanon. A company is

considered Lebanese if it is registered in Lebanon. The following are the two main conditions for registering a company in Lebanon:

- The company's registered office is located in Lebanon.
- The majority of the company's board of directors is of Lebanese nationality (unless the government authorizes the company to have less than a majority).

Rates of corporate income tax. In general, companies are subject to tax at a flat rate of 15%.

Profits derived in Lebanon by branches of foreign companies are presumed to be distributed and consequently are subject to the 10% dividend withholding tax.

Contractors on government projects are subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rate on a deemed profit of 10% or 15% of actual gross receipts, depending on the type of project.

Lebanese holding companies and offshore companies are exempt from corporate income tax. However, special taxes apply to these companies (see Section D). A Lebanese holding company is a special type of company that is formed to hold investments in and outside Lebanon ("holding company" is not synonymous with "parent company"). An offshore company is a company that engages exclusively in business transactions outside Lebanon.

Insurance companies are subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rate of 15% on a deemed profit ranging from 5% to 10% of their premium income.

Lebanese air and sea transport companies are exempt from corporate income tax. Foreign air and sea transport companies are also exempt from corporate income tax if their home countries grant reciprocal relief to Lebanese companies. However, dividends distributed remain subject to movable capital tax.

Profits derived by industrial enterprises established in Lebanon after 1 January 1980 are exempt from income tax for up to 10 years from the date of commencement of production if such enterprises satisfy all of the following conditions:

- The factory is built in certain areas the government intends to develop.
- The object of the enterprise is to manufacture new goods and materials that were not manufactured in Lebanon before 1 January 1980.
- The total value of property, plant and equipment used in Lebanon by the new enterprise and allocated for the production of new goods and materials is at least LBP500 million.

Profits qualifying for this tax holiday may not exceed the original cost of the property, plant and equipment used by the enterprise on the date production begins.

Capital gains. Capital gains on the disposal of fixed assets are taxed at a rate of 10%.

If a company reinvests all or part of a capital gain subject to the 10% rate to construct permanent houses for its employees during a two-year period beginning with the year following the year in which the gain was realized, it may obtain a refund of the tax imposed on the reinvested gain.

Administration. The official tax year is the calendar year. Companies or branches may use a different tax year if they obtain the prior approval of the tax authorities.

Corporations with a financial year-end of 31 December must file their tax returns by 31 May of the year following the year in which the income is earned. Other corporations must file their returns within five months of their financial year-end. The tax authorities may grant a one-month extension at the request of the taxpayer if the taxpayer's circumstances warrant the extension. Tax must be paid when the return is filed.

If a taxpayer does not submit timely returns, the tax authorities may levy tax on an amount of deemed profit and impose a fine of 5% of the tax due for each month or part of a month that the return is late. The minimum penalty is LBP750,000 for joint stock companies, LBP500,000 for limited liability companies, and LBP100,000 for other taxpayers. The maximum penalty is 100% of the tax due. For failure to pay tax by the due date, a penalty of 1% of the tax due is imposed for each month or part of a month that the tax remains unpaid.

Dividends and interest. In general, dividends and interest are subject only to a withholding tax of 10%.

Dividends received by a Lebanese corporation from another Lebanese corporation are exempt from corporate income tax. However, dividends redistributed by a parent company to its shareholders or partners are subject only to a withholding tax of 10%.

Dividends distributed by Lebanese holding companies and offshore companies are exempt from dividend withholding tax.

Dividends and interest income earned by banks and financial institutions are considered trading income and consequently are subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate of 15%.

Foreign tax relief. Lebanon has entered into double tax treaties with several countries (see Section F).

C. Determination of trading income

General. The tax assessment is based on audited financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles, subject to certain adjustments.

Deductions are allowed for expenses incurred wholly and exclusively for business purposes. Branches, subsidiaries and affiliates of foreign companies may deduct the portion of foreign head office overhead charged to them if the auditors of the head office present to the tax authorities a certificate confirming that the overhead was fairly and equitably allocated to the various subsidiaries, associated companies and branches and that the amount of head office overhead charged back to the Lebanese entity is in accordance with the limits set by the Ministry of Finance. However, the deductible portion of the overhead charged back to the Lebanese entity is subject to a tax of 7.5% (see Section D).

Inventories. Inventories are normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is usually determined using the first-in, first-out or weighted-average cost method.

Provisions. The following are the only provisions that are allowed for tax purposes:

- The actual amount due to employees on the balance sheet date for end-of-service indemnities.
- Doubtful debts owed by debtors that have been declared legally bankrupt.
- A provision for obsolete inventory if the following conditions are met:
 - The tax authorities are notified about the intention to destroy the obsolete stock.
 - The obsolete stock is destroyed in the presence of a representative from the tax authorities.
 - The tax authorities prepare formal minutes evidencing the destruction of the obsolete stock.

Banks and financial institutions may deduct provisions for doubtful debts before declaration of bankruptcy of the debtor if they obtain the approval of the Banking Control Commission of the Central Bank of Lebanon.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation must be calculated using the straight-line method. In Decision 839/1, dated 21 August 2007, the Ministry of Finance revised the minimum and maximum depreciation rates. A company may select appropriate rates within these limits for its activities. Companies must notify the relevant income tax authorities of the adopted depreciation policy before the declaration deadline. Otherwise the company is considered eligible for the minimum depreciation rates only.

Assets	Minimum rate (%)	Maximum rate (%)
Developed buildings from concrete for use in the commercial, tourism and service sectors (for example, offices, shops, stores, restaurants, hotels and hospitals)	2	5
Developed buildings from concrete that are used for industry and handcrafts	3	10
Developed buildings from metal for commercial and industrial use	6	20
Large renovations, maintenance and decoration works for buildings	6	20
Technical installations, industrial equipment and accessories	8	25
Computer hardware and software	20	50
Cars	10	25
Vehicles for transportation of goods and people	6	20
Means of sea transport	5	10
Means of air transport	20	25
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	8	25
Nonconsumable tools in restaurants and coffee shops (for example, glass cups and silver spoons)	— *	— *
Gas bottles	8	20

* These items are subject to count each year and are valued at cost.

Relief for tax losses. Tax losses may be carried forward for three years.

Groups of companies. Parent companies are not required to prepare consolidated financial statements that incorporate the activities of their associated companies and subsidiaries. Each legal entity is taxed separately.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT); imposed on the supply of goods and services by a taxable person in the course of an economic activity in Lebanon and on imports; certain supplies are exempt; registration with the Directorate of VAT is required if an entity's total taxable turnover for the four preceding quarters exceeded LBP150 million; all persons performing taxable economic activities have the option of registering, regardless of the amount of turnover	
Standard rate	10%
Tax on portion of foreign head office overhead allocated to a Lebanese subsidiary, associated company or branch	7.5%
Customs duties on imported goods	Various
Social security contributions	
Sickness and maternity, on monthly salaries up to LBP2,500,000; paid by	
Employer	7%
Employee	2%
Family allowances, on monthly salaries up to LBP1,500,000; paid by employer	6%
End-of-service indemnity, on monthly salaries; paid by employer	8.5%
Stamp duty on documents, such as issues of share capital, corporate bonds, commercial bills, lease agreements and employment agreements (contracts related to foreign transactions of Lebanese offshore companies are exempt)	
General rate	0.3%
Built property tax; imposed on rental income generated by entities subject to income tax; such income is not subject to corporate income tax and is excluded from the taxable results together with the related expenses; the annual net income from each parcel of real estate is separately subject to built property tax	
Net income not exceeding LBP20 million	4%
Net income exceeding LBP20 million, but not exceeding LBP40 million	6%
Net income exceeding LBP40 million, but not exceeding LBP60 million	8%

Nature of tax	Rate
Net income exceeding LBP100 million	14%
Net income exceeding LBP60 million, but not exceeding LBP100 million	11%
Municipal taxes on developed property	
Sidewalk and sewage tax, paid by landlords on annual gross rental from buildings (since 1989, however, the municipalities have collected this tax from tenants)	1.5%
Security and cleaning tax, paid by tenant on a percentage of the rental value of buildings (nonprofit enterprises are exempt from this tax)	
Residential buildings (minimum tax of LBP5,000)	5%
Non-residential buildings (minimum tax of LBP10,000)	7%
Registration duty, paid by purchaser of land or buildings; levied on fair-market value of building, which is deemed to be 20 times the fair annual rental income set by the government (approximate rate)	6%
Annual tax on total capital and reserves of Lebanese holding companies, up to a maximum tax of LBP5 million (tax is due in full from the first year of company's operations, regardless of the month operations begin); imposed on amounts	
Not exceeding LBP50 million	6%
Exceeding LBP50 million but not exceeding LBP80 million	4%
Exceeding LBP80 million	2%
Annual tax on Lebanese offshore companies (tax is imposed in full from the first year of company's operations, regardless of the month operations begin)	LBP1 million

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Lebanon does not impose any foreign-exchange controls.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Under the Lebanese tax law, criminal or tax penalties may be imposed for specified tax-avoidance schemes.

Related-party transactions. Transactions with related entities must be on an arm's-length basis.

F. Tax treaties

Lebanon has entered into double tax treaties with Algeria, Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Lesotho

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	25 (b)(c)
Interest	25 (b)(d)(e)
Royalties	25 (b)(d)
Management Charges	25 (b)(d)
Payments for Services	10 (b)
Payments to Resident Contractors	5
Branch Remittance Tax	25 (f)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) For manufacturing companies, the rate is 10%. For companies that manufacture and export outside the Southern African Customs Union, the rate is 0%.
- (b) These withholding taxes apply to payments to nonresidents only.
- (c) Dividends paid by manufacturing companies subject to a concessionary corporate tax rate are exempt from withholding tax.
- (d) For interest, royalties and management charges paid by manufacturing companies subject to a concessional corporate tax rate, the rate is 15%.
- (e) A 10% withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to residents.
- (f) This tax is imposed on repatriated income. Repatriated income is the chargeable income of the branch less Lesotho income tax paid on the chargeable income and any profits reinvested in the branch.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Company tax. Company tax is imposed on income from all sources located in and outside Lesotho.

Rates of company tax. The standard tax rate is 25%.

The rate is reduced to 10% for income from manufacturing operations and to 0% for companies that manufacture and export to countries outside the Southern African Customs Union. The special rate for manufacturing income does not apply to a Lesotho branch of a nonresident company.

Capital gains. Capital gains are treated as ordinary income and subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rate.

Administration. The year of assessment runs from 1 April to 31 March. However, a company may select a year of assessment other than 1 April to 31 March, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Income Tax.

Returns must be filed by the last day of the third month following the end of the year of assessment. If a return is not filed, the Commissioner may issue an estimated assessment.

Tax is payable in three installments, which are due on 30 September, 31 December and 31 March of each year of assessment. The fourth and final payment is due on submission of the return. For companies whose year-end is other than 31 March, the installments of tax are due on the last day of the sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the year of assessment.

Withholding taxes are payable when the payee becomes legally entitled to the payment.

If tax levied under the Income Tax Act is not paid by the due date, additional tax of 3% compounded monthly is payable.

Dividends. Resident companies are exempt from tax on dividends received, but they may not deduct related expenses or dividends declared. A resident company is a company that satisfies one of the following conditions:

- It is incorporated and formed under the laws of Lesotho.
- Its management and control is located in Lesotho.
- It undertakes the majority of its operations in Lesotho.

Dividends paid to nonresidents are subject to a final withholding tax at a rate of 25%. Dividends paid by manufacturing companies subject to a concessionary corporate tax rate are exempt from withholding tax.

Resident companies that pay dividends are liable for advance corporation tax (ACT).

The following is the calculation for ACT:

$$\frac{A}{100 - A} \times 100$$

In the above calculation, A is the corporate tax rate for income other than manufacturing income.

Installment tax is set off against ACT; that is, installment tax paid settles the ACT due.

Foreign tax relief. In the absence of treaty relief provisions, unilateral relief is granted through a credit for foreign taxes paid on income earned abroad. The amount of the credit is the lesser of the foreign tax paid and the Lesotho tax on the foreign-source income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is financial statement income, adjusted as required by the Income Tax Act. To be eligible for deduction, expenses must be incurred in the production of income, and they must not be of a capital nature.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or realizable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or the average-cost method.

Provisions. Specific provisions are allowable for tax purposes. General provisions are not allowed.

Depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the declining-balance method at the following rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Motor vehicles	25
Furniture, fixtures and office machines	20
Plant and machinery	20
Industrial buildings and public utility plant	5
Mining	100
Other assets	10

Relief for losses. Assessed losses may be carried forward for an unlimited period. A carryback of losses is not allowed.

Groups of companies. Companies in a group may not share their tax losses with profitable companies in the group.

D. Value-added tax

Value-added tax is levied at the following rates:

- Specified basic commodities: 0%
- Electricity and telecommunications: 5%
- Liquor: 15%
- Other commodities: 14%

E. Tax treaties

Lesotho has entered into tax treaties with Mauritius, South Africa and the United Kingdom. The following are the withholding tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties under these treaties.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties	Management and technical fees
	%	%	%	%
Mauritius	10	10	10	0
South Africa	15	10	10	10
United Kingdom	10	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries*	25	25	25	25

* See applicable footnotes in Section A.

Libya

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This chapter reflects the law in Libya as of the time of writing. In view of the current transition in Libya, the legislative situation is difficult to assess and may be subject to change. Consequently, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0 (c)
Interest	0
Royalties	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (d)

- (a) Corporate income tax is imposed at a flat rate of 20%. In addition, Jihad Tax at a rate of 4% is imposed on the profits of Libyan companies and branches. Oil companies are subject to a composite rate of 65% which includes income tax, Jihad Tax and a surtax.
- (b) Capital gains are treated as trading income.
- (c) Tax on dividends has been reinstated, but regulations relating to rates and rules of collection have not yet been issued.
- (d) Oil companies may carry forward losses 10 years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Libyan companies and foreign branches are subject to tax on their worldwide income. A national company or foreign branch is considered to be resident in Libya if it is registered with the Ministry of Economy. A foreign company that does not register but engages in activities in Libya is deemed to immediately have de facto permanent establishment status in Libya and is subject to tax on its income.

Tax rates. Corporate income tax is imposed at a flat rate of 20% of profits.

In addition, Jihad Tax is payable at a rate of 4% of profits.

Oil companies are subject to a composite rate of 65% which includes income tax, Jihad Tax and a surtax.

Companies established under Law 9/2010 (Investment Law) or Law 7/2003 (Tourism Law) are exempt from corporate taxes for up to 5 years and a possible additional 3 years or 10 years, respectively, as well as from stamp duty and import duties.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in ordinary income and are taxed at the regular corporate income tax rate.

Administration. The financial year is the calendar year, but, on application, the Tax Department may allow a different financial year.

An annual tax return must be filed within one month after approval of the company or branch accounts or four months after the year end, whichever is earlier. Consequently, for companies using the calendar year as their financial year, tax returns must be filed by 30 April.

Tax is payable in four quarterly installments beginning with the first quarterly due date after the issuance of an assessment. The quarterly due dates are 10 March, 10 June, 10 September and 10 December.

Dividends. Tax on dividends has been reinstated, but regulations relating to rates and rules of collection have not yet been issued.

Royalties. Subject to the provisions of double tax treaties, royalties are treated as trading income.

Foreign tax relief. Libya does not grant any relief for foreign taxes unless a double tax treaty applies.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), subject to certain adjustments. A detailed body of Libyan GAAP does not exist.

Business expenses are generally deductible if incurred for business purposes unless specifically disallowed by the tax law.

Basis of assessment. The Commercial Code (Law 23/2010) requires that a report be issued on the accounts. Tax Law 2010 states that this will be relied on, and tax will be assessed on declared profits. Tax audits of accounts will be discretionary. However, no precedent to date exists with respect to the application of the 2010 laws.

Notwithstanding the Commercial Code and Tax Law, in practice, tax has been assessed on private Libyan and foreign companies (joint stock companies and branches) based on a percentage of turnover. This is known as the “deemed profit” basis of assessment. Consequently, tax is payable even if losses are declared.

The percentage of deemed profit based on turnover varies according to the type of business activity. These percentages include the following:

- Civil works and contracting: 10% to 15%
- Oil service: 15% to 25%
- Design and consulting engineers: 25% to 40%

Each case is reviewed individually and a percentage is determined within the above broad ranges. After the preliminary final assessments are issued, taxpayers have a period of 45 days in which to negotiate an agreed settlement or to appeal. Thereafter, appeals may be made to the First and Second Appeal Committees, the Court of Appeal and finally the Supreme Court.

The deemed profit percentage applied to any year is higher than the profit percentage declared in the annual tax return.

The deemed profit basis of assessment does not apply to Libyan public companies, which are assessed on an actual basis.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at cost.

Provisions. General provisions are not allowed.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation must be computed using the straight-line method. The following are some of the standard depreciation rates allowed in Libya.

Asset	Rate (%)
Furniture and tools	10 to 20
Buildings	20
Passenger cars	20
Computer hardware	25
Computer software	50

Head office overhead charges are limited to 5% of expenses.

Relief for losses. In general, losses may be carried forward five years. However, oil companies may carry forward losses 10 years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Libyan law does not provide for the fiscal integration of related parties.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Social security contributions; on employee's annual salary; paid by	
Employer	11.25
Employee	3.75
Stamp duty; the Stamp Duty Law contains 45 schedules; the most relevant items for companies and branches are the duties to register contracts and subcontracts; customers do not pay invoices unless contracts are registered and duty paid; duty for registration is based on the contract value	

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Contracts	1
Subcontracts	0.1
Import duties	
Basic rate	5
Vehicles and plant	10
Luxury items	15

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Libyan currency is the dinar (LYD).

By concession, Libyan branches of foreign companies may be paid directly offshore (up to 100%).

Libyan joint stock companies with a foreign shareholding (which may be up to 49%, effective from mid-2012; previously, up to 65%) may be paid in foreign currency, but the payments must be made into accounts held at Libyan banks.

As a result, no issue exists with respect to the remittance of profits.

F. Tax treaties

Libya has entered into a multilateral tax treaty with the other Mahgreb Union countries (Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia). It has also entered into double tax treaties with Egypt, France, India, Malta, Pakistan, Singapore, the Slovak Republic and the United Kingdom.

Libya has signed double tax treaties with many other Asian and European countries, but these treaties have not yet been ratified.

Libya has entered into a treaty of "Friendship and Co-Operation" with Italy.

Liechtenstein

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On 1 June 2013, as part of a package of measures to reduce the budget deficit, an amendment of the Liechtenstein tax law came into effect. Further changes to the tax law that may come into effect in the near future were proposed in July 2013. Because of these possible changes, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	12.5 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	24 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	12.5 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0 (c)
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (d)

- (a) The minimum corporate income tax is CHF1,200 (will be increased to CHF1,900, according to the latest public consultation report, which was published in July 2013) per year.
- (b) This is the maximum rate. See Section B.
- (c) Withholding tax at a rate of 4% is levied on distributions of reserves existing on 31 December 2010. See Section B.
- (d) The amount of the offsetting loss is limited (see Section C).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. The current Liechtenstein tax law entered into force on 1 January 2011. It no longer contains provisions regarding special tax status (domiciliary company or holding company status). Certain tax favorable situations may result by applying deemed deductions to taxable income (see *Notional interest deduction* and *Patent box regime for intellectual property companies*). For existing domiciliary companies, a grandfathering of three years until 31 December 2013 applied. Consequently,

such companies benefitted temporarily from tax exemption even though they may not have met the conditions for exemption under the new law.

Resident corporations carrying on activities in Liechtenstein are generally taxed on worldwide income other than income from foreign real estate. Income from permanent establishments abroad is exempt from income tax.

Branches of foreign corporations and nonresident companies owning real property in Liechtenstein are subject to tax on income attributable to the branch or real property.

Rates of corporate tax. Companies resident in Liechtenstein and foreign enterprises with permanent establishments in Liechtenstein are subject to income tax. The corporate income tax rate is 12.5%. The minimum corporate income tax is CHF1,200 (will be increased to CHF1,900, according to the latest public consultation report, which was published in July 2013) per year.

Notional interest deduction. Deemed interest on the equity of the taxpaying entity may be deducted from the taxable income. The applicable interest rate, which is specified annually, is currently 4%.

According to the latest public consultation report, the interest rate for calculating notional interest (relevant for personal income taxes) is no longer pegged to the interest rate used for the notional interest deduction. This enables parliament to determine the notional interest deduction annually, depending on the market development. As a result, an interest rate of well below 2% can be expected, which would lead to a higher tax burden for entities. In addition, the notional interest deduction may no longer generate or increase a tax loss and, accordingly, increase the loss carryforward for tax purposes.

Patent box regime for intellectual property companies. Intellectual property (IP) companies may reduce taxable income by a deemed deduction of 80% on qualifying income from intellectual property (referred to as patent income). As a result of this regime, an effective tax burden of less than 2.5% may be feasible.

Capital gains. Capital gains, except those derived from the sales or liquidations of investments in shares or similar equity instruments and from the sales of real property, are included in income and subject to tax at the regular rate.

Capital gains derived from sales or liquidation of investments in shares or similar equity instruments are not taxed in Liechtenstein.

Real estate profits tax applies to capital gains from the sale of real property. The tax rate depends on the amount of taxable profit. The maximum rate is 24%.

Administration. The tax year for a company is its fiscal year.

Companies with operations in Liechtenstein must file their tax return and financial statements no later than 1 July of the year following the end of the fiscal year (extension of the filing deadline of up to six months is possible in specific cases). The tax authorities issue a tax assessment, generally in the second half of the calendar year, which must be paid within 30 days of receipt.

If they obtain approval from the tax administration, companies may pay their tax in installments.

Dividends. Dividends are not included in the taxable income of companies subject to tax.

Distributions of stock corporations (and other companies with capital divided into shares) are generally not subject to a withholding tax (the so-called coupon tax was abolished, effective from 1 January 2011). However, existing reserves that were not distributed as of 31 December 2010 (old reserves) remain subject to a 4% coupon tax according to the first-in, first-out principle.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is accounting income, subject to adjustments for tax purposes and excluding income from capital gains from sales of shares or similar equity instruments, dividends on investments in shares or similar equity instruments, foreign real property and income from permanent establishments located abroad.

Expenses related to the company's business are generally deductible. Taxes are not deductible.

Nondeductible expenses include hidden distributions to shareholders or related persons and excessive depreciation.

Inventories. Inventories must be valued at the lower of cost or market value, with cost calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average-cost method. Companies may establish a general inventory reserve of up to one-third of the inventory cost or market value at the balance sheet date if detailed inventory records are available for review by the tax authorities. The need for a reserve exceeding this amount must be documented to the satisfaction of the tax authorities.

Depreciation. Depreciation of fixed assets that is commercially justified and recorded in the statutory accounts may be deducted for tax purposes. The straight-line and declining-balance methods are acceptable. The following are acceptable declining-balance rates:

- 5% for industrial buildings
- 20% for office equipment and furnishings
- 30% for machinery, equipment, computers and vehicles other than automobiles
- 35% for automobiles

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward to offset income for an unlimited number of years following the year of the loss. Losses may not be carried back.

The offsetting loss is limited to 70% of taxable income (even if unused loss carryforwards exist). Consequently, at least 30% of the positive taxable income is taxed. In addition, the notional interest deduction on equity can only reduce taxable income to a minimum of CHF0. This means that loss carryforwards cannot be generated as a result of the notional interest deduction.

Groups of companies. On request, associated companies (corporations) may form a group for tax purposes. Under group taxation, losses of group members may be credited against profits of other

group members within the same year. To apply for group taxation, the following conditions, among others, must be met:

- The parent company must have its legal seat in Liechtenstein.
- The parent company must hold at least 50% of the voting rights and the capital of the subsidiaries as of the beginning of the respective year.

For purposes of group taxation, the subsidiaries in a group may be located in foreign countries.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	
Standard rate	8
Hotels and lodging services (overnight stays only)	3.8
Basic necessities, such as food and medicine	2.5
Stamp duty on capital; imposed on incorporations and increases in capital; the first CHF1 million is exempt	1
Payroll taxes	
Social security contributions, on gross salary; paid by	
Employer	5.2204
Employee	4.55
Accident insurance, imposed on gross salary; rates vary depending on the extent of coverage	
On the job, paid by employer; rate depends on class of risk and insurance company	Various
Off the job, paid by employee (approximate rate)	1.5
Unemployment insurance; paid by	
Employer (yearly maximum, CHF630)	0.5
Employee (yearly maximum, CHF630)	0.5
Company pension fund, imposed on gross salary; minimum contribution (approximate rate, depending on plan); paid by	
Employer (approximate rate)	4
Employee (approximate rate)	4
Child allowance, imposed on gross salary; paid by employer	1.9
Health insurance, imposed on gross salary; paid in equal amounts by employer and employee; rate depends on the contribution of the mandatory insurance company	Various

E. Transfer pricing

Intercompany charges should be determined at arm's length. It is possible to reach an agreement in advance with the tax authorities concerning arm's-length pricing.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates shown are the lower of the treaty rates or the normal domestic rates.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Austria	0*	0	0
Germany	0*	0	0
Hong Kong SAR	0*	0	0
Luxembourg	0*	0	0
San Marino	0*	0	0
United Kingdom	0*	0	0
Uruguay	0*	0	0
Non-treaty countries	0*	0	0

* Dividends distributed from reserves existing as of 31 December 2010 (old reserves) are subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 4% (2% for 2011 and 2012) unless the dividends are paid by legal entities that do not have their equity divided into quotas. Under certain conditions, full relief may be available under an applicable double tax treaty.

Liechtenstein has signed double tax treaties with Bahrain, Georgia, Guernsey, Malta and Singapore, but these treaties have not yet been ratified.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Profit Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (c)	
Dividends	0/15 (d)
Interest	0/10 (e)(f)
Royalties and Know-how	0/10 (e)(g)
Sale, Rent or Other Transfer of Real Estate Located in Lithuania	15 (e)
Compensation for Violations of Copyrights or Related Rights	0/10 (e)(g)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5/Unlimited (h)

- (a) This is the standard rate of profit tax. Reduced rates apply to small, agricultural, social or nonprofit companies and to companies registered and operating in free-economic zones that satisfy certain conditions.
- (b) In general, capital gains are included in taxable profit and are subject to tax at the regular profit tax rate. A capital gain derived from the sale of shares of a company registered in a European Economic Area (EEA) country or in a tax treaty country is exempt from tax if either of the following conditions is satisfied:
- The shares have been held for at least two years and the holding represents more than 25% of shares of the company throughout that period.
 - The shares were transferred in a reorganization (as stipulated in the Law on Profit Tax), the shares have been held for at least three years, and the holding represents more than 25% of the shares of the company throughout that period.
- This rule does not apply if the shares are sold to the issuer of the shares.
- (c) The withholding tax rates may be reduced by applicable tax treaties.
- (d) The dividend withholding tax is a final tax. Under the participation exemption rule, the rate is 0% if the recipient is a company (not located in a tax haven) that holds at least 10% of the shares of the payer of the dividends for a period of at least 12 months.
- (e) These withholding taxes apply to payments to nonresident companies.
- (f) Interest paid to an entity registered in an EEA country or in a tax treaty country is exempt from tax. In other cases, a 10% withholding tax is applied.
- (g) Royalties, payments for know-how and compensation for violations of copyrights or related rights are subject to a 0% withholding tax if the criteria stipulated in the Council Directive 2003/49/EC of 3 June 2003 on a common system of taxation applicable to interest and royalty payments made between associated companies of different member states are met. In other cases, the 10% withholding tax rate applies.
- (h) Losses from disposals of securities and derivative financial instruments may be carried forward five years to offset gains derived from disposals of such items. Losses from the disposal of shares of companies registered in an EEA country or in another tax treaty country cannot be carried forward if the shares have been held for at least two years and if the holding represents at least 25% of shares of the company throughout that period. However, these losses can be offset against capital gains derived from disposals of securities and derivative financial instruments in the current year. Other losses may be carried forward for an unlimited period, unless the entity ceases to carry on the activity that resulted in the loss. Also, see Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Profit tax. Under the Law on Profit Tax, Lithuanian companies are subject to profit tax on their worldwide income. Lithuanian (resident) companies are defined as enterprises with the rights of legal persons registered in Lithuania. For purposes of the profit tax, Lithuanian companies include companies formed in Lithuania and companies incorporated in foreign countries that are registered in Lithuania as branches or permanent establishments.

Profits of Lithuanian companies earned through permanent establishments in the EEA or in tax treaty countries are exempt in Lithuania if the profit from activities carried out through these permanent establishments is subject to corporate income tax or equivalent tax in such countries.

Foreign (nonresident) companies, which are defined as companies not incorporated in Lithuania, are subject to profit tax on their Lithuanian-source income only.

A foreign enterprise is deemed to have a permanent establishment in Lithuania if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- It permanently carries out activities in Lithuania.
- It carries out its activities in Lithuania through a dependent representative (agent).
- It uses a building site or a construction, assembly or installation object in Lithuania.
- It uses installations or structures in Lithuania for prospecting or extracting natural resources, including wells or vessels used for that purpose.

International telecommunication income and 50% of income derived from transportation that begins in Lithuania and ends in a foreign country or that begins in a foreign country and ends in Lithuania are considered to be income received through a permanent establishment if such activities relate to the activities of a foreign enterprise through a permanent establishment in Lithuania.

Tax rates. The standard profit tax rate is 15%.

A 5% rate applies to small entities with annual income not exceeding LTL1 million and an average number of employees that does not exceed 10 for the tax year.

A 5% rate applies to the taxable profit of agricultural entities. An entity is deemed to be an agricultural entity if more than 50% of its income is derived from agricultural activities.

Entities registered and operating in a free economic zone benefit from 100% exemption from profit tax for 6 years and a further 50% reduction in profit tax for an additional 10 years if they make investments in fixed assets of at least EUR1 million and if at least 75% of the entity's income is derived from the following activities:

- Production
- Processing
- Storage
- Manufacturing of aircraft and spacecraft and related equipment
- Repair and maintenance of aircraft and spacecraft and services related to such activities
- Computer programming activities
- Computer consulting activities
- Management of computer equipment
- Other information technologies and computer services activities
- Data analytics
- Web servers (hosting) and related activities
- Call center activities
- Wholesale trade in goods stored in the zone and services related to such activities

Currently, free-economic zones are located in Kaunas, Klaipėda and Panevėžys. Free-economic zones in Akmenė, Kėdainiai, Marijampolė and Šiauliai are in the process of establishment.

Social enterprises, which have 40% or more employees included in target groups (for example, disabled individuals and long-term unemployed), are eligible for a 0% tax rate. In addition, the entity may not perform the activities included in the list of unsupported activities (for example, hunting, and alcohol and tobacco production) of social enterprises.

Nonprofit entities are subject to profit tax if they engage in business activities. If the annual business income of a nonprofit entity does not exceed LTL1 million, a 0% tax rate applies to the first LTL25,000 of taxable profit. The remaining part of the taxable profit is subject to tax at a rate of 15%. Income received from activities carried out to satisfy public interests that is intended to be used for the funding of such activities is not considered income received from business activities of nonprofit entities.

Entities engaged in international transportation by ships or in a directly related activity can elect to be taxed on a special tax base related to the net tonnage of their fleet. The tax on such entities is calculated by applying the 15% corporation tax to the net tonnage instead of the taxable profit of the entities.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in taxable profit and are subject to tax at the regular profit tax rate, except for gains and losses derived from disposals of securities and derivatives. Gains and losses on securities and derivatives are included in a separate tax base that is subject to tax at the regular profit tax rate. A capital gain derived from the sale of shares of a company registered in an EEA country or in a tax treaty country is exempt from tax if the shares have been held for an uninterrupted period of at least two years and if the holding represents more than 25% of the shares of the company throughout that period.

The exemption mentioned above does not apply if the shares are transferred to the issuer of the shares.

Capital gains derived from the transfer of shares in a reorganization or from another transfer specified in the law is exempt from tax if the shares have been held for an uninterrupted period of at least three years and if the holding represents more than 25% of the shares of the company throughout that period.

Administration

Tax year. The tax year is the calendar year. Companies may request permission to use a different 12-month tax year, which must be used continuously.

Profit tax. Companies must file profit tax returns with the tax inspectorate by the first day of the sixth month following the end of the tax year.

Companies must make quarterly advance payments of profit tax by the last day of the first three quarters and by the 25th day of the last quarter. The law specifies two methods that companies may choose to calculate their advance profit tax. The chosen method must be applied consistently throughout the year, but it

can be changed once in the tax year. The following are the specified methods:

- The results of prior financial years. The advance payments for the first nine months are calculated based on the profit tax for the year before the preceding year. Each of these advance payments equals 25% of the profit tax for such year. For the 10th through 12th months of the tax year, the advance payment equals 25% of the profit tax calculated for the preceding tax year.
- The forecasted profit tax of the current year. Each of the advance payments equals 25% of the forecasted profit tax for such year. However, the total of the advance profit tax payments made during the tax year must total at least 80% of annual profit tax.

If companies choose to pay the advance profit tax based on the results of prior financial years, they must file two profit tax advance payment returns. The first return covers the first nine months of the tax year and must be filed by the last day of the first month of the tax year. The second return covers the last 3 months of the tax year and must be filed by the last day of the 10th month of the tax year.

If the advance profit tax payment is based on the forecasted profit tax of the current year, the profit tax advance payment return must be filed by the last day of the first month of the tax year.

Newly registered enterprises in their first tax year and enterprises with taxable profit not exceeding LTL1 million in the preceding tax year are not required to make advance payments of profit tax.

Any balance of tax due for a tax year must be paid by the first day of the sixth month following the tax year. If the total of the advance payments exceeds the tax due for the tax year, a company may obtain a refund or apply the excess to future taxes. Taxes must be paid in litas.

Withholding taxes. Withholding taxes together with returns for such taxes must be submitted to the tax inspectorate by the 15th day of the month following the month in which the taxes are withheld.

Withholding taxes. Withholding tax at a rate of 10% is imposed on the following types of payments to nonresident companies:

- Interest
- All types of royalties
- Compensation for violations of copyrights or related rights

Interest paid to an entity registered in an EEA country or in a tax treaty country is exempt from tax.

Royalties, payments for know-how and compensation for violations of copyrights or related rights are exempt from withholding tax if the criteria stipulated in the Council Directive 2003/49/EC of 3 June 2003 on a common system of taxation applicable to interest and royalty payments made between associated companies of different member states are met.

Withholding tax at a rate of 15% is imposed on the following types of payments to nonresident companies:

- Dividends (for further details, see *Dividends*)
- Payments with respect to the sale, rent or other transfer of immovable property located in Lithuania

- Payments for performance and sport activity in Lithuania
- Directors' fees to members of the Supervisory Board

Dividends. Dividends received from Lithuanian and foreign companies are subject to corporate profit tax at a rate of 15%. The 15% tax on dividends paid by Lithuanian companies is withheld at source.

For dividends paid by Lithuanian companies to other Lithuanian companies, profit tax for the preceding tax year is reduced for the company receiving dividends by the withholding tax calculated on the dividends. However, the amount of the reduction may not exceed the amount of profit tax for the preceding tax year. The amount of the withholding tax not used to reduce the preceding year's tax may be set off against other taxes or refunded by the tax authorities. Payers of dividends must pay the withholding tax on the dividends to the tax authorities by the 10th day of the month following the month of payment of the dividends.

Lithuanian resident companies receiving dividends from foreign companies must pay the tax on the dividends to the tax authorities by the 10th day of the month following the month of receipt of the dividends.

Under the participation exemption rule, dividends are not subject to profit tax if the recipient is a company (not located in a tax haven) that holds at least 10% of the shares of the payer of the dividends for a period of at least 12 months. The participation exemption does not apply to dividends distributed to individuals from the following types of profit:

- Profits that were subject to a 0% tax rate
- Profits that were reduced by investment relief
- Profits that were not taxed because of specific exemptions indicated in the law

Dividends paid by foreign companies to Lithuanian companies are not subject to tax if the company paying the dividends is registered in an EEA country and if the company's profits were subject to corporate profit tax or an equivalent tax.

The participation exemption also applies to the following:

- Dividends that are attributed to the permanent establishment of a foreign company in Lithuania
- Cash payments made to reduce the company's capital that was formed using the company's earnings

Foreign tax relief. In general, a foreign tax credit may be claimed in an amount not exceeding the amount of Lithuanian profit tax payable on the foreign income. Special rules apply to particular types of income, unless a double tax treaty provides otherwise.

The exemption method is applied to profit from activities carried out through permanent establishments of Lithuanian entities in EEA countries or in tax treaty countries if profit from activities carried out through these permanent establishments is subject to corporate income tax or equivalent tax in such countries.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Profit before tax equals gross revenue, minus expenses incurred in earning such revenue.

Taxable profit is calculated by taking the following actions:

- Subtracting non-taxable income (for example, after-tax dividends, revenues from the revaluation of fixed assets under certain circumstances and payments received from insurance companies up to the amount of incurred losses) from the accounting profit
- Taking into account nondeductible expenses and deductible expenses of a limited amount

Deductions are allowed if they are incurred during the usual business activity and are necessary to earn revenues or obtain economic benefits, provided that documentary evidence is presented.

Expenses incurred for the benefit of employees are allowable deductions if the benefit received by employees is subject to personal income tax.

Expenses that may be deducted up to certain limits include, among others, the following:

- Depreciation and amortization
- Business trip expenses
- Representation expenses
- Provisions for bad debts
- Natural losses

A double deduction is allowed for sponsorship payments (except payments in cash exceeding LTL32,500 to a single sponsorship recipient), up to a maximum deduction equal to 40% of the taxable profit.

A triple deduction is allowed for research and development (R&D) costs if the scientific R&D activities are related to the usual or intended activities of the entity that generate or will generate income or economic benefits.

Nondeductible amounts include dividends and costs that are incurred outside the usual business operations, that are inappropriately documented or that are related to earning non-taxable income.

Payments to tax havens may be deducted only if the Lithuanian enterprise can prove that certain conditions evidencing the economic basis of the transaction were met.

Other taxes (for example, social insurance contributions and real estate tax) may be deducted from taxable income.

The income and expenses of enterprises must be converted to litas using the official rate of the Bank of Lithuania (Lietuvos Bankas).

Inventories. Inventories must be valued at actual cost, which is calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. On approval of the tax authorities, a taxpayer may apply the average cost or last-in, first-out (LIFO) method.

Tax depreciation. To calculate tax depreciation, companies may select the straight-line method, double-declining value method or production method. The selected depreciation method must be applied for all assets of the same type. To change the depreciation method, companies must obtain the approval of the local tax authorities.

Under the straight-line method, depreciation is claimed each year in equal portions. Under the double-declining value method, the depreciation or amortization coefficient is calculated by multiplying the straight-line rate by two. For the purpose of calculating the amount of depreciation or amortization for the tax period during the first year, the acquisition price of long-term assets is multiplied by the depreciation coefficient. To calculate the depreciation or amortization of long-term assets during the other years, except for the last year, the residual value of long-term assets at the beginning of the tax year is multiplied by the depreciation coefficient. Under the production method, depreciation is calculated based on the number of units produced over the asset's useful life.

Accelerated depreciation may be claimed for assets used in R&D activities. The law sets the maximum depreciation rates. These rates determine the minimum number of years over which assets may be depreciated. The following are some of the minimum periods.

Assets	R&D Minimum period for depreciation Years	Other Minimum period for depreciation Years
Intangible assets	2 to 15	3 to 15
Buildings and premises		
Constructed or reconstructed on or after 1 January 2002	8	8
Constructed or reconstructed before 1 January 2002	15 to 20	15 to 20
Plant and machinery	2 to 15	5 to 15
Computers	2	3
Vehicles	4 to 10	4 to 10
Other assets	2	4

Relief for research and development works. In the calculation of profit tax, three times the amount of R&D expenses, except for depreciation or amortization costs of fixed assets, may be deducted from income in the corresponding tax year. Fixed assets that are used for R&D may be depreciated or amortized applying accelerated depreciation (amortization) rates.

Relief for investment projects. The taxable profit of a Lithuanian entity may be reduced by up to 50% by the amount of expenses that are incurred in the acquisition of fixed assets used in an "investment project." For this purpose, an "investment project" is investment in certain categories of fixed assets (machinery, equipment, information technology hardware and software, acquired intellectual property rights and lorries, trailers and semitrailers that are not older than five years), required for the manufacturing or supply of new products (or services), increasing production volume, the implementation of a new process of production (or supply of services), essential changes to an existing process (or part of the process) and the implementation of new technologies that are protected by international patent law. Acquisition costs of lorries, trailers and semitrailers purchased during a tax year may reduce taxable profit only up to LTL1 million (50% taxable profit reduction rule still applies). This relief may be applied in the 2009 through 2018 tax years, and the balance of unused relief may be carried forward to the subsequent four years.

Relief for film production. A Lithuanian entity or a foreign entity operating through a permanent establishment in Lithuania that makes a contribution to a Lithuanian film producer for the production of a film or parts of a film may deduct 75% of the contribution from its taxable income and reduce its profit tax payable by the amount of the contribution if certain conditions are met. Profit tax payable for the tax year may be reduced up to 75%, and the balance of unused relief may be carried forward to the subsequent two years. This tax relief may be applied in the 2014 through 2018 calendar years.

Relief for losses. Losses, except losses resulting from disposals of securities and derivative financial instruments, may be carried forward for an unlimited period. It is expected that, effective from the 2014 tax year, taxpayers except for small entities will be able to cover only up to 70% of their taxable profit with accumulated tax losses. The carryforward of such losses is no longer allowed if the activity that resulted in the loss ceases. Loss resulting from disposals of securities and/or derivative financial instruments may be carried forward for five years. However, such losses may be covered only by future gains from the disposal of securities and/or derivative financial instruments.

For a reorganization or transfer, the acquiring entity may carry forward the acquired losses, except for losses of entities (non-financial institutions) resulting from the disposal of securities and derivatives, incurred before the completion of the reorganization or transfer if the acquiring entity continues to carry on the activity taken over or a part of such activity for a period of at least three years. It is expected that, effective from the 2014 tax year, taxpayers except for small entities will be able to cover only up to 70% of their taxable profit with tax losses acquired during a reorganization or transfer.

Groups of enterprises. Corporations are taxed separately in Lithuania. Consolidated returns are not allowed. The transfer between group entities of tax losses incurred in the 2010 tax year and subsequent tax years is allowed. Certain conditions apply.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; intra-EU supplies and exports are zero-rated	0/5/9/21
Real estate tax, on the taxable value of real estate (the value is calculated by real estate registry institutions using methodology established by the government); maximum rate	3
Social security tax; paid by	
Employer	27.98
Employee	3
Health insurance contributions; paid by	
Employer	3
Employee	6

Other significant taxes include excise duty, land and land lease tax, tax on the use of Lithuanian natural resources and pollution tax.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Lithuanian currency is the litas (LTL).

If agreed to by the parties, foreign currency may be used for bank payments between business entities, and the euro may be used for both bank and cash payments. Commercial operations involving foreign currency, such as purchasing, selling and exchanging, may be performed only by banks that have obtained a license from the Bank of Lithuania.

Transfer pricing. Entities operating in Lithuania that had revenues exceeding LTL10 million for the tax year preceding the tax year during which transactions with related parties are undertaken are subject to the Lithuanian transfer-pricing rules. Under these rules, they must maintain supporting documentation establishing that all transactions with associated parties are carried out on an arm's-length basis. Lithuanian transfer-pricing rules are based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations.

Companies must file with the tax inspectorate a return reporting the transactions entered into with associated parties, together with their profit tax returns, if the total value of the transactions exceeds LTL300,000.

Controlled foreign companies. Certain income of controlled entities located in countries or zones included in the special list approved by the Minister of Finance is added to taxable income of Lithuanian entities and taxed at the standard profit tax rate.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table lists the maximum withholding rates under Lithuania's tax treaties.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Armenia	5/15 (a)	10	10
Austria	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Azerbaijan	5/10 (a)	10	10
Belarus	10	10	10
Belgium	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Bulgaria	0/10 (c)	10	10
Canada	5/15 (a)	10	10
China	5/10 (a)	10	10
Croatia	5/15 (d)	10	10
Czech Republic	5/15 (a)	10	10
Denmark	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Estonia	5/15 (e)	10	10
Finland	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
France	5/15 (d)	10	5/10 (b)
Georgia	5/15 (f)	10	10
Germany	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Greece	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Hungary	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (g)
Iceland	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
India	5/15 (d)	10	10
Ireland	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Israel	5/10/15 (d)	10	5/10 (b)
Italy	5/15 (d)	10	5/10 (b)
Kazakhstan	5/15 (a)	10	10
Korea (South)	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Latvia	0/15 (h)	0	0
Luxembourg	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Macedonia	0/10 (k)	10	10
Malta	5/15 (a)	10	10
Mexico	0/15 (k)	10	10
Moldova	10	10	10
Netherlands	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Norway	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Poland	5/15 (a)	10	10
Portugal	10	10	10
Romania	10	10	10
Russian Federation	5/10 (i)	10	5/10 (b)
Serbia	5/10 (i)	10	10
Singapore	5/10 (a)	10	7.5
Slovak Republic	10	10	10
Slovenia	5/15 (a)	10	10
Spain	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Sweden	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Switzerland	5/15 (e)	10	5/10 (b)
Turkey	10	10	5/10 (b)
Ukraine	5/15 (a)	10	10
United Kingdom	5/15 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
United States	5/15 (d)	10	5/10 (b)
Uzbekistan	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	0/15 (j)	10	10

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the authorized capital of the payer.
- (b) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (c) The 0% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 10% of the authorized capital of the payer.
- (d) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns at least 10% of the authorized capital of the payer.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns at least 20% of the authorized capital of the payer.
- (f) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the authorized capital of the payer and if the total value of the recipient's investment is at least USD75,000.
- (g) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or for transmission by satellite, cable, optic fiber or similar technology. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (h) The 0% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the authorized capital of the payer.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the authorized capital of the payer and if the total value of the recipient's investment is at least USD100,000.
- (j) The 0% rate applies if the recipient holds more than 10% of the shares of the payer of the dividends for a period of at least 12 months.
- (k) The 0% rate applies if the recipient owns at least 10% of the authorized capital of the payer.
- (l) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns at least 25% of the authorized capital of the payer.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	21 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	21 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	21 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0/15 (b)
Interest	0/15 (c)
Royalties	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) This is the maximum rate. In addition, a municipal business tax and an additional employment fund contribution (employment fund surcharge) are levied on income (see Section B). A new minimum tax regime is effective from 1 January 2013 (see Section B).
- (b) A 15% dividend withholding tax is imposed on payments to resident and nonresidents. Under Luxembourg domestic law, a full withholding tax exemption applies to dividends if they are paid to qualifying entities established

in European Union (EU)/European Economic Area (EEA) member states, Switzerland or a country with which Luxembourg has entered into a double tax treaty and if certain conditions are met (see Sections B and F).

(c) For details, see *Interest* in Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Companies whose registered office or central administration is in Luxembourg are considered resident companies.

Taxation in Luxembourg of foreign-source income is mitigated through several double tax treaties. In addition, if no tax treaty applies, a foreign tax credit is available under domestic law.

Nonresident companies whose registered office and place of management are located outside Luxembourg are subject to corporate income tax only on their income derived from Luxembourg sources.

Effective from 1 January 2013, a new minimum tax regime applies to all taxpayers subject to corporate income tax.

Tax rates. Corporate income tax rates range from 20% to 21%, depending on the income level. In addition, a surcharge of 7% is payable to the employment fund. A local income tax (municipal business tax) is also levied by the different municipalities. The rate varies depending on the municipality, with an average rate of 7.5%. The municipal business tax for Luxembourg City is 6.75% and the maximum effective overall tax rate for companies in Luxembourg City is 29.22%. The following is a sample 2013 tax calculation for a company in Luxembourg City.

Profit	EUR100.00
Corporate income tax at 21%	(21.00)
Employment fund surcharge at 7%	(1.47)
Municipal business tax	(6.75)
	<u>EUR70.78</u>
Total income taxes	<u>EUR29.22</u>
As percentage of profit	<u>29.22%</u>

A new general minimum tax for all taxpayers subject to corporate income tax (except certain holding companies; see next paragraph) is effective in Luxembourg from 1 January 2013. The tax ranges from EUR500 to EUR20,000 (plus contribution to the employment fund), depending on the balance-sheet total as of the closing date of the financial year. Assets that generate income (or are likely to generate income) for which the taxation right belongs to another country based on a double tax treaty concluded with Luxembourg (for example, immovable property, or assets allocated to a permanent establishment) must be excluded from the balance-sheet total for the purpose of determining the minimum tax. As a result, the new minimum tax does not significantly affect, among others, Luxembourg real estate vehicles holding directly foreign real estate property. It is not possible to reduce the minimum tax by applying certain available domestic tax credits (see *Tax Credits* in Section C), except with respect to local withholding tax. The minimum tax applies only to corporate entities

that have their statutory seat or place of central administration in Luxembourg. Consequently, nonresident corporate entities deriving Luxembourg-source income, such as foreign entities with a permanent establishment in Luxembourg or holding a real estate property in Luxembourg, are out of the scope of the minimum tax. Companies that are part of a tax-consolidation group suffer this minimum tax at the level of each entity, but the consolidated amount of minimum tax is capped at an amount of EUR20,000. The minimum tax (plus the contribution to the employment fund) levied for a given year is regarded as an advance payment of corporate income tax for subsequent years, to the extent that it exceeds the amount of minimum tax (plus contribution to the employment fund) determined for that subsequent year. However, the minimum tax is never refunded to the taxpayer.

Effective from 1 January 2013, the minimum tax for certain holding companies is increased. All corporate entities having their statutory seat or central administration in Luxembourg are in the scope of the amended minimum tax regime and subject to a EUR3,000 minimum tax if the sum of fixed financial assets, transferable securities, cash, and receivables owed to affiliated companies exceeds 90% of their balance-sheet total. Consequently, a regulated entity (such as a venture capital company [*société d'investissement en capital à risque*, or SICAR] and a securitization vehicle) are in the scope of the minimum tax for holding companies to the extent that the above threshold requirements are met. The provision under prior law restricting the minimum tax regime to entities whose activities do not require a business license or the approval of a supervisory authority was abolished. The rules mentioned in the preceding paragraph with respect to tax consolidation (cap of EUR20,000), the unavailability of domestic tax credits and the treatment as an advance corporate income tax payment also apply.

Luxembourg investment vehicles. Luxembourg offers a large number of investment vehicles (companies and funds) that can be used for tax-efficient structuring.

Luxembourg Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITs) are subject to an annual subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) of 0.05%, levied on their total net asset value, unless a reduced rate or an exemption applies. For the rates of the subscription tax, see Section D. Distributions made by UCITs are not subject to withholding tax.

Investment vehicles offered in Luxembourg are described below.

Specialized Investment Funds. Specialized Investment Funds (SIFs) are lightly regulated investment funds for “informed investors.” In this context, an “informed investor” is one of the following:

- An institutional investor
- A professional investor
- Any other type of investor who has declared in writing that he or she is an “informed investor” and either invests a minimum of EUR125,000 or has an appraisal from a bank, an investment firm or a management company (all of these with a European passport), certifying that he or she has the appropriate expertise, experience and knowledge to adequately understand the investment made in the fund

SIFs are subject to significantly simplified rules for setting up fund structures such as hedge funds, real estate funds and private equity funds. Amendments to the SIF Law covering items, such as the authorization process, delegation, risk management, conflict of interest and cross investment between compartments of SIFs, are effective from 1 April 2012.

An exemption for corporate income tax, municipal business tax and net worth tax applies to investment funds in the form of an SIF. These funds are subject only to a subscription tax at an annual rate of 0.01% calculated on the quarterly net asset value of the fund, unless an exemption regime applies (for example, investments in funds already subject to the subscription tax, certain money market funds and pension pooling vehicle funds). Distributions by SIFs are not subject to withholding tax, except possibly on application of the EU Savings Directive.

Certain double tax treaties signed by Luxembourg apply to an SIF incorporated as an investment company with variable capital (*société d'investissement à capital variable*, or SICAV) or an investment company with fixed capital (*société d'investissement à capital fixe*, or SICAF). In general, an SIF constituted as a common fund (*fonds commun de placement*, or FCP) does not benefit from double tax treaties.

Venture capital companies. A venture capital company (*société d'investissement en capital à risque*, or SICAR) can be set up under a transparent tax regime as a limited partnership or under a nontransparent tax regime as a corporate company. SICARs are approved and supervised by the Commission for the Supervision of the Financial Sector, but they are subject to few restrictions. They may have a flexible investment policy with no diversification rules or leverage restrictions. SICARs in the form of a corporation benefit from a partial objective exemption regime for income from securities under which losses on disposals and value adjustments made against such investments are not deductible from taxable profits. In addition, SICARs are exempt from subscription tax and net worth tax. For corporations, a dividend withholding tax exemption regime applies. SICARs may be in scope of the minimum tax regime, effective from 1 January 2013, to the extent that the threshold requirements are met (see *Tax rates*).

Securitization companies. A securitization company can take the form of a regulated investment fund or a company (which, depending on its activities, may or may not be regulated). Securitization companies are available for securitization transactions in the broadest sense and are not subject to net worth tax. They are subject to corporate income tax and municipal business tax. However, commitments to investors (dividend and interest payments) are deductible from the tax base. Nevertheless, securitization companies may be in scope of the minimum tax regime, effective from 1 January 2013, to the extent that the threshold requirements are met (see *Tax rates*). Distributions of proceeds are qualified as interest payments for Luxembourg income tax purposes and are consequently not subject to withholding tax, except possibly on application of the EU Savings Directive if the securitization company is an FCP.

Private Asset Management Companies. The purpose of a Private Asset Management Company (*Société de Gestion de Patrimoine*

Familial, or SPF) is the management of private wealth of individuals without carrying out an economic activity. SPFs are subject to subscription tax levied at a rate of 0.25% with a minimum amount of EUR100 and a maximum amount of EUR125,000. An exemption for corporate income tax, municipal business tax and net worth tax applies.

SPFs may not benefit from double tax treaties entered into by Luxembourg or from the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive. Dividend and interest income arising from financial assets may be subject to withholding tax in the state of source in accordance with the domestic tax law of that state. Until 31 December 2011, the favorable tax status for SPFs was lost for any year in which the vehicle received 5% or more of its dividend income from participations in unlisted and nonresident companies that were not subject to a tax similar to Luxembourg corporate income tax. Under the amended law, effective from 1 January 2012, this restriction is removed. Dividend distributions to shareholders are not subject to Luxembourg withholding tax. Interest payments are exempt from withholding tax unless the recipient is a Luxembourg resident individual or the EU Savings Directive applies (see *Interest*).

Patrimonial foundations. To further enhance the attractiveness of Luxembourg as a location for the management and administration of private wealth, the Minister of Finance issued on 22 July 2013 a draft Law No. 6595 on patrimonial foundations. The patrimonial foundation manages and administers assets for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries or for the benefit of one or more purposes other than those exclusively reserved to foundations governed by the modified law dated 21 April 1928 on nonprofit associations and foundations. It may not engage in any commercial, industrial, agricultural or self-employed activities. In contrast to a trust, the patrimonial foundation benefits from a legal personality.

The patrimonial foundation is an autonomous taxpayer subject to corporate income tax. The income generated by the foundation is treated as commercial income from a tax perspective. Consequently, it is also subject to municipal business tax. However, the patrimonial foundation is exempt from net wealth tax.

The following types of income are exempt from tax at the level of the patrimonial foundation:

- Any income derived from capital
- Capital gains realized on the sale of assets generating income from capital
- Capital gains realized on the sale of movable assets if the sale takes place more than six months after the acquisition
- Capital and the redemption value received under an individual long-term savings, disability or life insurance policy

Realized and unrealized losses, as well as foreign-exchange losses, on the above assets are not deductible for tax purposes.

Holding companies. Holding companies (*sociétés de participations financières, or SOPARFI*) are fully taxable Luxembourg resident companies that take advantage of the participation exemption regime. They may benefit from double tax treaties signed by Luxembourg as well as the provisions of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive. For information regarding debt-to-equity

rules, see Section E. A SOPARFI can be set up as a public company limited by shares (*société anonyme*), limited company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) or a partnership limited by shares (*société en commandite par actions*, or SCA). Loss-making qualifying holding companies are subject to a minimum tax of EUR3,000 plus employment fund (EUR1,500 plus employment fund until 31 December 2012; see *Tax rates*).

Capital gains. The capital gains taxation rules described below apply to a fully taxable resident company.

Capital gains are generally regarded as ordinary business income and are taxed at the standard rates. However, capital gains on the sale of shares may be exempt from tax if all of the following conditions apply:

- The recipient is one of the following:
 - A resident capital company or a qualifying entity fully subject to tax in Luxembourg.
 - A Luxembourg permanent establishment of an entity that is resident in another EU state and is covered by Article 2 of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.
 - A Luxembourg permanent establishment of a capital company resident in a state with which Luxembourg has entered into a tax treaty.
 - A Luxembourg permanent establishment of a capital company or cooperative company resident in an EEA state other than an EU state.
- The shares have been held for 12 months or the shareholder commits itself to hold its remaining minimum shareholding in order to fulfill the minimum shareholding requirement for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months.
- The holding represents at least 10% of the capital of the subsidiary throughout that period, or the acquisition cost is at least EUR6 million.
- The subsidiary is a resident capital company or other qualifying entity fully subject to tax, a nonresident capital company fully subject to a tax comparable to Luxembourg corporate income tax or an entity resident in an EU member state that is covered by Article 2 of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.

However, capital gains qualifying for the above exemption are taxable to the extent that related expenses deducted in the current year and in prior years exceed the dividends received. These related expenses include interest on loans used to finance the purchase of such shares and write-offs.

Administration. In general, the tax year coincides with the calendar year unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation. Tax returns must be filed before 31 May in the year following the fiscal year. The date may be extended on request by the taxpayer. Late filing may be subject to a penalty of up to 10% of the tax due.

Taxes are payable within one month after receipt of the tax assessment notice. However, advance payments must be made quarterly by 10 March, 10 June, 10 September and 10 December for corporate income tax, and by 10 February, 10 May, 10 August and 10 November for municipal business tax and net worth tax. In general, every payment is equal to one-quarter of the tax assessed for the preceding year. If payments are not made within these time limits, an interest charge of 0.6% per month may be assessed.

Luxembourg has introduced a partial self-assessment procedure that is optional for the authorities. This procedure allows the authorities to release tax assessments without verifying the filed tax returns, while keeping a right of verification within a statute of limitations period of five years. In practice, the self-assessment primarily applies to companies having a holding activity.

Dividends. Dividends received by resident companies are generally taxable. However, dividends received from resident taxable companies are fully exempt from corporate income tax if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The recipient is one of the following:
 - A resident capital company or a qualifying entity fully subject to tax in Luxembourg.
 - A Luxembourg permanent establishment of an entity that is resident in another EU state and is covered by Article 2 of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.
 - A Luxembourg permanent establishment of a capital company resident in a state with which Luxembourg has entered into a tax treaty.
 - A Luxembourg permanent establishment of a capital company or cooperative company resident in an EEA state other than an EU state.
- The recipient owns at least 10% of the share capital of the distributing company or the acquisition cost of the shareholding is at least EUR1,200,000.
- The recipient holds the minimum participation in the distributing company for at least 12 months. The 12-month period does not need to be completed at the time of the distribution of the dividends if the recipient commits itself to hold the minimum participation for the required period.

Dividends received from nonresident companies are fully exempt from tax if the above conditions are met and if either of the following applies:

- The distributing entity is a capital company subject to a tax comparable to Luxembourg corporate income tax of at least 10.5%.
- The distributing entity is resident in another EU member state and is covered by Article 2 of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.

The exemption for dividends also applies to dividends on participations held through qualifying fiscally transparent entities.

Expenses (for example, interest expenses or write-downs with respect to participations that generate exempt income) that are directly economically related to exempt income (for example, dividends) are deductible only to the extent that they exceed the amount of exempt income.

If the minimum holding period or the minimum shareholding required for the dividend exemption granted under Luxembourg domestic law is not met, the recipient can still benefit from an exemption for 50% of the dividends under certain conditions.

On the distribution of dividends, as a general rule, 15% of the gross amount must be withheld at source; 17.65% of the net dividend must be withheld if the withholding tax is not charged to the recipient. No dividend withholding tax is due if one of the following conditions is met:

- The recipient holds directly, or through a qualifying fiscally transparent entity, for at least 12 months (the holding period requirement does not need to be completed at the time of the distribution if the recipient commits itself to eventually hold the minimum participation for the required 12-month period) at least 10% of the share capital of the payer, which must be a fully taxable resident capital company or other qualifying entity, or shares of the payer that had an acquisition cost of at least EUR1,200,000 million, and the recipient satisfies one of the following additional requirements:
 - It is a fully taxable resident capital entity.
 - It is an entity resident in another EU member state and is covered by Article 2 of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.
 - It is a capital company resident in Switzerland that is fully subject to tax in Switzerland without the possibility of being exempt.
 - It is a Luxembourg permanent establishment of an entity that is resident in another EU member state and that is covered by Article 2 of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive.
 - It is a company resident in a state with which Luxembourg has entered into a tax treaty and is subject to a tax comparable to the Luxembourg corporate income tax of at least 10.5%, or it is a Luxembourg permanent establishment of such a company.
 - It is a company resident in an EEA member state and is subject to a tax comparable to the Luxembourg corporate income tax of at least 10.5%, or it is a Luxembourg permanent establishment of such a company.
- A more favorable rate is provided by a tax treaty.
- The distributing company is an investment fund, an SIF, an SPF, an SICAR or a securitization company.

Interest. Except for the cases discussed below, no withholding tax is imposed on interest payments. For interest linked to a profit-sharing investment, dividend withholding tax may apply.

According to the EU Savings Directive as implemented in the law, interest payments made by Luxembourg payers to beneficial owners who are individuals resident in other EU member states or to certain residual entities (defined as paying agents on receipt in the directive) are subject to withholding tax, unless the recipient elects that information regarding the interest payment be exchanged with the tax authorities of his or her state of residence. The withholding tax rate is 35%.

On 29 May 2013, the Minister of Finance signed the convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, which represents the commitment to implement the principle of automatic exchange of information. As of 1 January 2015, the option to deduct withholding tax from interest payments to EU-resident individuals will no longer be applicable in Luxembourg.

Withholding tax at a rate of 10% is imposed on interest payments made by Luxembourg paying agents to individuals resident in Luxembourg. The withholding tax is final if the interest income is derived from assets held as part of the private wealth of the individual. The 10% final tax has been extended to interest payments made by paying agents residing in other EU and EEA countries. In principle, the convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance

in Tax Matters does not affect the fiscal regime for Luxembourg resident individuals. Consequently, this regime should remain unchanged.

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit is available to Luxembourg resident companies for foreign-source income (derived from a country with which no double tax treaty is in place) that has been subject to an equivalent income tax abroad. The same applies to withholding tax that would have been levied in the country of source of the income, according to the provisions of the applicable double tax treaty and Luxembourg tax law. The maximum tax credit corresponds to the Luxembourg corporate income tax that is payable on the net foreign-source income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The taxable income of corporations is based on the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Profits disclosed are adjusted for exempt profits, nondeductible expenses, special deductions and loss carryforwards.

Expenses incurred exclusively for the purposes of the business are deductible. Expenses incurred with respect to exempt income are disallowed (see Section B for a description of the tax treatment of expenses related to tax-exempt dividends).

Accounting rules. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, were introduced in Luxembourg in 2010. Undertakings may apply the IFRS provisions to financial years that remained open on the date of entry into force of this law. However, a tax balance sheet is required to avoid the taxation of unrealized gains.

A new chart of accounts and an electronic filing requirement for the trial balance for statistical purposes became mandatory in Luxembourg for certain entities for fiscal years beginning after December 2010.

The Luxembourg Central Bank issued regulations on the collection of statistical information for Luxembourg finance companies. The first reports were due to be transmitted in October 2011.

Inventories. Inventory must be valued at the lower of acquisition (or production) cost or fair market value. The cost may be calculated either on the basis of weighted-average prices, first-in, first-out (FIFO), last-in, first-out (LIFO) or a similar method, provided the business situation justifies such a method. The method chosen should be applied consistently.

Provisions. Provisions for losses and uncertain liabilities may be deductible for tax purposes if they are based on objective facts and if the corresponding charge is deductible and economically connected to the relevant tax year.

Tax depreciation. The straight-line depreciation method and, under certain conditions, the declining-balance method (except for buildings) are allowed.

Commercial buildings are depreciated at straight-line rates ranging from 1.5% to 4%. The straight-line rate for industrial buildings is 4%. Land may not be depreciated.

The depreciation rates under the straight-line method are 10% for plant and machinery, 20% for office equipment and 25% for motor vehicles. The declining-balance depreciation rates may be as high as 3 times the straight-line depreciation rate without exceeding 30% (4 times and 40% for equipment exclusively used for research and development).

Depreciable assets with a useful life of one year or less and those with a value not exceeding EUR870 may be deducted in full from business income in the year of acquisition.

Special tax depreciation for investments in clean technology. Businesses making eligible investments aimed at protecting the environment and providing for rational use of energy may elect an accelerated tax amortization of 80% of the depreciation base.

Intellectual property. Income, royalties and capital gains derived by resident corporate entities or Luxembourg permanent establishments of nonresident companies from certain intellectual property (IP) rights acquired or developed after 31 December 2007, except those acquired from an associated company, benefit from a partial tax exemption of 80% of the net income arising from the use of, or the right to use, the IP rights. A loss remains fully deductible for tax purposes but it is recaptured in the year in which a gain is derived on the sale of IP. A notional deduction of 80% for the use of a self-developed patent by a company for its own activity is also granted. Capital gains derived from the disposal of qualifying IP rights also benefit from the exemption regime. In addition to the partial exemption from income taxes, qualifying IP rights also benefit from a full net worth tax exemption in Luxembourg.

Tax credits

General investment tax credit. A tax credit of 12% is granted for additional investments in qualifying assets. Qualifying assets consist of depreciable tangible fixed assets other than buildings physically used in EU member states, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway (EEA). Certain assets are excluded from the additional tax credit in the year of their acquisition, such as motor vehicles, assets that have a useful life of less than three years and second-hand assets. In addition, a 7% credit is granted for qualifying new investments up to EUR150,000, and a 2% credit is granted for investments over that amount. If investments are made to create jobs for disabled persons, these rates are increased to 8% and 4%, respectively. Investments may qualify for both credits.

Tax credit for ecological equipment. The rates for the general investment tax credit (see *General investment tax credit*) are increased from 7% to 8% and from 2% to 4% for certain investments intended to protect the environment.

The above credits reduce corporate income tax and may be carried forward for 10 years.

Tax credit for professional training. Ten percent of training costs can be offset against corporate income tax under certain conditions.

Tax credit for hiring of unemployed. Fifteen percent of the annual gross salary paid to persons who were unemployed can be offset against corporate income tax under certain conditions. This regime is extended until 31 December 2014.

Tax credit for audiovisual or venture capital investments. Eligible projects may qualify for a corporate income tax credit of 30% of the nominal amount of so-called audiovisual or venture capital certificates, limited to a maximum credit of 30% of taxable income. The benefit from both regimes cannot be cumulated. The regime for audiovisual investment certificates, which is in effect until 2015, is granted to Luxembourg resident corporations and cooperative companies and applies to projects realized in the EU.

Relief for losses. Trading losses, adjusted for tax purposes, incurred in or after 1991 may be carried forward without a time limitation. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. A Luxembourg company and its wholly owned (at least 95% of the capital, which may be reduced to 75% in exceptional situations) Luxembourg subsidiaries may form a “fiscal unity.” The fiscal unity allows the affiliated subsidiaries to combine their respective tax results with the tax result of the parent company of the consolidated group. To qualify for tax consolidation, both the parent and its wholly owned subsidiaries must be resident capital companies that are fully subject to tax. A permanent establishment of a nonresident capital company fully subject to a tax comparable to Luxembourg corporate income tax also qualifies as a parent company of the group. The tax consolidation rules also allow consolidation between a Luxembourg parent company and its indirectly held Luxembourg subsidiary through a nonresident qualifying company or a tax-transparent entity.

Companies that are part of a tax-consolidation group suffer the minimum tax at the level of each entity, but the consolidated amount of minimum tax is capped at the amount of EUR20,000 (see *Tax rates* in Section B). The net worth tax reduction is not granted up to the amount of minimum corporate income tax due from corporate entities, either on a stand-alone basis or within a tax-consolidation group (see Section D).

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on the supply of goods and services within Luxembourg and on the import of goods and services into Luxembourg	
General rate	15
Other rates	3/6/12
Net worth tax, on net asset value as of 1 January, reduced by the value of qualifying participations (at least 10% of the capital of qualifying domestic or foreign subsidiaries) that are held directly or through a qualifying fiscally transparent entity; net worth tax may be reduced up to the amount of corporate income tax (including the contribution to the employment fund and before deduction of tax credits) by creation of a net worth tax reserve that must be maintained for five years in the accounts; this net worth tax reduction is not granted up to the amount of minimum	

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
corporate income tax due from corporate entities, either on a stand-alone basis or within a tax-consolidation group	0.5
Subscription tax (<i>taxe d'abonnement</i>), annual tax on the value of a company's shares; rate depends on type of company	
Société de Gestion de Patrimoine Familial (SPFs)	0.25
Investment funds	
Certain funds of funds, certain institutional monetary funds, Pension Fund Pooling Vehicles (PFPVs), microfinance UCIs and Exchange Traded Funds	0
Specialized Investment Funds (SIFs), dedicated funds (funds owned exclusively by institutional investors), institutional compartments of funds, monetary funds and cash funds, on the condition that the exemption regime does not apply	0.01
Other funds	0.05
Social security contributions on salaries (2013 rates); paid by	
Employer (including health at work contribution and accident insurance but excluding mutual insurance)	12.26
Employee (including care insurance)	12.45
Payroll taxes, for accident insurance; paid by employer (2013 rate)	1.10
Health at work contribution, on salaries; paid by employer (2013 rate)	0.11
Care insurance on gross employment income; paid by employee (2013 rate)	1.4
Mutual insurance (2013 rates); paid by employer	0.42 to 2.64

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Luxembourg does not impose transfer restrictions. The Banque Centrale de Luxembourg (BCL) and the Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Économiques (the national statistical institute of Luxembourg) monitor the transfer of funds. Effective from 1 January 2012, this obligation is transferred to the companies themselves on a monthly basis. The new reporting obligation also applies to selected companies in the non-financial sector that, based on previous activity, are expected to realize large volumes of transactions, mainly services, with foreign counterparts.

Debt-to-equity rules. The Luxembourg tax law does not contain any specific thin-capitalization rules. In principle, borrowed money that is necessary for financing an operation is not limited to a percentage of paid-in capital. However, based on the abuse-of-law doctrine, the authorities tend to challenge debt-to-equity ratios of companies engaged in holding activities that are greater than 85:15. Under the abuse-of-law doctrine, the tax authorities may challenge fictitious or abnormal transactions and schemes that are entered into for the sole purpose of avoiding taxes.

Anti-avoidance legislation. No specific anti-avoidance rules are contained in the law. However, the tax authorities can substitute

an arm's-length price if transactions with a related party are entered into at an artificial price or if transactions are entered into in an abnormal manner and are solely tax-motivated. Since 2011, guidance formalizing transfer-pricing rules for intragroup financing activities applies in Luxembourg. To obtain a binding tax clearance from the authorities, it is now required that such companies have a minimum equity of at least 1% of the loans granted, with a cap of EUR2 million, and that they have available a transfer-pricing study incorporating Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) standards. The companies must further meet the required substance criteria in Luxembourg. A grandfather period to comply with this guidance ended on 31 December 2011.

Chamber of Commerce fee. Membership in the Chamber of Commerce, which requires an annual membership fee, is mandatory for all commercial companies having their legal seat in Luxembourg and for Luxembourg branches of foreign companies. Effective from 2010, the fee ranges from 0.025% to 0.20%, depending on the taxable profit of the company, before loss carry-forwards, as provided by the Luxembourg income tax law. The fee is assessed on the basis of the taxable profit realized two years before the year the contribution is due. For companies in a loss situation, partnerships and limited companies (*société à responsabilité limitée*) must make a minimum contribution of EUR70, while other corporations must make a minimum annual contribution of EUR140. Companies that mainly perform a holding activity and that are listed as such in the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la communauté européenne, or NACE) Code must pay a lump-sum fee of EUR350.

Special tax regime for expatriate highly skilled employees. The provisions of the beneficial income tax regime for expatriates apply to assignments or recruitments made after 1 January 2011. If the employer meets certain conditions, the tax regime can apply to employees who are sent to work temporarily in Luxembourg on an assignment between intragroup entities and to employees who are directly recruited abroad by a Luxembourg company to work temporarily in Luxembourg. Under the tax regime, tax relief is provided for certain costs related to expatriation if several conditions are met.

Special tax regime for carried interest. The Law on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFMs), dated 12 July 2013, defines "carried interest" as a share in the profits of the Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) accrued to the AIFM as compensation for the management of the AIF, excluding any share in the profits of the AIF accrued to the AIFM as a return on any investment by the AIFM in the AIF. The AIFM law allows the taxation of carried interest realized by certain natural persons that are employees of the AIF or their management company as "speculative income" under Luxembourg's income tax law. The tax rate is 25% of the marginal tax rate applicable to the adjusted income.

To benefit from the tax regime, natural persons must not have been Luxembourg tax residents, nor have been subject to tax in Luxembourg on their professional revenues, during the five years preceding the year of implementation of the AIFM law. Natural

persons must establish their tax domicile in Luxembourg during the year of implementation of the AIFM law or during the following five years. The favorable tax treatment is limited to the 10-year period beginning with the year in which the individual persons begin their activity entitling them to the above income.

Limitation of corporate tax deductibility of "golden handshakes."

To limit excessive "golden handshakes" to departing employees, voluntary departure indemnities or dismissal indemnities above EUR300,000 are not tax-deductible for employers. Tax rules at the level of the employee remain fully applicable. A fractioned payment that is made over several years is deemed to be a single payment.

Islamic finance. The Luxembourg tax administration provides guidance covering the Luxembourg tax treatment of some contracts and transactions with respect to Islamic finance. This clarifies the revenue repatriation mechanism of Luxembourg's Sharia-compliant financing instruments as well as structuring capacities.

VAT free zone. In 2011, Luxembourg introduced a temporary exemption regime for VAT purposes. This regime provides a VAT suspension system for transactions concerning goods stored in specific locations.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under Luxembourg domestic tax law. Dividend distributions to companies resident in a treaty country are covered by the Luxembourg participation exemption regime. As a result, a full exemption from Luxembourg dividend withholding tax may apply if certain conditions are met (see Section B).

	Dividends	Interest (m)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Armenia	0/5/15 (s)	0	0
Austria	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Azerbaijan	0/5/10 (n)	0	0
Bahrain	0/10 (g)	0	0
Barbados	0/15 (l)	0	0
Belgium	0/10/15 (c)(d)	0	0
Brazil	0/15/25 (g)	0	0
Bulgaria	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Canada	0/5/15 (h)	0	0
China	0/5/10 (a)	0	0
Czechoslovakia (e)	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Denmark	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Estonia	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Finland	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
France	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Georgia	0/5/10 (o)	0	0
Germany	0/5/15 (d)(x)	0	0
Greece	0/7.5 (d)	0	0
Hong Kong SAR	0/10 (q)	0	0
Hungary	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Iceland	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
India	0/10	0	0
Indonesia	0/10/15 (a)	0	0
Ireland	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0

	Dividends %	Interest (m) %	Royalties %
Israel	0/5/10/15 (u)	0	0
Italy	0/15 (d)	0	0
Japan	0/5/15 (v)	0	0
Kazakhstan	0/5/15 (z)	0	0
Korea (South)	0/10/15 (g)	0	0
Laos	0/5/15 (w)	0	0
Latvia	0/5/10 (a)(d)	0	0
Liechtenstein	0/5/15 (r)	0	0
Lithuania	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Macedonia	0/5/15 (aa)	0	0
Malaysia	0/5/10 (g)	0	0
Malta	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Mauritius	0/5/10 (g)	0	0
Mexico	0/5/15 (g)	0	0
Moldova	0/5/10 (t)	0	0
Monaco	0/5/15 (s)	0	0
Mongolia	0/5/15 (g)	0	0
Morocco	0/10/15 (a)	0	0
Netherlands	0/2.5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Norway	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
Panama	0/5/15 (w)	0	0
Poland	0/15 (d)(y)	0	0
Portugal	0/15 (d)	0	0
Qatar	0/5/10 (p)	0	0
Romania	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Russian Federation	0/5/15 (j)	0	0
San Marino	0/15 (l)	0	0
Seychelles	0/10 (bb)	0	0
Singapore	0/5/10 (g)	0	0
Slovak Republic	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Slovenia	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
South Africa	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
Spain	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
Sri Lanka	0/7.5/10 (k)	0	0
Sweden	0/15 (d)	0	0
Switzerland	0/5/15 (f)	0	0
Tajikistan	0/15	0	0
Thailand	0/15	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0/5/10 (g)	0	0
Tunisia	0/10	0	0
Turkey	0/5/20 (a)	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0/5/10 (g)	0	0
United Kingdom	0/5/15 (a)(d)	0	0
United States	0/5/15 (b)	0	0
Uzbekistan	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
Vietnam	0/5/10/15 (i)	0	0
Non-treaty countries	0/15 (d)	0	0

(a) The 5% rate (Netherlands, 2.5%; Indonesia, Korea (South), and Morocco, 10%) applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.

(b) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that, on the date of payment of the dividends, has owned directly at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer for an uninterrupted period of at least two years and if such dividends are derived from an industrial or commercial activity effectively operated in Luxembourg. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns directly at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (c) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a company that, since the beginning of the fiscal year, has a direct holding in the capital of the company paying the dividends of at least 25% or paid a purchase price for its holding of at least EUR6,197,338.
- (d) Under an EU directive, withholding tax is not imposed on dividends distributed to a parent company resident in another EU state if the recipient of the dividends holds directly at least 10% of the payer or shares in the payer that it acquired for a price of at least EUR1,200,000 for at least one year. This holding period does not need to be completed at the time of the distribution if the recipient commits itself to eventually holding the participation for the required period.
- (e) Luxembourg honors the Czechoslovakia treaty with respect to the Czech and Slovak Republics.
- (f) The 0% rate applies if, at the time of the distribution, the beneficial owner is a company that has held at least 25% of the share capital of the payer for an uninterrupted period of at least two years. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (g) The second listed rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that meets either of the following conditions:
- It holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the payer.
 - It has invested in the payer more than USD10 million or the equivalent in Luxembourg or Vietnamese currency.
- The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 25%, but less than 50%, of the capital of the payer and if such beneficial owner's investment in the payer does not exceed USD10 million or the equivalent in Luxembourg or Vietnamese currency. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (j) The lower rate of 5% applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital in the distributing company and that has invested at least EUR80,000 (or equivalent in rubles) in such company.
- (k) The 7.5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the shares of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (l) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds at least 10% of the payer for a continuous period of 12 months before the decision to distribute the dividend. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (m) Interest payments may be subject to withholding tax in certain circumstances. For details, see Section B.
- (n) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 30% of the paying company's capital and if the value of its investment in the paying company is at least USD300,000 at the payment date.
- (o) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the payer and that has invested more than EUR2 million or its equivalent in the currency of Georgia. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the payer and that has invested more than EUR100,000 or its equivalent in the currency of Georgia. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (p) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The 5% rate applies to individuals who own directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and who have been residents of the other contracting state for at least 48 months preceding the year in which the dividends are paid.
- (q) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the shares in the payer or if it acquired the shares in the payer for a price of at least EUR1,200,000.
- (r) Withholding tax is not imposed on dividends distributed to a parent company if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that, at the time of the payment of dividends, has held directly for an uninterrupted period of 12 months at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends or that has a capital participation with an acquisition cost of at least EUR1,200,000 in the company paying the dividends. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (s) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 20% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (u) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and if the payer company is a resident of Israel and the dividends are paid out of profits that are subject to tax in Israel at a rate lower than the normal rate of Israeli company tax.
- (v) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends during the period of six months immediately before the end of the accounting period for which the distribution of profits takes place.
- (w) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the shares of the payer company.
- (x) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital in the distributing company. In other cases, the 15% rate applies, including dividends arising from real estate companies that benefit from a full or partial tax exemption or that treat distributions as tax deductible. SICAVs, SICAFs, SICARs and qualifying FCPs are in the scope of the new double tax treaty with Germany and may benefit from the withholding tax regime.
- (y) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that directly holds at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for an uninterrupted period of 24 months. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (z) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 15% of the shares of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (aa) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the shares of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (bb) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the shares of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.

Luxembourg has signed new tax treaties or amendments to existing tax treaties with Albania, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Taiwan, and the United States, but these treaties and amendments have not yet been ratified. The withholding tax rates in these new treaties and amendments are not reflected in the table above.

Following treaty negotiations, treaty drafts have been initialed with Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Oman, Serbia, Singapore and Ukraine.

Tax treaty negotiations with Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, New Zealand, Pakistan, Syria, the United Kingdom and Uruguay are under way.

Amendments to existing tax treaties or new tax treaties have been ratified with Barbados, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, the Hong Kong SAR, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Laos, Macedonia, Malta, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland and Tajikistan. The withholding tax rates in these amendments and new treaties are reflected in the table above.

Since 2009, Luxembourg has signed numerous new treaties or treaty amendments with other countries. As a result, Luxembourg complies with OECD standards with respect to information exchange between tax authorities and reinforces international fiscal cooperation against tax fraud.

Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	12 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	12 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	12 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (c)	
Dividends	0 (d)
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) For the 2013 tax year, complementary tax is imposed on taxable profits in excess of MOP300,000 at a rate of 12%.
- (b) For details regarding the taxation of capital gains, see Section B.
- (c) Macau law does not contain any specific measures imposing withholding taxes except for service fees paid to individuals. Under certain circumstances, interest or royalties received by nonresidents from Macau may be regarded as income from commercial or industrial activities in Macau and taxed at the normal corporate income tax rates.
- (d) Dividends are not taxable if they are distributed by entities that have paid corporate income tax at the corporate level on the distributed income.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies and individuals carrying on commercial or industrial activities in Macau are subject to complementary tax in Macau. An entity established in Macau is regarded as carrying on business in Macau, and its profits are subject to complementary tax. Non-Macau entities that derive profits from commercial or industrial activities in Macau are also subject to complementary tax.

Rates of corporate income tax. The same complementary tax rates apply to companies and individuals. The following are the complementary tax rates for the 2013 tax year.

Exceeding MOP	Taxable profits		Tax on lower amount MOP	Rate on excess %
	Not exceeding MOP			
0	300,000		0	0
300,000	—		0	12

The tax rate for the 2014 tax year will be announced in December 2014.

Offshore companies. Macau Offshore Companies (MOCs) are exempt from Macau complementary tax. A company qualifies as an MOC if it is established under Macau's offshore law and if it meets certain criteria. In general, MOCs must use non-Macau currencies in its activities, target only non-Macau residents as customers and concentrate only on non-Macau markets. Newly established MOCs may engage only in the eight categories of services contained in a list published by the government.

Capital gains. The Macau Complementary Tax Law does not distinguish between a "capital gain" and "revenue profit." Companies carrying on commercial or industrial activities in Macau are subject to complementary tax on their capital gains derived in Macau.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

For tax purposes, companies are divided into Groups A and B. These groups are described below.

Group A. Group A companies are companies with capital of over MOP1 million (USD125,000) or average annual taxable profits over the preceding three years of more than MOP500,000 (USD62,500). Other companies maintaining appropriate accounting books and records may also elect to be assessed in this category by filing an application with the Macau Finance Services Bureau before the end of the tax year.

Income of Group A companies is assessed based on their financial accounts submitted for tax purposes. These companies are required to file between April and June of each year complementary tax returns with respect to the preceding year. The tax returns must be certified by local accountants or auditors registered with the Macau Finance Services Bureau.

Group A companies may carry forward tax losses to offset taxable profits in the following three years.

Group B. All companies that are not Group A companies are classified as Group B taxpayers.

For Group B companies, tax is levied on a deemed profit basis. Financial information in tax returns submitted by Group B companies normally serves only as a reference for tax assessment. Group B companies are normally deemed to earn profits for each year of assessment, regardless of whether the taxpayers have earned no income or incurred losses for the year.

Group B companies are required to file annual tax return forms for the preceding year between February and March. Certification of the tax return forms by registered accountants or auditors is not required.

Group B companies may not carry forward tax losses.

Dividends. Dividends are normally paid out of after-tax profits. Consequently, no tax is imposed on dividends.

Group A companies (see *Administration*) may claim deductions for dividends declared out of current-year profits. Under such circumstances, the recipients of the dividends are subject to complementary tax on the dividends.

Foreign tax relief. Macau does not grant relief for foreign taxes paid.

C. Determination of trading income

General. As discussed in Section B, companies are divided for tax purposes into Groups A and B. For Group A companies, taxable profits are based on the profits shown in the signed complementary tax return, subject to adjustments required by the tax law. Group B companies are taxed on a deemed profit basis.

To be deductible, expenses must be incurred in the production of taxable profits. Certain specific expenses are not allowed, such as life insurance and fines. The deduction of provisions is restricted.

Inventories. Inventories are normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost can be determined using the weighted average or first-in, first-out (FIFO) methods.

Provisions. The following are the rules for the tax-deductibility of provisions in Macau:

- Provision for bad debts: deductible up to 2% of trade debtor's year-end balance
- Provision for inventory loss: deductible up to 3% of the value of the closing inventory at the end of the year
- Provision for taxes: not deductible
- Other provisions: subject to approval by the tax authorities

Tax depreciation. Tax depreciation allowances are granted for capital expenditure incurred in producing taxable profits. These allowances are calculated based on the actual cost of purchase or construction, or, if the amount of the cost is not available, the book value accepted by the Macau Finance Services Bureau. The following are the maximum straight-line depreciation rates in Macau.

Asset	Maximum rate (%)
Industrial buildings (including hotels)	
First year	20
Subsequent years	4
Commercial and residential buildings	
First year	20
Subsequent years	2
Central air-conditioning plant	14.29
Central telecommunication, telephone and telex systems	10
Elevators and escalators	10
Vessels, dredgers and floating cranes	10
Transport equipment	
Light vehicles	20
Heavy vehicles	16.66

Asset	Maximum rate (%)
Furniture	
Office	20
Residential	16.66
Computers, minicomputers and word processors	25
Other office equipment	20
Non-electronic equipment and machinery	14.29
Electronic equipment and machinery	20
Computer software	33.33
Molds	33.33
Patents	10
Other assets	Various

Relief for losses. Group A companies (see Section B) may carry forward losses for three years. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. Macau does not allow consolidated returns or provide other relief for groups of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Property tax, levied annually on owners of real property in Macau; the tax is applied to the actual rental income for leased property and to the deemed rental value for other property as determined by the Macau Finance Services Bureau; up to 10% of the rent or rental value may be deducted to cover repairs and maintenance, and other expenses related to the property; certain buildings are exempt including industrial buildings occupied by their owners for industrial purposes, new residential or commercial buildings for the first 6 years on the islands of Coloane and Taipa and for the first 4 years in other parts of Macau, and new industrial buildings for the first 10 years on Coloane and Taipa and for the first 5 years in other parts of Macau	
Rental property	10%
Other property	6%
Stamp duty, on selling price or assessable value of transferred property; payable by purchaser	1% to 3% (plus 5% surcharge)
Additional stamp duty; payable on the acquisition of residential properties by corporations or non-Macau residents	10%
Special stamp duty, on transaction price; payable by transferor of residential properties, shops, offices and car parks; subject to exemptions under certain special circumstances	
Property acquired by the vendor on or after 14 June 2011 (for residential properties) and 30 October 2012 (for shops, offices and	

Nature of tax	Rate
car parks) and sold within one year after acquisition (from the issuance date of the stamp duty demand note)	20%
Property acquired by the vendor on or after 14 June 2011 (for residential properties) and 30 October 2012 (for shops, offices and car parks) and sold in the second year after acquisition (from the issuance date of the stamp duty demand note)	10%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Macau is the pataca (MOP). Since 1977, the pataca has been closely aligned with the Hong Kong dollar (HKD), moving within a narrow band around an exchange rate of MOP103 to HKD100. Because the Hong Kong dollar is officially pegged to the US dollar, the value of the pataca is closely associated with the value of the US dollar. The current exchange rate is approximately MOP8:USD1.

Macau does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Debt-to-equity rules. Except for the banking and financial services sector, no statutory debt-to-equity requirements or capitalization rules are imposed in Macau.

F. Tax treaties

Macau has entered into double tax treaties with Cape Verde, Mainland China, Mozambique and Portugal. Macau has also signed a tax treaty with Belgium, but this treaty is not yet in force.

Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of

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Macedonia, which was a republic of the former Yugoslavia, gained its independence in 1991. It was admitted to the United Nations in 1993 as the "Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia." Because of the rapidly changing economic situation in Macedonia, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10*
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10*
Branch Tax Rate (%)	10*
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10
Interest	10
Royalties from Patents and Know-how	10
Fees for Management, Consulting, Financial, Research and Development Services	10
Rent and Payments under Leases of Immovable Property	10
Insurance Premiums	10
Payments for Telecommunication Services	10
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	0

* Resident companies and permanent establishments of nonresident companies are not subject to tax on their income. They are subject only to tax at a rate of 10% on dividends and certain other payments made by them. For further details, see Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies and permanent establishments of nonresident companies registered with the Macedonian authorities are not subject to tax on their income. They are subject to tax on the following items only:

- Dividends paid to foreign legal entities or to resident or nonresident individuals.
- Fringe benefits.
- Gifts.

- Distribution of profits in any form (for example, overpricing by related parties on supplies of goods or services).
- Expenses not recognized for tax purposes, such as transfer-pricing and thin-capitalization adjustments, provisions and other add-backs, reduced by the amount of annual tax deductions. The amount of nondeductible expenses is subject to tax after deduction of the amounts that qualified for tax deduction (non-tax-deductible balance of accounting depreciation brought forward from the previous year and provisions that have materialized in the current year).

Nonresident companies without a registered permanent establishment in Macedonia are subject to tax on their business income derived from local sources.

Rate of corporate income tax. The corporate income tax rate is 10%.

Companies are exempt from income tax for the first 10 years of their activities in a technological industrial development zone, subject to the conditions and procedures established in the Law on Technological Industrial Development Zones.

Capital gains and losses. Capital gains derived by resident companies and permanent establishments of nonresident companies registered with the Macedonian authorities are exempt from tax until they are distributed. In all other cases, capital gains are not subject to tax.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Companies must make advance monthly payments of corporate income tax by the 15th day of each month. The tax base for the monthly payments equals $\frac{1}{12}$ of the nondeductible expenses (payments subject to income tax) incurred in the preceding year adjusted by the percentage of the cumulative growth of retail prices in the country in the preceding year.

Companies must file annual tax returns by 28 February of the year following the tax year. Filing of monthly tax returns is not required. If the tax determined in an annual tax return is more than the amount of advance tax paid, the company must pay the difference within 30 days after the filing due date. Any overpaid amount must be refunded within 30 days following the request of the taxpayer.

On the distribution of profits, companies must file a tax return calculating the tax on the distributed profits. The tax on distributed profits is paid at the same time as the distribution of profits.

Dividends. Like other income, dividends received are exempt from tax until they are distributed to either a foreign legal entity or to resident or nonresident individuals. Dividends paid to foreign companies are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10% on the net amount of the distributed dividends (that is, after deduction of the 10% corporate tax), unless tax treaty relief applies.

Dividends distributed to resident companies are exempt from profit tax.

Foreign tax relief. Resident companies may claim a tax credit for foreign income tax paid, but the amount of the credit may not exceed the 10% profit tax imposed in Macedonia on the foreign-source income. Foreign income tax is credited against the annual Macedonian tax imposed on any profit adjustments made in the same year, even though the tax base is different. Any tax credit balance cannot be carried forward. Exceptionally, foreign tax on dividends and permanent establishments' profits is credited against domestic tax on profit distributions. Macedonian companies holding at least 25% of the capital of foreign companies uninterruptedly for one year are also eligible for a tax credit equal to the underlying corporate tax.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Companies pay income tax on payments made that are considered nondeductible expenses and on profit distributions.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at cost, but the value for tax purposes may not exceed the sales value on the date when taxable income is determined.

Provisions. Effective from April 2011, provisions booked for current liabilities are deductible for tax purposes. Provisions taxed in prior years as nondeductible expenses may be deducted in the year in which such liability materializes. The amount is deducted from the total amount of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes in the year in which the liability becomes definite. Any credit balance remaining is carried forward to the following five consecutive years and is deducted from nondeductible expenses for such years.

Write-offs of receivables for which no final court decision on their non-collectibility has been issued are not deductible for tax purposes. Written-off receivables taxed in prior years as nondeductible expenses are deducted from the total amount of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes in the year in which the receivables are collected or in which the final court decision of their non-collectibility is published. Any credit balance remaining is carried forward to the following five consecutive years and deducted from the nondeductible expenses for such years.

Tax depreciation. Effective from April 2011, tax depreciation follows the accounting depreciation of tangible and intangible assets. The excess amount of the accounting depreciation not recognized for tax purposes taxed in prior years is deductible from the nondeductible expenses in the following years in which such differences become deductible for tax purposes. Depreciation not recognized for tax purposes in prior years is carried forward to be deducted from expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes in 2011 and in the following five financial years.

Relief for losses. Losses may not be carried forward or carried back.

Groups of companies. Group registration is not permitted under the Macedonian Profit Tax Code.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax; imposed on goods sold and services rendered in the RM, on sales of real property in the RM and on imports; certain items are exempt, such as banking, insurance and other financial activities Standard rate	18%
Reduced rate (for food products for human use, drinking water from public water supply systems, books, brochures and newspapers, certain materials and fixed assets for agriculture, drugs and medicine products for human use, computers, printers and accessories, software, equipment that is used for the production of solar electricity and passenger transport)	5%
Exports	0%
Excise tax on sales in the RM and on import of various items; tax is imposed at ad valorem rates, which are applied to the sales or import price, or at specific rates, which are expressed in Macedonian denars per unit of goods; for petrol, Diesel D-1 and gas, the rates are subject to change every two weeks	
Petrol	MKD21.692 to MKD24.396 per liter
Diesel D-1 (petrol for use in motor cars)	MKD12.121 per liter
Heating oil	MKD3.136 per liter
Fuel oil	MKD0.10 per kilogram
Alcoholic beverages	MKD340 per liter of pure alcohol
Beer	MKD4 per percentage of alcohol in a liter
Cigars and cigarillos	MKD21.37 per piece
Cigarettes	MKD1.30 per piece plus 9% of the retail price
Other tobacco products	MKD1,350 per kilogram
Taxes contained in Property Tax Law Property tax; annual tax on owners of immovable property, including non-rural land, residential buildings or apartments, industrial, business and administrative buildings, and garages and other structures; tax base is the market value of the real estate or movable property; tax return must be filed by 31 January (only if changes have occurred since the previous period)	0.1% to 0.2%
Tax on sales and other transfers of real estate and rights to real estate; tax base	

Nature of tax	Rate
is the market value of the real estate or right at the time of the sale; for exchanges, the tax base is the difference between the market values of the items being exchanged; tax payable by transferor; tax return must be filed within 15 days after the transfer of the property	2% to 4%
Inheritance and endowment tax, on the inheritance or endowment of real estate or rights to real estate; tax applies regardless of whether inheritance or endowment is granted in a will or is acquired under the inheritance law or under an endowment agreement; tax base is the market value of the inheritance and endowment, reduced by debts and expenses; tax is paid by resident and nonresident recipients, including companies; tax return must be filed within 15 days after the transfer of the property	
Individuals in first line of heritage	0%
Individuals in second line of heritage	2% to 3%
All others	4% to 5%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Macedonia is the denar (MKD). All transactions in Macedonia must be made in denars.

The National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, which is the central bank, is exempt from income tax.

Residents and nonresidents may maintain foreign-currency accounts at commercial banks.

Registration with the central bank is required for the following transactions:

- Obtaining or granting loans
- Paying or receiving cash
- Opening bank accounts abroad

Transfer pricing. Macedonia has transfer-pricing rules. Under these rules, the tax authorities may adjust the taxable income of taxpayers derived from transactions with related companies if they deem prices paid (or charged) to related companies for various types of items to be excessive. In such circumstances, the difference between prices stated in financial statements and arm's-length prices is subject to tax.

Debt-to-equity ratios. Under thin-capitalization rules, interest on loans received from shareholders owning at least 25% of the capital of the borrower or on loans guaranteed by such shareholders is subject to tax to the extent that such interest corresponds to the excess of the loan balance over three times the shareholders' share in the equity of the borrower.

Effective from April 2011, the thin-capitalization restrictions apply only to loans provided by direct shareholders that are nonresidents. In addition, the 25% participation threshold is alternatively measured by reference to voting rights. Loans provided from

financial institutions are excluded from the thin-capitalization restrictions. Newly established entities are excluded in their first three years of operations.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	10	10	10
Azerbaijan	8	0/8 (b)	8
Austria	0/15 (i)	0	0
Belarus	5/15 (a)	10	10
Belgium	10/15 (a)	15	10
Bulgaria	5/15 (a)	0/10 (b)	10
China	5	0/10 (c)	10
Croatia	5/15 (a)	0/10 (e)	10
Czech Republic	5/15 (a)	0	10
Denmark	0/5/15 (f)	0	10
Egypt (w)	10	10	10
Estonia	0/5 (a)	0/5 (k)	5
Finland	0/15 (g)	0/10 (h)	0
France	0/15 (d)	0	0
Germany	5/15 (q)	0/5 (z)	5
Hungary	5/15 (a)	0	0
Iran (w)	10	10	10
Ireland	0/5/10 (r)	0	0
Italy	5/15 (a)	0/10 (j)	0
Kosovo	0/5 (aa)	10	10
Kuwait (w)	0	0	15
Latvia	5/10 (q)	0/5 (t)	5/10 (u)
Lithuania	0/10 (i)	0/10 (e)	10
Luxembourg	5/15 (a)	0	5
Moldova	5/10 (a)	5	10
Morocco	10	10	10
Netherlands	0/15 (i)	0	0
Norway	0/10/15 (x)	0/5 (y)	5
Poland	5/15 (a)	0/10 (k)	10
Qatar	0	0	5
Romania	5	0/10 (l)	10
Russian Federation	10	10	10
Serbia and Montenegro	5/15 (a)	10	10
Slovak Republic	5	10	10
Slovenia	5/15 (a)	10	10
Spain	5/15 (q)	0/5 (p)	5
Sweden	0/15 (a)	0/10 (m)	0
Switzerland	5/15 (a)	0/10 (n)	0
Turkey	5/10 (a)	0/10 (o)	10
Ukraine	5/15 (a)	0/10 (e)	10
United Kingdom	0/5/15 (v)	0/10 (s)	0
Non-treaty countries	10	10	10

- (a) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a company (other than a partnership) that holds at least 25% of the equity of the payer of the dividends.
- (b) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government or the central bank.
- (c) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government, a municipality, the central bank or an agency fully owned and controlled by the government or a municipality (debts indirectly financed by the government, a local authority or the central bank).

- (d) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the equity of the payer of the dividends.
- (e) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government, municipalities, the central bank, other financial institutions fully owned by the government or municipalities, or other legal entities that are directly financed by the government, the central bank or municipalities.
- (f) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a pension fund or other similar institution providing pension schemes in which individuals may participate to secure retirement benefits. The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a company (other than a partnership) that holds at least 25% of the equity of the payer of the dividends and if such holding is maintained for an uninterrupted period of at least one year and the dividends are declared within that period.
- (g) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a company (other than a partnership) that holds at least 10% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends.
- (h) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the State of Finland, Bank of Finland, Finnish Fund for Industrial Co-operation or if the interest is from loans supported by the government of Finland.
- (i) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a company (other than a partnership) that holds at least 10% of the equity of the payer of the dividends.
- (j) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government, municipalities or their fully owned entities or if the interest payments arise from loans of other agencies or instrumentalities (including financial institutions) based on agreements between the governments.
- (k) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government including municipalities, the central bank and financial institutions controlled by the government or if the interest is derived from loans guaranteed by the government.
- (l) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government including municipalities, agencies or banks of the government or municipalities or if the interest is derived from loans warranted, insured or financed by the government.
- (m) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exist:
 - The beneficial owner of the interest is the state, a statutory body or the central bank.
 - The interest is paid on loans approved by the government of the country of the interest payer.
 - The interest is paid on loans granted by the SWEDCORP, Swedfund International AB, the Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board or any other public institution with the objective of promoting exports or development.
 - The interest is paid on bank loans.
- (n) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner obtained the interest with respect to sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or with respect to sales on credit of merchandise between enterprises or if the interest is paid on bank loans.
- (o) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government, municipalities or the central bank.
- (p) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner obtained the interest with respect to sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or with respect to sales on credit of merchandise between enterprises or if the interest is paid on long-term bank loans (over five years).
- (q) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a company (other than a partnership) that holds at least 10% of the equity of the payer of the dividends.
- (r) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns at least 25% of the equity of the payer of the dividends for the entire 12-month period ending on the date of payment of the dividend or if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a pension scheme. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 10% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends.
- (s) The 0% rate applies to interest paid with respect to a loan granted or credit extended by an enterprise to another enterprise and to interest paid to political subdivisions, local authorities or public entities.
- (t) The 0% rate applies to interest paid with respect to a loan granted or credit extended for the sale of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment (unless the sale or loan is between related persons), and to interest paid to the government including local authorities, the central bank and financial institutions wholly owned by the government.
- (u) The higher rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, movies or tapes for radio and television broadcasting.

- (v) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns at least 25% of the equity of the payer of the dividends for the entire 12-month period ending on the date of payment of the dividend or if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a pension scheme. The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a company (other than a partnership) that holds at least 10% of the equity of the payer of the dividends.
- (w) This treaty is not yet in force.
- (x) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is the Central Bank of Norway, the government pension plan of Norway or Norfund or, in case of Macedonia, the Central Bank of Macedonia. The 10% rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a company (other than a partnership) that holds at least 25% of the equity of the payer of the dividends.
- (y) The 0% rate applies to the following:
- Interest paid to the government of a contracting state, a political subdivision or local authority thereof, the central bank of a contracting state or an institution wholly owned by the government of a contracting state
 - Interest paid on a loan insured or guaranteed by a governmental institution for the purpose of promoting exports
 - Interest paid with respect to the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
- (z) The 0% rate applies to the following:
- Interest paid with respect to the sale of commercial or scientific equipment on credit
 - Interest paid with respect to the sale of goods by an enterprise to another enterprise on credit
 - Interest paid on a loan guaranteed by the Federal Republic of Germany with respect to the export of foreign direct investment
 - Interest paid to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Deutsche Bundesbank, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft or the Macedonian government.
- (aa) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the equity of the payer of the dividends.

Madagascar

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0 (a)
Interest	20 (b)
Royalties	10 (c)
Other Non-salary Payments	10/20 (b)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) The withholding tax on dividends was repealed in 2008. However, withholding tax on dividends continues to apply to certain entities (see Section B).
 (b) This withholding tax applies to resident and nonresident companies and individuals.
 (c) This withholding tax applies to nonresident companies.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies deriving taxable income from activities carried out in Madagascar are subject to corporate income tax. Resident companies are companies incorporated in Madagascar, which include subsidiaries and branches of foreign companies.

Tax rates. The standard corporate income tax rate is 20%.

In general, the minimum tax is MGA100,000 plus 0.5% of annual turnover (including capital gains) for companies carrying out the following activities:

- Agricultural
- Craft
- Mining
- Industrial
- Tourism
- Transport

This minimum tax equals 0.1% of annual turnover for fuel station filling companies. For companies engaged in other activities, the minimum tax is MGA320,000 plus 0.5% of annual turnover.

The minimum tax applies if the company incurs a loss or if the corporate income tax calculated using the 20% rate is less than the minimum tax to be paid as stated above.

Non-registered individuals and companies engaged in the import and export of goods, the sale of local products to industrialists and exporters, or the sale of leaf tobacco to approved collectors are subject to income tax at a rate of 5%. This tax is withheld by the purchaser, industrialist or the exporter and paid by them to the tax authority. A fine of 40% of the amount that should have been withheld applies in the case of a failure to withhold. A fine of 80% of the amount of the tax to be paid applies in the case of failure of payment to the tax authority.

An informal exporter, which is a non-registered exporter of goods, is also liable to income tax. The exporter pays the income tax at the time of exportation. This income tax equals 5% of the sum of the following:

- The value of the goods at the exit point (equivalent to market value)
- Transport costs at the border if not included in the exit duty
- Internal taxes and similar charges

Free zones' companies. Free zones' companies are exempt from corporate income tax for the first five years of their activities and are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 10% for subsequent years.

Large mining investments. Mining companies making investments over USD25 million can benefit from legal and tax incentives if they are eligible under a special law called Loi sur les Grands Investissements Miniers (LGIM). They are exempt from minimum tax for five years from the beginning of exploitation. The corporate income tax rates are 10% for owners of mining permits and 25% for the transformation entities.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in taxable income and subject to the corporate income tax rate of 20%.

Administration. The standard tax year is the calendar year. However, companies may select a tax year running from 1 July to 30 June or another tax year.

Companies using the standard tax year must file financial statements and the corporate income tax return with the Malagasy tax authorities by 15 May of the year following the tax year. For companies choosing a tax year-end other than the standard tax year-end, the filing must be made by the 15th day of the fourth month following the year-end. Companies must make six installments of corporate income tax for each tax year. Each payment must equal one-sixth of the preceding year's tax amount. The installments are payable by 15 February, 15 April, 15 June, 15 August, 15 October and 15 December.

Before engaging in activities in Madagascar, an entity must apply for tax registration by completing a specified form during the company creation procedure. The tax registration for wholesalers requires the filing of a specific declaration. A tax identification card is issued to a new taxpayer on the completion of registration.

The tax identification card must be renewed every year at the time of submission of the corporate income tax return.

Taxpayers that compute taxable income under the actual or simplified actual regime must open a bank account in their name.

Financial statements provided to private or public entities require the visa or certification of the tax administration.

Nonresident entities must file a declaration that details all goods and services purchased during a financial year (annual third-party declaration).

Shareholders' current-account transactions (loans granted by shareholders to the company) must be evidenced by registered-loan agreements and be regularly recorded.

In the case of a tax audit, the tax authority may require any documents and information about the nature of the business relationships between a resident company and foreign company, the companies' transfer-pricing methods, and the activities and tax regimes of the companies. A failure to provide documents and information to the tax authority is subject to a fine of MGA5 million (approximately USD2,300).

Industrialists and commercial enterprises under the value-added tax regime are required to have an analytical accounting and a stock card. A failure to comply with this obligation is subject to a fine of 1% of annual turnover. Analytical accounting is a system that is primarily intended to track expense and revenue accounts by categories in order to determine profit and loss for each activity. A stock card is a statement of goods kept regularly on hand for use or sale.

Dividends. The withholding tax on dividends was repealed in 2008. However, a 21% withholding tax continues to apply to dividends paid by companies that are subject to special tax rules.

Dividends received by resident companies are subject to corporate income tax.

Withholding income tax. All payments made to nonresident service suppliers are subject to withholding income tax at a rate of 10%, regardless of whether the service is rendered inside or outside Madagascar. This is a final tax.

Nonresident entities not registered with the tax administration that import goods into Madagascar are subject to a withholding income tax at a rate of 5% on the Cost, Insurance, Freight value of the goods imported.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to the Chart of Account or the Plan Comptable Général (PCG 2005), which conforms to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS' 2003 version) and International Accounting Standards (IAS).

Business operating expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. The following expenses are not deductible:

- Interest paid on shareholder loans in excess of the interest rate determined for the interest applicant by the central bank plus two percentage points on an amount not exceeding two times the authorized capital. None of the interest on shareholder loans is deductible if the capital is not fully paid up.
- Certain specified charges and subsidies.
- Taxes, penalties and most liberalities (payments that do not produce a compensatory benefit to the company).
- Interest, arrears, income from bonds, loans, deposits, royalties on operating licenses, patents, trademarks, manufacturing processes or formulas, or other similar rights and remuneration for services paid by residents to nonresident individuals or companies, unless it is established that these payments are in line with the resident's business, regularly evidenced and not exaggerated.

The 2014 Finance Act confirms the arm's-length principle for payments made between affiliated entities.

Expenses incurred on the purchase of local products and leaf tobacco from non-registered individuals or companies are accepted as deductible if the income tax involved has been withheld and paid to the tax authority by industrialists or exporters.

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or market value. For goods that are not identifiable, cost must be determined through the use of the weighted-average cost-price method or the first-in, first-out method.

Provisions. Provisions are generally deductible for tax purposes if they are established for clearly specified losses or expenses that are probably going to occur and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Depreciation. Land is not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at rates generally used in the industry. The following are some of the applicable straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial and industrial buildings	5
Office equipment	10
Motor vehicles	15
Plant and machinery	10

In certain circumstances, plant and machinery and other assets may be depreciated using the declining-balance method or an accelerated method.

Tax credit. The 2012 Finance Act introduced a tax credit equal to 50% of the amount invested by entities engaged in renewable energy production and distribution activities. The 2013 Finance Act extends this incentive to other specified investments by entities in the tourism, industrial or construction sectors. The credit is annually capped to 50% of the amount of corporate income tax. The excess amount may be carried forward without time limitation, subject to the above limit of 50%.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for five years. Losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Malagasy law does not provide for consolidated tax filings.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT); on goods sold and services rendered in Madagascar; also imposed on public and private companies engaged in telecommunications activities, redistribution of broadcasting and television programs or the providing of services electronically; entities that have annual turnover of less than MGA200 million (approximately USD100,000) are not liable to VAT unless they voluntarily apply for the VAT regime; materials and equipment for the production of renewable energy are exempt from VAT; cash payments made between entities liable to VAT are forbidden; only payments by bank check, wire transfer, credit card, non-endorsed bill of exchange and mobile banking are allowed	
General rate	20
Urban tax; annual tax on the rental value of property that is part of business assets	Various
Registration duties; on transfers of real property or businesses (The occupying or use of movable or immovable property must be supported by a lease agreement. This implies that registration fees at a rate of 2% are imposed on the total amount of rent during the lease agreement period.)	Various
Social security contributions	
For family allowances; on gross monthly remuneration; amount of remuneration subject to contributions is limited based on the minimum salary provided by decree	
Employer	13
Employee	1
For illness and pregnancy; on gross monthly remuneration, which is not limited	
Employer	5
Employee	1

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The currency in Madagascar is the ariary (MGA).

Exchange-control regulations exist in Madagascar. For foreign-exchange control purposes, the two kinds of operations are current operations and capital operations.

Current operations include transfers abroad of profits after payments of taxes, dividends, earned income, expatriate allowances and savings. Current operations require only a transfer declaration to a local bank.

Capital operations include operations relating to stock transfers, shares of liquidation bonuses, sales of businesses or assets and compensation for expropriations. Capital operations involving transfers abroad require an authorization from the Ministry of Finance.

Madagascar is a member of the South African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
France	0	15	10/15
Mauritius	0	10	5
Non-treaty countries	0	10	10*

* This withholding tax applies to nonresident companies.

Malawi

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30/35 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	35
Withholding Tax Rate (%) (c)	
Dividends	10 (d)
Bank Interest Exceeding MWK10,000	20 (e)
Royalties	20 (e)
Rent	15 (e)
Payments for Services	20
Payments for Casual Labor Exceeding MWK20,000	20
Fees	10 (e)
Commissions	20 (e)
Payments to Nonresidents Without a Permanent Establishment in Malawi	15
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	6

(a) For other rates, see Section B.

(b) See Section B.

(c) See Section B for an extended list of withholding taxes and for further details regarding these taxes.

- (d) This withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to residents and non-residents.
- (e) This withholding tax is imposed on residents and on nonresidents with a permanent establishment in Malawi. A 15% rate applies to payments to non-residents without a permanent establishment in Malawi.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Locally incorporated companies and branches of foreign companies are subject to corporate income tax on their income deemed to be from a source in Malawi. Income is deemed to be from a source within Malawi if it is derived from the carrying on in Malawi of a “trade.” For this purpose, “trade” covers any employment, profession, business, calling, occupation, or venture, including the leasing of property. Foreign-source income is exempt from corporate income tax.

Rates of corporate income tax. Locally incorporated companies are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 30%. Branches of foreign companies are subject to tax at a rate of 35%.

Income tax is imposed on income from life business at a rate of 21%. Life insurance companies are now subject to tax on their investment income, including income from the leasing of property, in accordance with the general provisions of the Taxation Act.

Minimum tax on turnover. Minimum tax based on turnover was abolished, effective from 1 July 2012.

Capital gains and losses. Pending enactment of the Capital Gains Tax Act, capital gains derived by companies are included in taxable income and are subject to tax at the applicable corporate income tax rate.

For assets qualifying for capital allowances, capital gains and losses equal the difference between the sales proceeds and the written-down tax value of the assets. For assets not qualifying for capital allowances, capital gains equal the difference between sales proceeds and the cost of the asset or open market price of the asset at the time of acquisition. The basis of a capital asset may be determined under either of the following methods:

- Applying the consumer price index published by the National Statistical Office at the date of disposal of the asset that is applicable to the year in which the purchase or the construction of the asset was effected or completed
- Using the value of the asset as of 1 April 1992 that was submitted to and accepted by the Commissioner of Taxes, adjusted by the consumer price index published by the National Statistical Office at the date of disposal of the asset

Capital gains are not subject to tax if they are used within 18 months to purchase a qualifying asset similar to or related in service or use to the asset that was sold.

Capital losses on assets not qualifying for capital allowances can be offset only against current or future capital gains. However, such capital losses may be set off against other income in the year in which a company ceases to exist. Capital losses with respect to assets on which capital allowances have been granted are fully deductible from taxable income.

Administration. The tax year runs from 1 July to 30 June. The year of assessment for income tax is any period of 12 months with respect to which tax is chargeable. Financial years ending on or before 31 August are normally treated as relating to the tax year ended in June of that calendar year.

Companies must file an income tax return with the Commissioner General of the Malawi Revenue Authority within 180 days after the end of the year of assessment.

At the beginning of each year of assessment, the company must estimate the tax payable in that year. This estimated tax, which is known as provisional tax, must be paid quarterly by the 25th day of the month following the end of each quarter. The total installments must equal at least 90% of the actual tax liability for the year of assessment.

If the amount of tax unpaid as a percentage of the total tax liability exceeds 10% but does not exceed 50%, a penalty equal to 25% of the unpaid tax is imposed. If the percentage of unpaid tax exceeds 50%, a penalty equal to 30% of the unpaid tax is imposed.

Interest on unpaid tax is levied at the rate of 0.75% for the first month and 0.25% for each additional month or part thereof. The final penalty rate is the total of these rates multiplied by the number of months the amount of tax has remained unpaid.

Under a self-assessment system, taxpayers are responsible for calculating their tax liability and submitting tax returns together with any outstanding tax due. The Malawi Revenue Authority accepts the return as filed and does not issue any administrative assessments. If it is not satisfied, it will undertake to verify the correctness of the information contained in the return.

Dividends. A final withholding tax at a rate of 10% is imposed on dividends distributed to resident and nonresident companies and individuals. Dividends are not subject to another 10% withholding tax if they are redistributed.

Withholding taxes. Certain payments are subject to withholding tax. The tax is withheld by the payer and remitted to the Malawi Revenue Authority on a monthly basis by the 14th day of the following month. Recipients of the payments treat the withholding tax as an advance payment of tax that offsets income tax subsequently assessed.

Withholding Tax Exemption Certificates may be issued to qualifying taxpayers whose affairs are up to date (that is, companies that have no outstanding tax liabilities or who have made satisfactory arrangements to settle any outstanding tax liabilities). Under the Income Tax Act, no exemption from withholding tax is granted for bank interest, rent, royalties, fees, commission, payments for casual labor and payments to contractors and subcontractors. The Commissioner General may exempt from withholding tax the receipts of certain persons or organizations that are exempt from tax under the Income Tax Act. The following table provides withholding tax rates for payments to residents and to nonresidents with a permanent establishment in Malawi. For tax purposes, resident companies are companies incorporated in Malawi.

Payment	Withholding tax rate (%)
Bank interest exceeding MWK10,000	20
Royalties	20
Rent	15
Payments for supplies to traders and institutions	3
Fees	10
Commissions	20
Payments for carriage and haulage	10
Payments for sales of tobacco and other products	3
Payments to contractors and subcontractors in the building and construction industry	4
Payments for public entertainment	20
Payments of over MWK20,000 for casual labor	20
Payments for services	20

The income of nonresidents arising or deemed to arise from a source within Malawi that is not attributable to a permanent establishment of the nonresident in Malawi is subject to a final withholding tax at the rate of 15% of the gross amount of such income unless the income is specifically exempt from tax under a double tax treaty or tax law.

A withholding tax is also imposed on dividends (see *Dividends*).

Foreign tax relief. If foreign income that has been taxed in a foreign country is included in taxable income in Malawi, a tax credit is available to reduce the tax payable in Malawi. To qualify for this relief, the company must prove to the Commissioner General that it has paid the tax on the income in the foreign country. On receipt of this proof, the Commissioner General grants the relief.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is the income reported in the companies' financial statements, subject to certain adjustments.

Amounts received for the right of use or occupation of land and buildings or plant and machinery or for the use of patents, designs, trademarks or copyrights or other property, which in the opinion of the Commissioner General is of a similar nature, is included in taxable income.

Certain income is specifically exempt from tax under the Taxation Act, including foreign-source income.

Realized foreign-exchange gains and losses are assessable. Unrealized foreign-exchange gains and losses are not taxable or deductible.

Expenditure that is not of a capital nature and losses, wholly and exclusively and necessarily incurred for the purposes of trade or in the production of income, are allowable as deductions in determining the taxable income of a company. For tax purposes, certain expenses are not allowed as deductions, including the following:

- Losses or expenses that are recoverable under insurance contracts or indemnities
- Tax on the income of the taxpayer or interest payable on such tax
- Income carried to any reserve fund or capitalized

- An expense relating to income that is not included in taxable income
- Contributions by an employer to any pension, sickness, accident or unemployment fund that has not been approved by the Commissioner General
- An expense for which a subsidy has been or will be received
- Rent or cost of repairs to premises not occupied for purposes of trade
- Fringe benefits tax and any penalty chargeable on the fringe benefits tax

Expenditure incurred within 18 months before the start of a manufacturing business is allowable as a deduction if it would normally be allowable in the course of business.

Deductions of employer pension contributions are limited to 15% of the employees' annual salary.

If land is sold and if timber that is intended for sale is growing on the land, the market value of the timber is included in the seller's taxable income. However, a deduction is allowed. If the land was acquired by the taxpayer for valuable consideration, the Commissioner General apportions a reasonable portion of that consideration to the timber and this amount may be deducted. If no valuable consideration was given for the land, the Commissioner General sets a reasonable value for the standing timber, which may be deducted.

In determining taxable income derived from farming, expenses with respect to the following are allowed as deductions:

- The stamping, leveling and clearing of land
- Works for the prevention of soil erosion
- Boreholes
- Wells
- Aerial and geophysical surveys
- Water control work with respect to the cultivation and growing of rice, sugar or other crops approved by the Minister of Finance and water conservation work (reservoir, weir, dam or embankment constructed for the impounding of water)

Inventories. Trading stock and work in progress must be valued on the basis of cost or market sales price.

Livestock may be valued for tax purposes at either cost or estimated market value.

Capital allowances

Investment allowance. An investment allowance is granted at a rate of 100% of the cost of new or unused industrial buildings and plant or machinery that is used by the company for "manufacturing," which includes hotels and farming. The rate is 40% if these items are used.

For purposes of investment allowance, plant and machinery does not include motor vehicles intended or adapted for use on roads.

Staff housing does not qualify for the investment allowance.

The investment allowance reduces the value of the asset for purposes of calculating the annual allowance in subsequent years of assessment.

Initial allowance. The initial allowance is granted with respect to capital expenditure incurred during the year of assessment on certain assets that are used for the purposes of the company's trade or business or for farming purposes. "Manufacturers" can claim either initial allowances or investment allowances on industrial buildings and plant and machinery, but they cannot claim both allowances for the same asset. The following are the rates for the initial allowance.

Assets	Rate (%)
Farm improvements, industrial buildings and railway lines	10
Articles (includes working instruments), implements, machinery and utensils (private passenger vehicles are excluded)	20
Farm fencing	33½

Annual allowances. Annual allowances are claimed on cost in the first year and subsequently on written-down values. For newly constructed commercial buildings, other than industrial buildings, with a cost of at least MWK100 million, the rate is 2.5%. For farm improvements, industrial buildings and railway lines, the rate of the annual allowance is 5%. For farm fencing, the rate is 10%. For other assets, the allowances granted are determined by the Commissioner General. The rates vary between 10% and 40%, depending on the type of asset.

Mining allowance. An allowance equal to 100% of expenditure incurred by mining companies may be claimed. The export allowance and transport allowance (see *Special allowances*) may not be claimed by mining companies.

Balancing charge or allowance. If an asset for which capital allowances have been claimed and allowed is disposed of during the year of assessment, the proceeds of disposal, if any, are set off against the written-down tax value of the asset, and either a balancing charge or allowance arises.

Special allowances. Malawi offers special tax allowances, which are described below.

Export allowance. An allowance equal to 25% of taxable income from export proceeds is granted with respect to sales of goods that are classified as nontraditional exports. The Commissioner General has issued a directive providing that the export allowance should be calculated on "taxable" export proceeds less export-related expenses. This remains an area of controversy with much debate surrounding the interpretation of the meaning of "taxable income." Tea, tobacco, sugar and coffee do not qualify for this allowance.

International transport allowance. An allowance equal to 25% of the international transport costs with respect to nontraditional exports may be claimed. Tea, tobacco, sugar and coffee do not qualify for this allowance.

Research expenditure. Expenditure not of a capital nature that is incurred by a company on experiments and research with respect to the company's business are allowed as a deduction from taxable income. Similar deductions apply to contributions, bursaries

(broadly, scholarships) and donations to research institutions for the purposes of industrial research or scientific experimental work or education connected with the business of the company.

Relief for losses. In general, losses incurred in trading operations may be carried forward and offset against profits in the following six years. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. Malawi does not allow consolidated returns or provide other types of relief for groups of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax; levied on a wide range of imported and locally manufactured goods and services; collected by the Malawi Revenue Authority from the importer, manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer or provider of services	16.5%
Stamp duties	
Transfer of shares	0%
Sale of real property; imposed on sales proceeds	3%
Partnership instruments	MWK20
Mortgages, bonds, debentures or covenants exceeding MWK1,000	MWK1.20 per each MWK200
Registration fee	
Authorized capital of a company	
First MWK1,000	MWK50
Each additional MWK2,000 or part thereof	MWK15
Memorandum and articles of association of a company	MWK1,175
Property tax; levied by local authorities on the value of industrial, commercial or private properties owned by a taxpayer in the district; payable semiannually; the rates vary depending on whether the property is located in an urban or rural area and whether it is an industrial, commercial or private property	Various
Fringe benefits tax; imposed on employers other than the government with respect to fringe benefits provided to employees, excluding employees earning less than MWK240,000 per year	30%
Resource rent tax; imposed on after-tax profits of mining companies if the company's rate of return exceeds 20%	10%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Malawi is the kwacha (MWK).

The Reserve Bank of Malawi is responsible for enforcing foreign-exchange control regulations in Malawi, which include the following:

- Approval for foreign equity investments in Malawian companies must be obtained from the Reserve Bank of Malawi.
- Foreign currency denominated loans to Malawian entities must be approved by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Tax clearance certificate. The following transactions require a tax clearance certificate from the Commissioner General:

- Transfer of land and buildings
- Renewal of certificate of fitness for commercial vehicles
- Renewal of Business Residence Permit
- Renewal of professional business licenses and permits of medical practitioners, dentists, legal practitioners (lawyers), engineers and architects who are engaged in a private practice or in partnership with another private practitioner
- Renewal of a certificate of registration under the National Construction Industry Act
- Transfer of a company as a going concern
- Externalization of funds to nonresident service providers whose source is deemed to be Malawi
- Renewal of temporary employment permits, business licenses, tourism licenses, telecommunications licenses and energy licenses
- Renewal, extension or transfer of mining licenses, or transfers of mineral rights by the ministry responsible for energy and natural resources
- Change of ownership of company
- Renewal of registration of public transport conveyances by the Road Traffic Directorate

Transfer pricing. Under the Taxation Act, if a person not resident in Malawi carries on business with a person resident in Malawi and if in the course of such business it is arranged that the business of the person resident in Malawi produces either no profits or less profit than might be expected had no such relationship existed, the profits of the resident person from that business are deemed to be the amount that might have been expected to accrue if the business had been conducted by independent persons.

F. Tax treaties

Malawi has entered into double tax treaties with Denmark, France, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The treaties with Denmark and Kenya are not operational. The treaties vary in the definition of “exempt income.”

Malaysia

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Real Property Gains Tax Rate (%)	15 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	15 (c)(d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10 (c)
Distributions by Real Estate	
Investment Trusts and Property Trust Funds	25 (e)
Payments to Nonresident Contractors	13 (f)
Payments for Specified Services and	
Use of Movable Property	10 (g)
Other Income	10 (h)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (i)

- (a) Resident companies that have paid up ordinary capital of MYR2,500,000 or less and that satisfy specified conditions are taxed at a rate of 20% on their first MYR500,000 of chargeable income. The balance is taxed at 25%. Under

a proposal, effective from the 2016 year of assessment, the main rate of corporate tax will decrease to 24%, while the rates for resident companies that have paid up capital of MYR2,500,000 or less and that satisfy specified conditions will be reduced by one percentage point; that is, the rates will be 19% on the first MYR500,000 of chargeable income and 24% on the remaining chargeable income. This proposal has not yet been legislated. The above rates do not apply to petroleum companies, which are taxed at a rate of 38%.

- (b) Real property gains tax is imposed on gains derived from disposals of real property or shares in real property companies (see Section B).
- (c) This is a final tax applicable only to payments to nonresidents.
- (d) Interest on approved loans is exempt from tax (see footnote [b] to Section F). Bank interest paid to nonresidents without a place of business in Malaysia is exempt from tax. Interest paid to nonresident companies on government securities and on Islamic securities is exempt from tax.
- (e) This withholding tax is imposed on exempt income distributed to nonresident corporate unit holders by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Property Trust Funds (PTFs). Distributions made to individuals, trust bodies and other non-corporate unit holders are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10%.
- (f) This withholding tax is treated as a prepayment of tax on account of the final tax liability.
- (g) This is a final tax applicable to payments to nonresidents for specified services rendered in Malaysia and to payments for the use of movable property excluding payments made by Malaysian shipping companies for the use of ships under voyage charter, time charter or bare-boat charter. The rate is reduced under certain tax treaties.
- (h) Withholding tax is imposed on "other income," which includes, among other payments, commissions and guarantee fees.
- (i) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident and nonresident companies are taxed only on income accruing in or derived from Malaysia. Resident companies engaged in banking, insurance, shipping or air transport are taxable on their worldwide income. A company is resident in Malaysia if its management and control is exercised in Malaysia; the place of incorporation is irrelevant.

Rates of corporate tax. Resident and nonresident companies are subject to income tax at a rate of 25%. Resident companies that have paid up ordinary capital of MYR2,500,000 or less are taxed at a rate of 20% on their first MYR500,000 of chargeable income. The balance is taxed at 25%. This concessionary tax rate does not apply if the company controls or is controlled directly or indirectly by another company that has paid up ordinary capital of more than MYR2,500,000. Under a proposal, effective from the 2016 year of assessment, the main rate of corporate tax will decrease to 24%, while the rates for resident companies that have paid up capital of MYR2,500,000 or less and that satisfy specified conditions will be reduced by one percentage point; that is the rates will be 19% on the first MYR500,000 of chargeable income and 24% on the remaining chargeable income. This proposal has not yet been legislated.

Special rates apply to nonresident companies on income from interest (15%) and from royalties, specified services rendered in Malaysia and payments for the use of movable property (10%). Rental payments for ships made by Malaysian shipping companies for voyage charter, time charter or bare-boat charter are exempt from withholding tax. Withholding tax (10%) is imposed on "other income" derived by nonresident companies from Malaysia, which includes, among other payments, commissions and guarantee fees, to the extent that these payments are not business income to the recipient. For treaty withholding tax rates applicable to interest and royalties, see Section F.

For resident and nonresident companies carrying on petroleum operations, petroleum income tax is charged at a rate of 38% instead of the above rates.

Tax incentives. Malaysia offers a wide range of incentives such as tax holidays or investment allowances, which are granted to promote investments in selected industry sectors and/or promoted areas. Currently, the focus is on the service sectors.

Labuan international business and financial center. In 1990, the Malaysian government enacted legislation that created a business and financial center on the island of Labuan with a separate and distinct tax and regulatory regime.

Except for companies intending to engage in banking, insurance or the provision of fund management services, government approval is not required to establish a Labuan company. A Labuan company is required to have one director that may be a foreign corporation and at least one secretary who must be an officer of a Labuan trust company.

Labuan companies may transact business with Malaysian residents and may hold shares, debt obligations or other securities in domestic companies.

Labuan companies are subject to tax at a rate of 3% on their net audited profits derived from their trading activities in Labuan.

Labuan trading activities include banking, insurance, trading, management, licensing and shipping operations. Instead of paying tax at the 3% rate, Labuan companies may elect to pay a fixed annual tax of MYR20,000 on their Labuan trading activities. Income derived from wholly non-trading activities, such as dividends, interest and rent, is exempt from tax.

Labuan companies may alternatively elect to be taxed under the Income Tax Act, 1967 (ITA). If they make such election, the rules described above in *Corporate income tax* and *Rates of corporate tax* apply. Labuan companies are exempt from the obligation to withhold tax on payments made to nonresidents.

Labuan companies may open and maintain bank accounts in foreign currency in Malaysia or abroad. No restrictions are imposed on the movement of funds through these accounts.

Real property gains tax. Real property gains tax is levied on capital gains derived from disposals of real property located in Malaysia and shares in closely controlled companies with substantial real property interests. The tax applies to gains derived by residents and nonresidents. The following are the rates, effective from 1 January 2013.

Time of disposal	Rate (%)
Disposal within 2 years after the acquisition date	15
Disposal in the 3rd, 4th or 5th year after the acquisition date	10
Disposal in the 6th or subsequent year after the acquisition date	0

Under a proposal, effective from 1 January 2014, the real property gains tax rates for disposals of chargeable assets by companies will be increased to the following rates.

Time of disposal	Rate (%)
Disposal within 3 years after the acquisition date	30
Disposal in the 4th year after the acquisition date	20
Disposal in the 5th year after the acquisition date	15
Disposal in the 6th or subsequent year after the acquisition date	5

Different rates will apply to disposals by individuals.

Purchasers of real property located in Malaysia or shares in real property companies must withhold tax at a rate of 2% of the purchase price, except in limited circumstances. Losses incurred on disposals of real property and shares in real property companies may be carried forward indefinitely to offset future real property gains.

Administration. The year of assessment is the calendar year, but companies may adopt their accounting year as the basis period for a year of assessment. Income tax is chargeable in the year of assessment on the income earned in the basis period for that year of assessment.

Malaysia has a self-assessment regime under which companies must file their tax returns within seven months after the end of their accounting period. A tax return is deemed to be an assessment made on the date of filing the return. Under a proposal, effective from the 2014 year of assessment, the tax return must be based on audited accounts.

Companies must provide an estimate of their tax payable no later than 30 days before the beginning of their basis period. The estimated tax is payable in 12 equal monthly installments by the 10th day of each month beginning in the second month of the basis period. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs; companies that have paid up ordinary capital of MYR2,500,000 or less and are controlled directly or indirectly by another company that has paid up ordinary capital of less than MYR2,500,000) that begin their operations during a year of assessment are exempt from the requirement to pay their tax by installments in the year of assessment in which they commence business and in the immediately following year of assessment. Effective from the 2014 year of assessment, SMEs are not required to furnish an estimate of tax payable for that year of assessment and the two following years of assessment when they first commence operations in a year of assessment and have no basis period for that year of assessment and for the immediately following year of assessment. They are required only to settle the tax due when they file their income tax returns. All companies may revise their estimate of tax payable in the sixth and ninth months of their basis period.

Companies must pay any balance of tax due by the tax filing deadline.

Dividends. Effective from the 2008 year of assessment, a single-tier system of taxation replaces the full imputation system. Under the single-tier system, dividends paid, credited or distributed by a company are exempt from tax in the hands of the shareholders. However, a six-year transitional rule provides that companies may continue to pay franked dividends to their shareholders up to 31 December 2013 under the prior imputation system by using

corporate income tax that has been paid or deemed paid up to 31 December 2007. Any balance remaining in the dividend franking account after 31 December 2013 will be disregarded. However, at any time during the transitional period, a company may make an irrevocable election to proceed to the single-tier system and forego the dividend franking credit balance.

Foreign tax relief. Malaysian law allows both bilateral and unilateral foreign tax relief. However, because Malaysia generally does not tax foreign-source income, foreign tax relief is usually not applicable, except for companies engaged in banking, insurance, shipping or air transport. These companies are taxed on their worldwide income and may claim foreign tax relief with respect to foreign taxes imposed on their foreign-source income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The assessment is based on the audited financial statements, subject to certain adjustments. In practice, a nonresident company trading in Malaysia prepares the financial statements of its Malaysian branch in accordance with the Malaysian Companies Act. This act sets out disclosure requirements for financial statements, but does not prescribe the accounting treatment for specific transactions. Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, which are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), govern the accounting treatment for transactions.

Deductions are allowed for expenses incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of income and for bad debts. No deduction is allowed for the book depreciation of fixed assets, but statutory depreciation (capital allowances) is granted. In general, the cost of leave passages is not deductible. The deductibility of entertainment expenses is generally limited to 50% of the costs incurred. However, a full deduction for entertainment expenses may be claimed in specified circumstances. Double deductions are available with respect to certain expenses relating to the following:

- Participation at approved trade fairs, exhibitions or trade missions
- Maintenance of overseas trade offices
- Research and development

Inventory. Trading inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost must be determined under the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method; the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is not accepted.

Provisions. General provisions and reserves for anticipated losses or contingent liabilities are not deductible.

Capital allowances

Plant and machinery. Depreciation allowances are given on capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of plant and machinery used for the purposes of trade or business. An initial allowance of 20% and an annual allowance ranging from 10% to 20% are granted for qualifying expenditure.

Industrial buildings. An initial allowance of 10% and an annual allowance of 3% are granted for qualifying expenditure on the construction or purchase of industrial buildings. As a result of these allowances, qualifying expenditure on industrial buildings

is fully written off in the 30th year after the year of construction or purchase. For purposes of the allowances, industrial buildings include hotels.

Child care centers. An annual allowance of 10% is granted for expenditure incurred for the construction or purchase of buildings used as child care facilities for employees.

Employee housing. An annual allowance of 10% is granted for expenditure incurred by manufacturers and certain approved service companies for the purchase or construction of buildings for the accommodation of employees. Buildings occupied by management or administrative staff do not qualify for this allowance.

Educational institutions. An annual allowance of 10% is granted for expenditure on the construction or purchase of buildings used as schools or educational institutions or for industrial, technical or vocational training.

Motor vehicles. Capital expenditure incurred on motor vehicles qualifies for an annual allowance of 20%. Qualifying capital expenditure on non-commercial vehicles is restricted to MYR100,000 per vehicle if the vehicle is new and if the total cost of the vehicle does not exceed MYR150,000. Qualifying capital expenditure is restricted to MYR50,000 per vehicle if the vehicle costs more than MYR150,000.

Office equipment. An initial allowance of 20% and an annual allowance of 10% are granted for capital expenditure on office equipment.

Computer equipment. An initial allowance of 20% and an annual allowance of 80% are granted for capital expenditure on computer hardware and software. These accelerated capital allowance rates are a temporary incentive that was intended to end in the 2013 year of assessment. However, under a proposal, the accelerated capital allowances will be extended to the 2016 year of assessment.

Small value asset. For assets with a value not exceeding MYR1,000, a 100% allowance is given in the year the asset is acquired. However, the total allowance granted for such assets is capped at MYR10,000.

Agriculture. Annual allowances are given on capital expenditure incurred on new planting (50%), roads or bridges (50%), farm buildings (10%) and buildings for accommodation of farm workers (20%). Accelerated allowances may be allowed at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

Forestry. Annual allowances are given on capital expenditure incurred for purposes of extraction of timber from a forest. The rates are 10% for a road or building and 20% for a building for accommodation of employees.

Other matters. Capital allowances are generally subject to recapture on the sale of an asset to the extent the sales proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation. To the extent sales proceeds are less than the tax-depreciated value, an additional allowance is given.

Relief for trading losses. Trading losses may offset all other chargeable income of the same year. Unused losses may be carried forward indefinitely for offset against chargeable income from business sources. Excess capital allowances may not be offset against other chargeable income of the same year, but may be carried forward indefinitely for offset against income from the trade that generated the capital allowances.

The carryforward of losses and excess capital allowances is subject to the shareholders remaining substantially (50% or more) the same at the end of the year in which the losses or capital allowances arose and on the first day of the year of assessment in which relief is claimed. If the shareholder of the loss company is another company, the loss company is deemed to be held by the shareholders of that other company. Under an administrative concession, the tax authorities have decided not to enforce the shareholding test except in the case of dormant companies. As a result, unused losses may continue to be carried forward indefinitely even if a substantial change in shareholders occurs.

Losses arising in the 2009 or 2010 years of assessment may be carried back for offset against the defined aggregate income of the immediately preceding year. The losses allowed to be carried back are capped at MYR100,000 or the defined aggregate income of the immediately preceding year, whichever is less.

Groups of companies. Under group relief provisions, 70% of current-year adjusted losses may be transferred by one company to another company in a group. A group consists of a Malaysian-incorporated parent company and all of its Malaysian-incorporated subsidiaries. Two Malaysian-incorporated companies are members of the same group if one is at least 70% owned by the other, or both are at least 70% owned by a third Malaysian-incorporated company. To obtain group relief, the recipient of the losses and the transferor of the losses must have the same accounting period and each must have paid-up capital exceeding MYR2,500,000.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Sales tax; imposed on certain taxable goods imported into Malaysia for home consumption and on certain goods manufactured locally when sold, disposed of or used by the manufacturer; general rates (specific rates apply to certain petroleum products)	5/10
Service tax; imposed on the provision of certain prescribed taxable services by prescribed taxable persons	6
Proposed goods and services tax (GST); on any supply of goods and services, except an exempt, zero-rated or out-of-scope supply, made in Malaysia by a taxable person (a business making taxable supplies must register for GST if its annual taxable turnover exceeds MYR500,000; sales tax and service tax will be abolished when the GST is introduced; it is proposed that the GST take effect on 1 April 2015; the relevant legislation has not yet been gazetted)	6

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Over the years, the foreign exchange administration policies have been progressively liberalized and simplified. Nonresidents are now free to make direct or portfolio investments in Malaysia in either ringgits or foreign currency. No restrictions are imposed on the repatriation of capital, profits or income earned in Malaysia.

However, the ringgit may not be traded overseas, and payments outside Malaysia should be made in foreign currency.

Nonresidents may obtain any amount of foreign currency credit facilities from licensed onshore banks and from nonbank residents that do not have domestic credit facilities.

Nonresidents may lend in foreign currency to residents if the resident's total foreign currency borrowings are within permitted limits. However, no limits are imposed on loans in foreign currency by nonresident entities within its group of entities to resident companies or on loans in foreign currency by nonresident suppliers to resident companies to finance purchases from the nonresident suppliers.

Foreign-equity restrictions. Foreign-equity restrictions have recently been liberalized. As a result, no restrictions are imposed on the ownership of most companies except those in certain regulated industries.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Legislation permits the Revenue Authority to disregard or vary any transaction that is believed to have the effect of tax avoidance.

Transfer pricing. The tax authorities have issued transfer-pricing legislation, rules and guidelines requiring taxpayers to determine and apply an arm's-length price in their intercompany transactions. The transfer-pricing rules also require the preparation of contemporaneous transfer-pricing documentation to substantiate the arm's-length contention.

The guidelines provide a detailed list of information, documentation and records with respect to related-party transactions that need to be compiled to meet the contemporaneous documentation requirement. The guidelines are based on the arm's-length principle set forth in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) transfer-pricing guidelines and provide several methods for determining an arm's-length price. However, the prevailing rules and guidelines contain significant departures in the tax authorities' interpretation of the arm's-length standard from the practices set out in the OECD transfer-pricing guidelines.

In addition, companies carrying out cross-border transactions with associated persons may apply for an advance pricing arrangement (APA) from the tax authorities subject to conditions. Specific measures in the tax law also address thin-capitalization adjustments.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends (a)	Interest (b)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Albania	—	10	10
Australia	—	15	10
Austria	—	15	10
Bahrain	—	5	8
Bangladesh	—	15	10 (d)
Belgium	—	10	10
Bosnia- Herzegovina (c)	—	10	8
Brunei Darussalam	—	10	10
Canada	—	15	10 (d)
Chile	—	15	10
China	—	10	10
Croatia	—	10	10
Czech Republic	—	12	10
Denmark	—	15	10
Egypt	—	15	10
Fiji	—	15	10
Finland	—	15	10 (d)
France	—	15	10 (d)
Hong Kong SAR	—	10	8
Hungary	—	15	10
India	—	10	10
Indonesia	—	10	10
Iran	—	15	10
Ireland	—	10	8
Italy	—	15	10 (d)
Japan	—	10	10
Jordan	—	15	10
Kazakhstan	—	10	10
Korea (South)	—	15	10 (d)
Kuwait	—	10	10
Kyrgyzstan	—	10	10
Germany	—	10	7 (d)
Laos	—	10	10
Lebanon	—	10	8
Luxembourg	—	10	8
Malta	—	15	10
Mauritius	—	15	10
Mongolia	—	10	10
Morocco	—	10	10
Myanmar	—	10	10
Namibia	—	10	5
Netherlands	—	10	8 (d)
New Zealand	—	15	10 (d)
Norway	—	15	—
Pakistan	—	15	10 (d)
Papua New Guinea	—	15	10
Philippines	—	15	10 (d)
Poland	—	15	10 (d)
Qatar	—	5	8
Romania	—	15	10 (d)
San Marino	—	10	10
Saudi Arabia	—	5	8
Senegal (c)	—	10	10
Seychelles	—	10	10

	Dividends (a)	Interest (b)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Singapore	—	10	8
South Africa	—	10	5
Spain	—	10	7
Sri Lanka	—	10	10
Sudan	—	10	10
Sweden	—	10	8
Switzerland	—	10	10 (d)
Syria	—	10	10
Taiwan (f)	—	10	10
Thailand	—	15	10 (d)
Turkey	—	15	10
Turkmenistan	—	10	10
USSR (e)	—	15	10
United Arab Emirates	—	5	10
United Kingdom	—	10	8
Uzbekistan	—	10	10
Venezuela	—	15	10
Vietnam	—	10	10
Zimbabwe	—	10	10
Non-treaty countries	—	15	10

- (a) No dividend withholding tax is imposed in Malaysia. However, for dividends paid under the transitional imputation system, tax would have been deducted at source at the prevailing corporate tax rate for that year of assessment (see Section B).
- (b) Interest on approved loans is exempt from Malaysian tax. An approved loan is a loan or credit made by a nonresident to the government, state government, local authority or a statutory body, or guaranteed by the government or state government.
- (c) These treaties have been ratified, but they are not yet in force.
- (d) Approved royalties are exempt from Malaysian tax.
- (e) Malaysia is honoring the USSR treaty with respect to the Russian Federation. Malaysia has entered into separate tax treaties with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
- (f) This is the income tax treaty between the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office (TECO) in Malaysia and the Malaysian Friendship and Trade Centre (MFTC) in Taipei.

Malaysia has also entered into limited agreements covering only aircraft and ship transportation with Argentina and the United States.

Maldives

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	0
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0
Withholding Tax (%)	10*

* The 10% withholding tax is imposed on specified payments made to persons not resident in the Maldives. These payments include the following:

- Management fees
- Fees for technical services
- Fees for the use of computer software
- Payments for performances by public entertainers
- Rents paid for the viewing of cinematographic films in the Maldives
- Royalties and rents paid for the use of plant, machinery, equipment or property
- Payments for carrying on research and development
- Fees for personal services
- Other commissions or fees

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Although a tax specifically applicable to corporate profits does not currently apply, a tax of 15% is imposed on the business profits of any "person" deemed to be carrying on a business. A "person" includes, but is not limited to, corporations, partnerships and individuals. The taxable profits or losses of a partnership for a year are computed as if it were a body corporate.

Also, resident and nonresident banks are subject to a tax of 25% on taxable profits.

C. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Goods and Services Tax; the tax is passed on to the end consumer	6
Tourism Goods and Services Tax (TGST); applies to goods and services supplied by tourist establishments	8

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Stamp duty; imposed on all imports and exports	0.1
Customs duties; imposed on imports; rates vary according to the type of import	Various

D. Foreign-exchange controls

The Maldivian currency is the rufiyaa (MVR).

The Maldives does not impose any strict foreign-exchange controls. Businesses may remit all of their net profits after payment of business profits tax.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	35
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	35
Withholding Tax (%)	0 (b)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

(a) See Section B.

(b) See Section F.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies that are considered to be ordinarily resident and domiciled in Malta are subject to income tax on their worldwide income. Companies registered in Malta are considered resident in Malta. In addition, companies registered outside Malta are considered to be resident in Malta if management and control is exercised in Malta.

Rates of corporate tax. Income tax is the only tax imposed on the profits of companies. The standard rate of income tax is 35%.

Tax incentives. Tax incentives are offered in the Malta Enterprise Act and in regulations to the act, as well as in the Income Tax Act.

The Malta Enterprise Act has introduced a new set of incentives for the promotion and expansion of business, covering a wide range of sectors and activities. The incentives available under the act may be divided into six categories, which are described in the following six subsections. Other tax incentives available in Malta are discussed in the subsequent subsections.

Access to finance. Companies may be assisted through loan guarantees, soft loans (loans granted by the Malta Enterprise Corporation at low-interest rates to qualifying companies involved in activities that may contribute towards the development of the economy; the loans may not exceed 75% of the qualifying expenditure), loan interest subsidies or royalty financing in the case of highly innovative projects.

Investment aid. Companies engaged in specified activities can benefit from tax credits regarding capital expenditure, job creation or reinvestment of profits derived from trade or business in an approved project.

Small and medium-sized business development. Grants are available for the creation and development of innovative start-ups and the development of forward-looking small and medium-sized businesses carrying on or intending to carry out an activity that may contribute to the economic development of Malta, provided that certain conditions are fulfilled. The Malta Enterprise Corporation also provides assistance regarding the hiring of experts and the use of information communications technology or e-business (the conduct of business through information technology systems).

Research and development and innovation programs. Fiscal incentives and cash grants are offered to stimulate innovative enterprises to engage in research and development.

Enterprise support. Assistance is offered to businesses to support them in developing their international competitiveness, improving their processes and networking with other businesses.

Employment and training. The Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) is taking over and administering the employment and training incentives. Enterprises are supported in recruiting new employees and training their staff. These incentives help generate more employment opportunities and training activities.

Income Tax Act. The Income Tax Act provides for a deduction of 150% of research and development expenditure incurred.

Shipping. Maltese shipping law is modeled on British legal sources by incorporating measures containing a system of mortgages that provide excellent security. However, Maltese law also includes measures offering attractive fiscal packages to the shipping industry.

An organization qualifies as a shipping organization if it engages in one or more specified activities and if it obtains a license from

the Registrar-General to enable it to carry on such activities. The following are the specified activities:

- The ownership, operation (under charter or otherwise), administration and management of a ship or ships registered as a Maltese ship under the Merchant Shipping Act and the carrying on of related financial, security and commercial activities
- The ownership, operation (under charter or otherwise), administration and management of a ship or ships registered under the flag of another state and the carrying on of related financial, security and commercial activities
- The holding of shares or other equity interests in Maltese or foreign entities that are established for any of the purposes stated in the law and the carrying on of related financial, security and commercial activities
- The raising of capital through loans, the issuance of guarantees or the issuance of securities by a company if the purpose of such activity is to achieve the objectives of the shipping organization itself or for other shipping organizations within the same group
- The carrying on of such other activities within the maritime sector that are prescribed in regulations

A shipping organization may be established as a limited liability company (public or private), a foreign corporate body that has established a place of business in Malta or another type of entity specified in the law.

If the activities of a shipping organization are restricted to the activities and related activities described above, the following favorable tax treatment applies:

- No income tax is imposed on the income derived from the shipping activities of a licensed shipping organization.
- No income tax is imposed on gains arising on the liquidation, redemption, cancellation or any other disposal of shares, securities or other interests, including goodwill, held in a licensed shipping organization owning, operating, administering or managing a tonnage-tax ship while the ship is a tonnage-tax ship.
- No income tax is imposed on interest or other income paid to a person with respect to the financing of the operations of licensed shipping organizations.

Income derived by a ship manager from ship management activities is deemed to be income derived from “shipping activities” and is exempt from income tax under the Income Tax Act if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The company maintains proper accounts relating to its shipping activities.
- The ship manager pays an annual tonnage tax to the Registrar-General.

For these purposes, “shipping activity” is the international carriage of goods or passengers by sea or the provision of other services to or by a ship as may be ancillary to such activities or associated with such activities, including the ownership, chartering or other operation of a ship engaged in all or any of the above activities or as otherwise may be prescribed.

Income derived by a licensed shipping organization from the sale or transfer of a tonnage-tax ship or from the disposal of a right to a ship, which when delivered or completed would qualify as a tonnage-tax ship, is exempt from tax.

Collective Investment Schemes or Funds. Collective Investment Schemes or Funds must be licensed under the Investment Services Act, 1994. Collective Investment Schemes usually take the form of corporate funds, including open-ended (SICAVs) and closed-ended funds, or non-corporate funds, such as unit trusts.

The income of Collective Investment Schemes (other than income from immovable property located in Malta and investment income) is exempt from tax. In addition, resident prescribed funds are subject to withholding tax on their local investment income. These funds are subject to a 15% final withholding tax on bank interest received and to a 10% final withholding tax on other investment income received, such as interest on bonds and government stocks (units issued by the government to which the general public is invited to subscribe). Under regulations issued by the Inland Revenue Department, prescribed funds are funds whose assets in Malta amount to 85% or more of their total assets. Capital gains derived by funds from disposals of investments and assets are also exempt from tax.

Capital gains derived by unit holders on disposals of their units in prescribed funds listed on the Malta Stock Exchange are exempt from tax. Unit holders in unlisted prescribed funds are subject to tax on their gains. Tax at 15% is withheld on the capital gains realized by resident investors on the disposal of listed shares in accumulator non-prescribed funds. For nonresident Collective Investment Schemes, the withholding tax provisions apply only if the disposal of the shares is effected through an authorized financial intermediary. If the disposal of shares in nonresident non-prescribed funds is not effected through an authorized financial intermediary, no withholding tax is due and any capital gains must be disclosed by the resident investor in the individual's tax return and taxed at the normal rates of income tax, up to a maximum of 35%.

Aviation income. Income derived from the ownership, lease or operation of aircraft and aircraft engines used in the international transport of passengers or goods (aviation income) is deemed to arise outside Malta regardless of whether the aircraft is operated from Malta. Consequently, a company that is incorporated outside Malta but managed and controlled in Malta (resident but not domiciled for income tax purposes, or a "non-dom co") must pay tax on income derived from its aviation income on a remittance basis. Aviation income that is not received in Malta is not taxed in Malta. This implies that a non-dom co may control its Maltese tax liability through its remittances and that a non-dom co deriving aviation income that is not received in Malta is exempt from tax on its aviation income.

Capital gains. Income tax is imposed on capital gains derived from the transfer of ownership of the following assets only:

- Immovable property. However, transfers of immovable property or rights over immovable property that are subject to the new Property Transfers Tax (see *Property Transfers Tax*) are exempt from income tax.
- Securities (company shares that do not provide for a fixed rate of return, units in Collective Investment Schemes and units relating to linked long-term business of insurance [life insurance contracts under which benefits are wholly or partially determined by reference to the value of, or income from, property]).

- Goodwill, business permits, copyrights, patents, trademarks and trade names.
- Beneficial interests in trusts.
- Full or partial interests in partnerships

In certain cases, value shifting and degrouping result in taxable capital gains.

If a person acquires or increases a partnership share, a transfer of an interest in the partnership to that partner from the other partners is deemed to occur, and is accordingly subject to tax.

For purposes of the capital gains rules, “transfer” has a broad definition that is not restricted to sale. It also includes any assignment or cession of any rights, reduction of share capital, liquidation or cancellation of units or shares in Collective Investment Schemes and other types of transactions. The definition does not include inheritance.

Transfers that are exempt from tax include the following:

- Donations to philanthropic institutions
- “Emphyteutical” grants for periods of less than 50 years (the Civil Code defines “emphyteusis” as a contract under which one of the contracting parties grants to the other, in perpetuity or for a time, a tenement for a stated annual rent or ground rent, which the grantee agrees to pay to the grantor, either in money or in kind, as an acknowledgment of the tenure)
- Transfers of chargeable assets between companies belonging to the same group of companies
- Transfers by nonresidents of securities in Maltese companies that are not primarily engaged in holding immovable property in Malta
- Transfers of securities listed on the Malta Stock Exchange as well as transfers of units relating to linked long-term business of insurance if the benefits derived by the units are wholly determined by reference to the value of, or income from, securities listed on the Malta Stock Exchange
- Transfers by nonresidents of units in Collective Investment Schemes

Rollover relief for assets used in business is also available if the asset has been used in the business for at least three years and if it is replaced within one year by an asset used only for a similar purpose.

Taxable capital gains are included in chargeable income and are subject to income tax at the normal income tax rates. Capital losses may be set off only against capital gains. Trading losses may be carried forward to offset capital gains in future years.

Provisional tax of 7% of the consideration or of the value of the donation must be paid by a seller on the transfer of property if the transaction is subject to the capital gains regime. The Director General, Income Tax (DGIT) may authorize a reduction in the rate of provisional tax if it can be proved that the capital gain derived from the transaction is less than 20% of the consideration. Provisional tax paid is allowed as a credit against the income tax charge.

If a company transfers property to its shareholders, or to an individual related to a shareholder, in the course of a winding up or distribution of assets, who own all of the share capital of the company transferring the property, the transfer is exempt from tax if certain conditions are satisfied.

Property Transfers Tax. In 2006, Article 5A, which regulates the Property Transfers Tax, was added to the Income Tax Act. This tax is a final tax that is imposed at a rate of 12% on the value of the consideration for transfers of immovable property and rights over immovable property. In general, the Property Transfers Tax is imposed instead of the income tax on capital gains. However, in certain circumstances, taxpayers may elect to be taxed on transfers of immovable property under the income tax measures instead of under the 12% tax regime.

Securitization. The total income or gains of a securitization vehicle is realized or deemed to arise during the year in which such income or gains are recognized for accounting purposes. For purposes of calculating the chargeable income or gains of the securitization vehicle for income tax purposes, the following expenses are deductible:

- Relevant expenses provided under Article 14 of the Income Tax Act
- Amounts payable by the securitization vehicle to the originator or assignor
- Premiums, interest or discounts with respect to financial instruments issued or funds borrowed by the securitization vehicle
- Expenses incurred by the securitization vehicle with respect to the day-to-day administration of the securitization vehicle

Tax is chargeable on any remaining total income of the securitization vehicle, and a further deduction of an amount equal to the remaining total income may be claimed at the option of the securitization vehicle, subject to certain provisos and anti-abuse provisions.

Administration. The year of assessment is the calendar year. Income tax for a year of assessment is chargeable on income earned in the corresponding basis year, which is generally the preceding calendar year. A company may adopt an accounting period other than the calendar year, subject to approval by the Inland Revenue Department.

Companies with a January to June accounting year-end must file their income tax returns by 31 March (extended if filed electronically) of the year of assessment. Companies with other accounting year-ends must file their income tax returns within nine months after the end of their accounting year (extended if filed electronically).

A self-assessment system applies in Malta. The Inland Revenue Department issues an assessment only if it determines that a greater amount of income should have been declared or that the company omitted chargeable income from its tax return.

Companies must make three provisional payments of tax, generally on 30 April, 31 August and 21 December. The provisional payments are equal to specified percentages of the tax due as reported in the last income tax return filed with the DGIT on or

before 1 January of the year in which the first provisional tax payment is due. The percentages are 20% for the first payment, 30% for the second and 50% for the third. Companies must pay any balance of tax payable on the due date for submission of the income tax return for that year of assessment.

Penalties are imposed for omissions of income, and interest is charged for late payments of tax. The Inland Revenue Department pays interest on certain late refunds.

Advance Revenue Rulings. Advance Revenue Rulings may be obtained from the Inland Revenue Department on certain transactions, activities and structures. Rulings survive any change in legislation for a period of two years. In all other circumstances, rulings are binding for five years. Renewals may be requested.

Allocation and distribution of profits. The distributable profits of a company are allocated to five tax accounts in the following order:

- Final Tax Account
- Immovable Property Account
- Foreign Income Account
- Maltese Taxed Account
- Untaxed Account

The Final Tax Account contains distributable profits that have been subject to a final tax. The Immovable Property Account contains profits connected with immovable property located in Malta. The Foreign Income Account contains, broadly, foreign-source passive income and foreign-source active income attributable to a permanent establishment located outside Malta. The Maltese Taxed Account contains profits that are not included in the Final Tax Account, Immovable Property Account or Foreign Income Account. The Untaxed Account contains an amount of profits or losses that is calculated by deducting the total sum of amounts allocated to the other accounts from the total amount of profits shown in the profit-and-loss account for that year.

The Full Imputation System applies to distributions from the Immovable Property Account, Foreign Income Account and Maltese Taxed Account. Under this system, the tax paid by the company is imputed as a credit to the shareholder receiving the dividends. Profits allocated to the Foreign Income Account and the Maltese Taxed Account result in tax refunds under the Refundable Tax Credit System (see *Refundable Tax Credit System*).

Refundable Tax Credit System. In 2007, the Maltese House of Representatives passed a law that implemented an agreement with the European Union (EU) relating to a refundable tax system for all companies distributing dividends to shareholders. The imputation system under which the tax paid by a company is essentially treated as a prepayment of tax on behalf of the shareholder has been retained but a new refund system is introduced. The new refundable tax system applies both to profits allocated to a company's Maltese Taxed Account and to profits allocated to its Foreign Income Account and is available both to residents and nonresidents.

A person receiving a dividend from a company registered in Malta from profits allocated to its Maltese Taxed Account or its Foreign Income Account that do not consist of passive interest or

royalties may claim a refund of six-sevenths of the tax paid by the distributing company on the profits out of which the dividends were paid. As a result of the introduction of the new system, the dividend recipient receives a full imputation credit plus a refund of six-sevenths of the tax paid by the distributing company.

Distributions of profits derived from passive interest or royalties or profits derived from a participating holding in a body of persons that does not satisfy the anti-abuse provision (see *Participation exemption and participating holding system*) do not qualify for the six-sevenths refund. Instead, they qualify for a refund of five-sevenths of the tax paid by the company.

The six-sevenths and five-sevenths refunds apply to distributions made by companies that do not claim any form of double tax relief. Dividends paid out of profits allocated to the Foreign Income Account with respect to profits for which the distributing company has claimed any form of double tax relief (double tax treaty relief, unilateral relief or the flat-rate foreign tax credit; see *Foreign tax relief*) are entitled to a refund equal to two-thirds of the tax that was suffered by the distributing company gross of any double tax relief. However, for the purposes of this calculation, the amount of tax suffered by the company is limited to the actual tax paid in Malta by the distributing company.

The refundable tax system is extended to shareholders of foreign companies that have Maltese branches. Tax paid in Malta by branches on profits attributable to activities performed in Malta is refunded when such profits are distributed.

Persons must register with the DGIT to benefit from the tax refunds described above.

Participation exemption and participating holding system. Before 1 January 2007, profits derived from a participating holding were taxed at the rate of 35%. On distribution of such profits to non-resident shareholders, such shareholders were entitled to receive a full refund of the tax paid by the company. Effective from 1 January 2007, the Maltese income tax system exempts from tax income and capital gains derived by a company registered in Malta from a participating holding or from the disposal of such holding. This exemption is referred to as the participation exemption. At the option of the shareholders, a full refund may still be obtained. Effective from 2013, the participation exemption is extended to branch profits.

Under the recent tax reform, a holding in another company is considered to be a participating holding if any of the following circumstances exist:

- A company holds directly at least 10% of the equity shares of a company whose capital is wholly or partly divided into shares, and such holding confers an entitlement to at least 10% of any two of the following:
 - Right to vote.
 - Profits available for distribution.
 - Assets available for distribution on a winding up.

The DGIT may determine that the above provisions are satisfied if the minimum level of entitlement exists in the circumstances referred to in the proviso to the definition of “equity holding.” See below for the definition of “equity holding.”

- A company is an equity shareholder in another company, and the equity shareholder company may at its option call for and acquire the entire balance of the equity shares not held by that equity shareholder company to the extent permitted by the law of the country in which the equity shares are held.
- A company is an equity shareholder in a company, and the equity shareholder company is entitled to first refusal in the event of a proposed disposal, redemption or cancellation of all of the equity shares of that company not held by that equity shareholder company.
- A company is an equity shareholder in a company and is entitled to either sit on the board or appoint a person to sit on the board of that company as a director.
- A company is an equity shareholder that holds an investment representing a total value, as of the date or dates on which it was acquired, of a minimum of EUR1,164,000 (or the equivalent sum in a foreign currency) in a company and that holding in the company is held for an uninterrupted period of not less than 183 days.
- A company is an equity shareholder in a company, the holding of such shares is for the furtherance of the equity shareholder's own business, and the holding is not held as trading stock for the purpose of a trade.

A holding of a company in a body of persons or a collective-investment vehicle that provides for limited liability of investors constituted, incorporated or registered outside Malta, that is not resident in Malta and that is of a nature similar to a partnership *en commandite* (limited partnership) and whose capital is not divided into shares constituted under the Companies Act, is deemed to constitute a participating holding if it satisfies the provisions of any of the six bullets above.

For the purposes of the above rules, an “equity holding” is a holding of the share capital in a company that is not a property company if the shareholding entitles the shareholder to at least any two of the following rights (equity holding rights):

- Right to vote
- Right to profits available for distribution to shareholders
- Right to assets available for distribution on a winding up of the company

The terms “equity shares,” “equity shareholder” and “equity shareholding” are construed in accordance with the above definition.

The DGIT may determine that an equity holding exists even if such holding is not a holding of the share capital in a company or does not consist solely of such a holding of share capital, provided that it can be demonstrated that at any time an entitlement to at least two of the equity holding rights exists in substance.

A “property company” is a company that owns immovable property located in Malta or any rights over such property, or a company that holds, directly or indirectly, shares or interests in a body of persons owning immovable property located in Malta or any rights over such property.

A company or body of persons carrying on a trade or business that owns immovable property located in Malta or rights over

such property is treated as not owning the immovable property or rights over such property if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The property consists only of a factory, warehouse or office used solely for the purpose of carrying on such trade or business.
- Not more than 50% of its assets consist of immovable property located in Malta.
- It does not carry on an activity from which income is derived directly or indirectly from immovable property located in Malta.

The application of the participation exemption is subject to an anti-abuse provision. The participation exemption applies to participating holdings if the body of persons in which the participating holding is held satisfies any one of the following three conditions:

- It is resident or incorporated in a country or territory that forms part of the EU.
- It is subject to a foreign tax of at least 15%.
- It does not derive more than 50% of its income from passive interest or royalties.

If none of the above conditions is satisfied, both of the following two conditions must be fulfilled:

- The equity holding by the company registered in Malta in the body of persons not resident in Malta is not a portfolio investment. For this purpose, the holding of shares by a company registered in Malta in a company or partnership not resident in Malta that derives more than 50% of its income from portfolio investments is deemed to be a portfolio investment.
- The body of persons not resident in Malta or its passive interest or royalties has been subject to a foreign tax of at least 5%.

The participation exemption applies only to gains or profits derived from transfers of holdings in companies resident in Malta. For this purpose, transfers encompass a wide scope of transactions, including, among others, assignment, sale, emphyteusis (a contract under which one of the contracting parties grants to the other a tenement in land for stated rent), sub-emphyteusis, partition, donation and transfer of assets by a company to its shareholders, in the course of winding up of the company or in the course of a distribution of assets to its shareholders in accordance with a scheme of distribution.

Foreign tax relief. Under tax treaty provisions and the domestic law, a tax credit against Maltese tax is granted for foreign tax suffered. The amount of the credit is the lower of Maltese tax on the foreign income and the foreign tax paid.

Maltese companies may also reduce their tax payable in Malta by claiming double tax relief with respect to British Commonwealth income tax.

Unilateral tax relief, which is another form of double tax relief, applies if treaty relief is not available and if the taxpayer has proof of the foreign tax suffered. The unilateral relief is also available for underlying tax.

Another form of double tax relief is a flat-rate foreign tax credit (FRFTC), which may be claimed by companies that have a special empowerment clause in their Memorandum and Articles of Association. The empowerment clause requirement applies to companies resident in Malta before 1 January 2007 and is effective from 1 January 2011. Companies, other than companies subject

to the empowerment clause requirement, can currently claim the FRFTC. A company resident in Malta before 1 January 2007 could claim the FRFTC without an empowerment clause until 1 January 2011. The FRFTC, which is equivalent to 25% of the net income received (before any allowable expenses), applies to all foreign-source income that may be allocated to the Foreign Income Account. An auditor's certificate stating that the relevant income is foreign-source income is sufficient evidence that profits may be allocated to the Foreign Income Account. The FRFTC is added to chargeable income and credited against the Maltese tax charge. The credit is limited to 85% of the Maltese tax due before deducting the credit.

The interaction of the four types of double tax relief not only ensures that tax is not paid twice on the same income; it also reduces the overall effective rate of the Maltese tax.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Chargeable income is the net profit reported in the companies' audited financial statements, subject to certain adjustments. Expenses incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of income are deductible.

Expenses that are not deductible include the following:

- Amortization of goodwill
- All types of provisions
- Voluntary payments
- Expenses recoverable under insurance
- Pretrading expenses (except for expenditure incurred with respect to staff training, salaries or wages and advertising within the 18 months preceding the date on which the company begins to carry on its trading activities)
- Unrealized exchange differences
- Other expenses that are not incurred in the production of income

Inventories. Inventories are normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Tax depreciation (capital allowances). Tax depreciation allowances include initial allowances and annual wear-and-tear allowances.

Initial allowances are granted at a rate of 10% with respect to new industrial buildings and structures.

Wear-and-tear allowances for plant and machinery are calculated using the straight-line method. Industrial buildings and structures are also depreciated using the straight-line method.

The following are the minimum number of years over which the principal categories of plant and machinery may be depreciated.

Asset	Years
Computers and electronic equipment	4
Computer software	4
Motor vehicles	5*
Furniture, fitting and soft furnishings	10
Other machinery	5
Other plant	10

* The cost of non-commercial motor vehicles is limited to EUR6,988.20.

The annual straight-line rate for industrial buildings and structures, including hotels, is 2%. Commercial buildings may not be depreciated.

Capital allowances are generally subject to recapture on the sale of an asset to the extent the sale proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation. Any amounts recaptured are added to taxable income for the year of sale or are used to reduce the cost of a replacement asset. To the extent sales proceeds are less than the asset's depreciated value, an additional allowance is granted. Capital allowances on assets for which investment allowances have been granted are not recaptured, and no additional allowances described in the preceding sentence are granted.

Groups of companies. A company that is part of a group of companies may surrender losses to another member of the group. Two companies are deemed to be members of a group of companies for tax purposes if they are resident in Malta and not resident in any other country for tax purposes, and if one of the companies is a 51% subsidiary of the other or both are 51% subsidiaries of a third company that is resident in Malta. A company is considered to be a 51% subsidiary of another company if all of the following conditions exist:

- More than 50% of the subsidiary's ordinary shares and more than 50% of its voting rights are owned directly or indirectly by the parent company.
- The parent company is beneficially entitled to receive directly or indirectly more than 50% of profits available for distribution to the ordinary shareholders of the subsidiary.
- The parent company is beneficially entitled to receive directly or indirectly more than 50% of the assets of the subsidiary available for distribution to the ordinary shareholders of the subsidiary in the event of a liquidation.

The group company surrendering the losses and the group company receiving the losses must have accounting periods that begin and end on the same dates, except for newly incorporated companies and companies in the process of liquidation.

Relief for losses. Tax losses incurred in a trade or business may be carried forward indefinitely to offset all future income. Unabsorbed tax depreciation may also be carried forward indefinitely, but may offset only income derived from the same source. A carry-back of losses is not allowed.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; standard rate	18
Stamp duty on various documents and transfers of ownership	
Sales of real property	5
Transfers of marketable securities	2
Life insurance policies	0.1
Other insurance policies	10

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Excise duty, on various commodities including cigarettes, soft drinks and beer; although levied on producers or importers when they distribute the products for general consumption, the duty is ultimately borne by consumers because it is included in the price of the products	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. When Malta became a member of the EU, it abolished foreign-exchange controls and introduced some reporting obligations under the External Transactions Act.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Maltese law includes no specific transfer-pricing rules. However, it does contain general anti-avoidance provisions to prevent the avoidance of tax through arrangements that are solely tax-motivated. Under these provisions, the Inland Revenue Department may ignore an arrangement and add an amount to chargeable income if it establishes that a transaction has the effect of avoiding or postponing tax liability.

Debt-to-equity rules. Malta does not impose any debt-to-equity requirements.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Under Maltese domestic tax law, dividends, interest, discounts, premiums and royalties paid to nonresidents are not subject to withholding tax. Interest and royalties paid to nonresidents are exempt from income tax in Malta if they are not effectively connected with a permanent establishment in Malta through which the nonresidents engage in a trade or business.

Under Malta's tax treaties, the maximum tax rates applicable to dividends paid by Maltese companies to persons resident in the other treaty countries do not exceed the tax rate payable by the recipient companies in Malta.

The following table provides the maximum withholding tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties under Malta's tax treaties.

	Dividends		Required percentage for major shareholding %	Interest %	Royalties %
	Rate for minor shareholding %	Rate for major shareholding %			
Albania	15	5	25	5	5
Australia	15	15	– (a)	15	10
Austria	15	15	– (a)	5	10
Bahrain	0	0	– (a)	0	0
Barbados	15	5	5	5	5
Belgium	15	15	– (a)	10	10
Bulgaria	0	0	– (a)	–	10
Canada	15	15	– (a)	15	10
China	10	10	– (a)	10	10
Croatia	5	5	– (a)	0	0
Cyprus	15	15	– (a)	10	10
Czech Republic	5	5	– (a)	0	5
Denmark	15	0	25	0	0

	Dividends		Required percentage for major shareholding %	Interest %	Royalties %
	Rate for minor shareholding %	Rate for major shareholding %			
Egypt	10	10	– (a)	10	12
Estonia	15	5	25	10	10
Finland	15	5	10	10	10
France	15	5	10	10	10
Georgia	0	0	– (a)	0	0
Germany	15	5	10	0	0
Greece	10	5	25	8	8
Guernsey	–	–	– (a)	–	–
Hong Kong					
SAR	0	0	– (a)	0	3
Hungary	15	5	25	10	10
Iceland	15	5	10	0	5
India	15	10	25	10	15
Ireland	15	5	10	0	0
Isle of Man	0	0	– (a)	0	0
Israel	0	15	– (a)	5	–
Italy	15	15	– (a)	10	10
Jersey	–	–	– (a)	–	–
Jordan	10	10	– (a)	10	10
Korea					
(South)	15	5	25	10	0
Kuwait	0	0	– (a)	0	10
Latvia	10	5	25	10	10
Lebanon	5	5	– (a)	0	5
Libya	15	15	– (a)	15	15
Lithuania	15	5	25	10	10
Luxembourg	15	5	25	0	10
Malaysia	–	–	– (a)	15	15
Mexico	–	–	– (a)	5/10	10
Montenegro	10	5	25	10	5/10
Morocco	6.25	10	25	10	10
Netherlands	15	5	25	10	10
Norway	0	15	10	–	–
Pakistan	–	15	20	10	10
Poland	15	5	20 10	10	
Portugal	15	10	25	10	10
Qatar	0	0	– (a)	0	5
Romania	5	5	– (a)	5	5
Russian					
Federation	5	10	25	5	5
San Marino	10	5	25	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5	5	– (a)	0	5/7
Serbia	5	10	25	10	5/10
Singapore	–	–	– (a)	10	10
Slovak					
Republic	5	5	– (a)	0	5
Slovenia	15	5	25	5	5
South Africa	5	5	– (a)	10	10
Spain	5	0	25	0	0
Sweden	15	0	10	0	0
Switzerland	15	0	10	10	0
Syria	–	–	– (a)	10	18
Tunisia	10	10	– (a)	12	12

	Dividends		Required percentage for major shareholding %	Interest %	Royalties %
	Rate for minor shareholding %	Rate for major shareholding %			
Turkey	10	15	25	10	10
United Arab Emirates	–	–	– (a)	0	0
United Kingdom	–	–	– (a)	10	10
United States (b)	15	5	10	10	10
Uruguay	5	15	25	10	5/10
Non-treaty countries	0	0	– (a)	0	0

(a) Not applicable.

(b) These are the general rates, but other rates may apply in specified circumstances.

Malta has signed tax treaties with Liechtenstein, Mexico and Ukraine, but these treaties are not yet in force.

Mauritania

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10
Interest	10
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	3 (c)
Directors' Fees	10
Payments for Services	3 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) The minimum tax is 2.5% of annual turnover. However, the tax may not be less than MRO750,000.
- (b) The tax may be deferred (see Section B).
- (c) Applicable to payments by residents to nonresidents. A tax treaty may reduce the rate applicable to nonresidents.
- (d) See Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Mauritanian companies are taxed on the territoriality principle. As a result, Mauritanian companies carrying on a trade or business outside Mauritania are not taxed in Mauritania on the related profits. Foreign companies with activities in Mauritania are subject to Mauritanian corporate tax on Mauritanian-source profits only.

Tax rates. The regular corporate income tax rate is 25%. The minimum tax (Impôt Minimum Forfaitaire, or IMF) is 2.5% of turnover. However, the tax may not be less than MRO750,000.

Profits realized in Mauritania by branches of foreign companies are deemed to be distributed and, consequently, are subject to a branch withholding tax of 10% on after-tax income.

The new investment code provides only for one preferential tax regime, which is available to companies producing goods or services for export exclusively and companies working exclusively for them.

Recently, a simplified regime of taxation (RSI) for foreign companies that carry out activities in Mauritania with a duration of less than six months was introduced. Companies that benefit from this tax regime are subject to a withholding tax of 15% on their Mauritanian-source revenue and are exempt from all other taxes.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the regular corporate income tax rate. However, the tax may be deferred if the proceeds are used to acquire new fixed assets in Mauritania in the following three fiscal years.

Administration. The fiscal year is the calendar year. Tax returns must be filed by 31 March of the year following the fiscal year.

Companies must pay the IMF (see *Tax rates*) in two equal installments, which are due on 31 March and 30 June of the year following the tax year. Companies must pay any balance of tax due by 30 April.

Dividends. Dividends are subject to a 10% withholding tax, which may be a deductible expense if the recipient is subject to corporate income tax.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax credits are not allowed. Income subject to foreign tax that is not exempt from Mauritanian tax under the territoriality principle is taxable net of the foreign tax.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles and the rules contained in the National General Accounting Plan.

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. The following expenses are not deductible:

- Interest paid on loans from shareholders to the extent that the rate exceeds the current rate of the central bank and all of the interest on shareholder loans if the capital of the company is not fully paid
- Corporate income tax and IMF (see Section B)
- Certain specified charges
- Taxes, penalties, gifts and most liberalities (payments exceeding 0.5% of trading income that do not produce a compensatory benefit)

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or market value.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must establish certain provisions, such as a provision for a risk of loss or for certain expenses. These provisions are normally deductible for tax purposes if they provide for clearly specified losses or expenses that are probably going to occur and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Capital allowances. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the straight-line method at maximum rates specified by the tax law. The following are some of the applicable straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial buildings	4
Industrial buildings	5
Office equipment	10
Motor vehicles	25
Plant and machinery	20

Certain industrial assets may be depreciated using the declining-balance method. The Mauritanian tax law does not allow accelerated depreciation methods.

Relief for tax losses. Losses may be carried forward for five years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Fiscal integration of Mauritanian companies equivalent to a consolidated filing position is not allowed.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on sales of goods and services, and on imports and exports Standard rate	14
Business activity tax (<i>patente</i>); calculated based on the turnover of the business	Various
Registration duties, on transfers of real property or businesses	0.25 to 15
Social security contributions, on an employee's annual gross salary up to MRO840,000; paid by Employer	15
Employee	1

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Mauritanian currency is the ouguiya (MRO).

Exchange-control regulations exist in Mauritania for foreign financial transactions.

F. Tax treaties

Mauritania has entered into double tax treaties with France, the Maghreb Arab Union, Senegal and Tunisia.

Mauritius

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	15 (b)
Royalties	10/15 (c)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) See Section B.
- (b) This withholding tax applies to interest paid to any person, other than a company resident in Mauritius, by a person, other than a Mauritian bank or a person authorized to carry on deposit-taking business in Mauritius. This rate may be reduced if the recipient is a tax resident of a treaty-partner country.
- (c) The withholding tax rate is 10% for royalties paid to residents. For nonresidents, the rate is 15% unless the recipient is resident in a treaty country and the applicable treaty provides for a lower rate. The withholding tax rate does not apply if the payer is a corporation holding a Category 1 Global Business License under the Financial Services Act 2007 and if it pays the interest out of its foreign-source income.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies resident in Mauritius are subject to income tax on their worldwide income. Resident companies are companies incorporated in Mauritius and companies with their central management and control in Mauritius. If a nonresident company has a branch carrying on business in Mauritius, the nonresident company is subject to tax on the income of the branch.

Rates of corporate income tax. The corporate income tax rate is 15% of the annual taxable net profits.

A requirement to establish a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund applies to companies. Companies must set up a CSR fund equal to 2% of chargeable income for the preceding year if they intend to take any of the following actions:

- Implement an approved program
- Implement an approved program under the National Empowerment Foundation
- Finance an approved Non-Government Organization

A committee has been set up for the purposes of the approval process. This committee is chaired by the Minister of Finance and Economic Empowerment. The committee provides that the CSR activities must focus on the following areas:

- Socioeconomic development
- Health
- Education and training
- Environment
- Catastrophic intervention and support

All companies must use 50% of their CSR fund to finance any one of the following four priority areas:

- Houses for the needy
- Absolute poverty and community empowerment
- Welfare of children from vulnerable groups
- Prevention of non-communicable diseases

If the contribution is less than the 2% minimum, the difference must be paid to the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) when the company submits its annual tax return. Certain companies, such as Global Business Corporations set up under the Financial Services Act 2007 and companies that hold an Integrated Resort certificate referred to in the Investment Promotion (Real Estate Development Scheme) Regulations, 2007, are excluded from the purview of the CSR rules. Effective from the 2013 year of assessment, companies may spend up to 20% more than their statutory CSR obligation in any year but not more than two consecutive years and the excess CSR spending may then be offset in five equal consecutive annual installments against its future CSR liability. Subject to the approval of the CSR committee, up to 20% of the CSR liability may be carried forward to the following year.

A special levy is imposed on banks. The levy does not apply if, in the preceding year, the bank had incurred a loss or if its book profit did not exceed 5% of its operating income. For the 2009 through 2013 years of assessment, the levy equals the sum of 3.4% of book profit and 1% of operating income. For the 2014 and 2015 years of assessment, the tax base and rates remain unchanged for Segment B banking business. Segment B banking business refers to banking transactions with nonresidents and corporations that hold a Global Business License under the Financial Services Act 2007. The levy is computed at 10% of the chargeable income from other sources. For the 2016 and subsequent years of assessment, the levy will equal the sum of 1.7% of the book profit and 0.5% of operating income. For purposes of the levy, operating income is the sum of net interest income and other income before deducting any non-interest expenses.

“Telephony service providers,” defined as a provider of public fixed or mobile telecommunication networks and services, are subject to a solidarity levy for the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 years of assessment. The levy equals the sum of 5% of

book profit and 1.5% of turnover. The levy does not apply if, in the preceding year, the service provider incurred a loss or if its book profit did not exceed 5% of its turnover.

Tax advantages for certain companies. Freeport companies, Information and Communication Technology companies, companies engaged in offshore activities and companies engaged in spinning, weaving, dyeing or knitting may qualify for tax advantages.

Freeport companies. Freeport operators and private Freeport developers are exempt from corporate income tax on sales made to persons outside Mauritius for an indefinite time period.

Information and Communication Technology companies. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) companies are classified as tax-incentive companies. If the investment certificate of an ICT company is issued before 30 September 2006 and if the ICT company is engaged in business-process outsourcing and back-office operations or in the operation of call centers or contact centers, the ICT company may elect within 60 days of the date of the issuance of its investment certificate to have two-thirds of its net income exempted from tax up to and including the income year ended 30 June 2012. This reduces the effective tax rate to 5% of taxable income. Income derived by other ICT companies from nonresidents is exempt from tax through the income year ended 30 June 2012. Income derived from residents is taxable at the incentive rate of 15%. Losses incurred during the exemption period may be carried forward to years following the expiration of the exemption period.

Companies engaging in offshore activities. Offshore business activities may be conducted through GBL1 companies or GBL2 companies. GBL2 companies must conduct their activities with nonresidents of Mauritius or GBL1 companies. Under the amendment contained in the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2010, GBL1 companies may conduct business within Mauritius. Under the amendment contained in the Economic and Financial Measures (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2012, GBL1 companies must seek the approval of the Financial Services Commission with respect to the following:

- Conduct of their business in Mauritius
- Dealings with GBL2 companies and Mauritian resident persons
- Holding of shares or other interests in Mauritian resident corporations

Mauritian residents, including GBL1 companies, are eligible for a foreign tax credit on their foreign-source income. The foreign tax credit is generally the lower of the Mauritian tax and the foreign tax. If the shareholding in the foreign company is 5% or more, an underlying tax credit can be claimed. A tax-sparing credit can also be claimed. A GBL1 company can claim a presumed foreign tax credit equal to 80% of the Mauritian tax chargeable on foreign-source income (including local-source income derived in the course of its global business) if no written evidence is produced in support of the payment of foreign tax. This reduces the effective tax rate to 3% of the chargeable income on the foreign-source income. Dividends paid to residents and nonresidents and royalties paid by GBL1 companies out of their foreign-source income to

nonresidents are exempt from tax. Interest paid by GBL1 companies to nonresidents that do not have a place of business in Mauritius is exempt from tax to the extent that the interest is paid out of its foreign-source income. GBL1 companies may be considered residents of Mauritius for purposes of double tax treaties.

GBL2 companies are regulated by the Companies Act, 2001 and the Financial Services Act, 2007. To qualify as a GBL2 company, the company must be beneficially owned by nonresidents, operate exclusively outside Mauritius and meet certain other requirements. GBL2 companies are exempt from corporate income tax. Dividends paid by GBL2 companies are exempt from income tax. Interest, royalties and other payments made by GBL2 companies to nonresidents are exempt from income tax. GBL2 companies are subject to a more flexible regime than GBL1 companies, but they do not benefit from double tax treaties.

Companies engaged in qualifying activities. Companies engaged in dyeing, knitting, spinning, or weaving activities that began their operations before 30 June 2006 are exempt from income tax for a period of up to 10 income years. If a company began operations during the period of 1 July 2006 through 30 June 2008, its income is exempt from income tax up to and including the income year ending 30 June 2016. Losses incurred during the exemption period may be carried forward to years following the expiration of the exemption period.

A company that subscribes to the stated capital of a spinning company on or before 30 June 2008 for an amount of MUR60 million or more is granted a tax credit equal to 60% of the investment in share capital over a period of either four or six income years. This tax credit is also granted to a company subscribing to the stated capital of a company engaged in dyeing, knitting and weaving activities on or before 30 June 2008 for an amount of MUR10 million or more. The credit is available beginning in the income year preceding the income year in which the shares are acquired and is spread equally over the four- or six-year period. Any unused portion of the tax credit may be carried forward to subsequent income years, subject to a maximum period of five consecutive income years beginning with the income year of the investment.

Manufacturing companies or companies producing specified goods or products can claim a tax credit on the total capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of new plant and machinery (excluding motor cars) exceeding MUR100 million during the period of 1 January 2014 through 31 December 2018. The annual tax credit equals 5% of the cost of the plant and machinery. The credit is subtracted from the income tax liability in the year of acquisition and the two subsequent income years. Any unrelieved tax credit with respect to an income year may be carried forward to the following income year. The carryforward applies to a maximum of five consecutive income years following the income year in which the capital expenditure is incurred. The tax credit applies to the acquisition of the following goods or products:

- Computers
- Electrical equipment
- Film
- Furniture
- Jewelry and bijouterie

- Medical and dental instruments, devices and supplies
- Pharmaceuticals or medicinal chemicals
- Ships and boats
- Textile
- Wearing apparel

Alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax (AMT) applies if a company either declares a dividend or distributes any shares instead of dividends and if the tax payable is less than 7.5% of the book profit. The AMT equals the lower of 7.5% of the book profit or 10% of the sum of any dividends declared and amounts distributed instead of dividends. The tax payable by the company is the higher of the AMT or the tax payable under the normal rules.

For purposes of the AMT calculation, capital gains (losses) or revaluation of fixed assets, dividends received from companies resident in Mauritius and trading profits (losses) from the sale or revaluation of securities are excluded in the computation of the book profit. In addition, a foreign tax credit is not subtracted in computing the tax payable.

The AMT does not apply to companies that are exempt from tax and GBLI companies.

For the 2013 and 2014 income years, manufacturing companies and companies operating hotels are outside the scope of AMT.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not subject to income tax. The Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2010 (FMPA 2010) introduced a capital gains tax regime for transactions in immovable properties or interests in immovable properties; however, it was repealed by the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011, effective from 5 November 2011.

Withholding taxes. Withholding taxes apply to certain payments. The tax withheld at source is an interim tax payment that may or may not be the final tax liability. Amounts deducted are credited to the final tax liability of the taxpayer for the relevant tax year.

The following are the withholding tax rates.

Payment	Rate (%)
Interest	15 (a)
Royalties	10/15 (b)
Rent for buildings	5
Payments to contractors and subcontractors	0.75
Payments to architects, attorneys, barristers, engineers, land surveyors, legal consultants, medical service providers, project managers in the construction industry, property valuers, quantity surveyors and solicitors	3
Payments made by a ministry, government department, local authority, statutory body or the Rodrigues Regional Assembly on contracts, other than payments to contractor and subcontractors and payments to service providers specified in the preceding entry above	
For the procurement of goods and services under a single contract, if the payment exceeds MUR300,000	1

Payment	Rate (%)
For the procurement of goods under a contract, if the payment exceeds MUR100,000	1
For the procurement of services under a contract, if the payment exceeds MUR30,000	3
Payments made to the owner of immovable property or agent, other than a hotel, unless the payments are made to a body of persons specified in Part I of the Second Schedule or a person exempt from income tax as a result of any other enactment, by a tour operator or travel agent, other than an individual, an Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS) or Real Estate Development Scheme (RES) company or a provider of property management services designated by an IRS or RES company, under the Investment (Real Estate Development) Regulations 2007, or any other agent, other than an individual, carrying on the business of providing services with respect to the leasing of properties	5
Payments made to nonresidents for services rendered in Mauritius	10

- (a) This withholding tax applies to interest paid by any person, other than by a bank or nonbank deposit-taking institution under the Banking Act, to any person, other than a company resident in Mauritius.
- (b) This withholding tax is imposed on residents and nonresidents. The withholding tax rate is 10% for residents and 15% for nonresidents. For a recipient of royalties that is resident in a treaty country, the treaty rate applies if it is lower than 15%. The treaty rate does not apply if the payer is a GBL1 company.

If a recipient of a payment proves to the Director-General of the MRA that the recipient is not liable for tax, the Director-General may, by written notice to the payer, direct that no tax be withheld from the payment to the recipient.

Administration. The income year is 1 January to 31 December of the year preceding the year of assessment. Companies may choose a financial year-end other than 31 December for tax purposes. The income year-end was previously 30 June.

Companies are required to file their tax returns within six months after their year-end. If the year-end of a company is 30 June and if the company does not have any tax payable, the tax return can be submitted by 15 January of the following year.

Any tax payable in accordance with the annual return must be paid at the time of filing the return. The Advance Payment System (APS) requires companies to pay tax on a quarterly basis. For purposes of the APS, companies can either use the taxable profits of the preceding tax year or the results of the relevant quarter. A company with annual turnover of MUR4 million or less is not required to pay tax under the APS. The APS requirement also does not apply if the company did not have any chargeable income in the preceding year.

If a payment is late or an incorrect return is filed, a penalty of 5% of the tax payable is imposed. Interest at a rate of 1% for each month or part of a month the tax remains unpaid also applies. In

addition, a penalty of MUR2,000 is imposed for each month or part of a month that the annual tax return is late. The penalty is limited to a maximum amount of MUR20,000.

After the MRA issues a notice of assessment, the taxpayer may object to the assessment. For an objection to be valid, 30% of the total tax claimed must be paid to the MRA. If the MRA is satisfied that the taxpayer cannot pay the 30% tax, a bank guarantee may be provided.

Dividends. Dividends paid to residents and nonresidents are exempt from tax.

Foreign tax relief. Residents of Mauritius may claim a foreign tax credit (FTC), regardless of whether they may claim other tax credits. The FTC equals the lower of the Mauritian tax liability and the amount of the foreign taxes. In computing the FTC, all foreign-source income may be pooled. An underlying FTC is also available if the residents, including individuals and trusts, own directly or indirectly at least 5% of the share capital of the foreign company. The underlying FTC is extended to all previous tiers. The FTC takes into account any tax sparing credits granted to the payer of the dividends.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income of resident companies and foreign branches comprises gross income less cost of goods sold and expenses incurred exclusively in the production of income, unless specifically excluded by law. Income and expenses are determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Inventories. Inventories may be valued according to accounting standards. However, the income tax rules provide that the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of valuation may not be used.

Provisions. No provisions are allowed for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. No deduction is allowed for book depreciation of non-current assets, but statutory depreciation (capital allowances) is granted. Mauritian law provides for investment allowances and annual allowances. However, the investment allowance and the additional investment allowances have been repealed and are now available only in limited cases under transitional rules.

Under the transitional rules, a company whose application has been approved under the Investment Promotion Act, or whose proposed activity has been approved under any other enactment, may elect by irrevocable notice in writing to the Director-General to claim annual allowances for capital expenditure incurred on or before 30 June 2009 at the rates prevailing on 30 June 2006. Manufacturing companies may claim additional investment allowances on state-of-the-art technological equipment for acquisitions made in the years ended 30 June 2007 and 30 June 2008. ICT companies may claim additional investment allowances on computer equipment and plant and machinery for acquisitions made on or before 30 June 2008.

The following investment allowances are provided.

Allowance	Rate (%)
Investment allowance on certain new assets, including industrial buildings, office equipment, plant and machinery, and buses with a seating capacity of at least 30	25
Additional investment allowance for a manufacturing company that has incurred capital expenditure on the acquisition of state-of-the-art technological equipment in the year ended 30 June 2008	10
Additional investment allowance for an ICT company that incurs capital expenditure on the acquisition of new plant and machinery or computer software	25

The following are the rates of annual allowances computed using the declining-balance method.

Asset	Rate (%)
Hotels	30
Plant and machinery	35
Heavy equipment (such as agricultural tractors or excavators)	35
Computers and high precision equipment	50
Motor vehicles	25
Setting up of golf courses	15

The following are the rates of annual allowances computed using the straight-line method.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial premises	5
Industrial premises excluding hotels	5
Any item of a capital nature not listed above that is subject to depreciation under the normal accounting principles	5
Plant and machinery costing MUR30,000 or less	100
Aircraft and aircraft simulators leased by aircraft leasing companies	100

The following are the rates of annual allowances for capital expenditure incurred during the 2013 and 2014 income years.

Asset	Rate (%)
Industrial premises dedicated to manufacturing	30
Plant and machinery costing MUR50,000 or less	100
Electronic and high-precision equipment	50
Plant and machinery acquired by a manufacturing company	50
Green technology equipment	50
Landscaping and other earthworks for embellishment purposes	50
Scientific research	50
Renovation-works expenditure by hotels, restaurants and retail outlets	33

Except for the annual allowance rates on industrial premises, the above rates will be applied on a straight-line basis.

To qualify as capital expenditure on green technology, it must be incurred on the following:

- Renewable energy
- Energy-efficient equipment or noise-control devices
- Water-efficient plant and machinery and rainwater harvesting equipment and systems
- Pollution-control equipment or devices, including wastewater recycling equipment
- Effective chemical hazard control devices
- Desalination plant
- Composting equipment
- Equipment for shredding, sorting and compacting plastic and paper for recycling

Any unused annual allowances that arise as a result of the above increased rates can be carried forward indefinitely. Expenditure on passenger cars will not be eligible for increased annual allowances.

Capital allowances are subject to recapture on the sale of an asset to the extent the sales price exceeds the tax value after depreciation. Amounts recaptured are included in ordinary income and are subject to tax at the normal tax rate. To the extent that the sales price is lower than the depreciated value, an additional allowance is granted.

Under an amendment contained in the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2010, the total annual allowances on a motor car cannot exceed MUR3 million. The MUR3 million cap does not apply to persons engaged in the business of tour operator or car rental.

Relief for losses. Losses can be offset against future corporate income in the following five income years. Losses attributable to annual allowances claimed with respect to assets acquired on or after 1 July 2006 can be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

If a company takes over a company engaged in manufacturing activities or if two or more companies engaged in manufacturing activities merge into one company, any unrelieved losses of the acquired company or merging companies may be transferred to the acquirer or to the company resulting from the merger in the income year of the takeover or merger, subject to certain conditions relating to the safeguarding of employment that may be established by the Minister of Finance. The loss transferred is withdrawn if, within three years from the date of the takeover or merger, more than 50% of the employees are made redundant.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	15
National pension fund, a statutory savings plan for employees' old-age retirement; monthly contribution imposed on gross salary; paid by Employer, limited to MUR888	6
Employee, limited to MUR444	3

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Land transfer tax; payable by transferor based on the value of the immovable property transferred; also applies to transfers of shares that result in a change in control of a company that owns immovable property	5
Tax on transfer of leasehold rights in state land; based on the open market value of the leasehold rights; payable equally by the transferor and the transferee	20
Registration duty; payable on the registration of certain transactions, such as the sale of land; based on the value of the property transferred; payable by the transferee; certain transactions are not subject to the duty	5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Exchange Control Act was suspended in 1993. Consequently, approval of the Bank of Mauritius is no longer required for transactions involving foreign exchange.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Anti-avoidance provisions apply to interest on debentures issued by reference to shares, excessive remuneration to shareholders or directors, benefits to shareholders, excessive management expenses, leases with inadequate rent, rights over income retained and other transactions designed to avoid tax liability. Certain of these items are discussed below.

Interest on debentures issued by reference to shares. If a company issues debentures in the proportion of shares held by each shareholder, the interest on the debentures is treated as a dividend and is therefore not an allowable deduction for the company. The 2004 Finance Act provides that such interest on the debentures is not treated as a dividend for the shareholder.

Benefits to shareholders. If a benefit of any nature, whether in money or money's worth, is granted by a company to a shareholder or a party related to the shareholder, the value of the benefit is deemed to be a taxable benefit in the hands of the shareholder or the related party.

Rights over income retained. If a person transfers property or any right to income to a related party and retains or obtains power to enjoy income from the property or the right, the income is deemed to be derived by the transferor.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Under Mauritian domestic law, dividends paid to residents and nonresidents and royalties paid by GBL1 companies (see Section B) to nonresidents are exempt from tax. Interest payments are exempt from tax if they are paid by Mauritian banks to nonresidents or if they are paid by GBL1 companies to nonresidents that do not have a place of business in Mauritius. The following table lists the tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties under the tax treaties entered into by Mauritius. However, Mauritian domestic law prevails if it exempts the payments from tax.

Recipient's country of residence	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Bangladesh	10	15	15
Barbados	5	5	5
Belgium	5 (i)	0/10	0
Botswana	5 (j)	12	12.5
China	5	10 (f)	10
Croatia	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0
France	5 (a)	15 (f)	15 (g)
Germany	5 (r)	0	10
India	5 (a)	15 (f)	15
Italy	5 (b)	15 (f)	15
Kuwait	0	0	10
Lesotho	10	10	10
Luxembourg	5 (a)	0	0
Madagascar	5 (h)	10	5
Malaysia	5 (a)	15 (f)	15
Monaco	0	0	0
Mozambique	8/10/15	8 (f)	5
Namibia	5/10	10 (f)	5
Nepal	5/10/15 (o)	10/15 (p)	15
Oman	0	0	0
Pakistan	10	10	12.5
Qatar	0	0	5
Russian Federation (l)	5 (k)	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0
South Africa	5 (a)	0	0
Sri Lanka	10 (a)	10	10
Swaziland	7.5	5	7.5
Sweden	0 (i)	0	0
Thailand	10	10/15	5/15
Tunisia	0	2.5	2.5
Uganda	10	10	10
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0
United Kingdom	10 (c)	15 (f)	15 (d)
Zambia	5 (q)	10	5
Zimbabwe	10 (e)	10 (f)	15
Non-treaty countries	0	0/15 (m)	0/15 (n)

- (a) Applicable if the recipient has a direct shareholding of at least 10% of the capital of the Mauritian company; otherwise, the rate is 15%.
- (b) Applicable if the recipient has a direct shareholding of at least 25% of the capital of the Mauritian company; otherwise, the rate is 15%.
- (c) Applicable if the recipient has a direct or indirect shareholding of at least 10% of the capital of the Mauritian company; otherwise, the rate is 15%.
- (d) The reduced rate applies only if the royalties are subject to tax in the United Kingdom.
- (e) Applicable if the recipient controls directly or indirectly 25% of the voting power of the Mauritian company; otherwise, the rate is 20%.
- (f) The rate is 0% if the interest is paid to a bank resident in the treaty country (subject to additional conditions) and, under the France treaty, if the loan is made or guaranteed by the Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur.
- (g) The rate is 0% for literary, artistic or scientific copyright royalties and for royalties for the use of motion picture films or works recorded for broadcasting or television.

- (h) Applicable if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the dividends and if the payer of the dividends is a venture capital company; otherwise, the rate is 10%.
- (i) Applicable if the recipient is a company that holds at least 10% of the voting power of the company paying the dividends. Otherwise, the rate is 15% if the shareholder is the beneficial owner of the dividend income. The limitations-of-benefits clause of the tax treaty should be considered.
- (j) Applicable if the recipient has a direct or indirect shareholding of at least 25% of the capital of the Mauritian company; otherwise, the rate is 10%.
- (k) Applicable if the recipient has invested at least USD500,000 in the authorized capital of the payer of the dividends; otherwise, the rate is 10%.
- (l) This treaty has been signed, but it has not yet been ratified.
- (m) Interest paid by GBL1 companies to nonresidents or by Mauritian banks to nonresidents is exempt. Interest paid by other resident companies to nonresidents is taxed at a rate of 15%.
- (n) Royalties paid by GBL1 companies to nonresidents are exempt from tax. Royalties paid by other companies to nonresident companies are subject to tax at a rate of 15%.
- (o) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends holds directly at least 15% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends holds directly at least 10%, but less than 15%, of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (p) The 10% rate applies if the recipient of the interest is a financial institution or an insurance company. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (q) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that owns at least 25% of the share capital of the paying company. Otherwise, the rate is 15%.
- (r) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company with a shareholding of at least 10%. Otherwise, the rate is 15%.

A tax treaty with Ghana awaits signature. Mauritius is negotiating tax treaties with Algeria, Burkina Faso, Canada, the Czech Republic, Greece, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Iran, Malawi, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Vietnam and Yemen.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10
Interest	
Paid on Negotiable Instruments	10 (a)(b)
Paid to Banks	10 (a)(c)
Paid to Reinsurance Companies	15 (a)
Paid to Machinery Suppliers	21 (b)
Paid to Others	35 (a)
Royalties	
From Patents and Trademarks	35 (a)
From Know-how and Technical Assistance	25 (a)
From Railroad Wagons	5 (a)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	10

- (a) This is a final tax applicable to nonresidents. Payments to tax havens are generally subject to a 40% withholding tax.
 (b) This rate can be reduced to 4.9% if certain requirements are met.
 (c) A reduced rate of 4.9% is granted each year to banks resident in treaty countries.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporations resident in Mexico are taxable on their worldwide income from all sources, including profits from business and property. A nonresident corporation in Mexico is subject to profits tax on income earned from carrying on business in Mexico. Corporations are considered residents of Mexico if they are established under Mexican law or if their principal place of management is located in Mexico.

Corporations are taxed in Mexico only by the federal government. Mexico has a general system for taxing corporate income, ensuring that all of a corporation's earnings are taxed only once, in the fiscal year in which the profits are obtained.

The income tax law recognizes the effects of inflation on the following items and transactions:

- Depreciation of fixed assets
- Cost on sales of fixed assets
- Sales of capital stock (shares)
- Monetary gains and losses
- Tax loss carryforwards

Investment in capital stock may be indexed at the time of capital stock reductions or liquidation. Taxes are also indexed for inflation in certain circumstances.

Tax rate. Corporations are subject to federal corporate income tax at a rate of 30%.

Capital gains. Mexican tax law treats capital gains as normal income and taxes them at regular corporate tax rates, except for capital gains derived from publicly traded shares sold by individuals or non-Mexican residents, which are taxed at a rate of 10%. To determine the deductible basis for sales of real estate, fixed assets and shares, the law allows for indexation of the original cost for inflation.

Administration. The tax period always ends on 31 December and cannot exceed 12 months. The tax return must be filed by the end of the third month following the tax year-end. Monthly tax installments must be paid during the corporation's tax year.

Dividends. Dividends received by resident and nonresident shareholders from a Mexican corporation are subject to a 10% income tax. Dividends are not subject to corporate income tax if the earnings were already subject to corporate income tax and if the distributing corporation has sufficient accumulation in its "net tax profit" (CUFIN) account to cover the dividend. If the accumulated amount is not sufficient, the dividends are taxed at the corporate level at a rate of 30%. The following is an illustration of how to compute the net tax profit for the CUFIN account.

	MXN
Corporate taxable income	1,000
Income tax (30%)	(300)
Nondeductible profit sharing to employees (estimated)	(150)
Nondeductible expenses	<u>(50)</u>
Net tax profit (not subject to corporate income tax on distribution)	<u><u>500</u></u>

Income tax paid on distributed profits may be credited against corporate income tax in the year in which the dividend is paid and in the following two years.

Similar rules apply to remittances abroad by branches of foreign corporations.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable profits are computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, with the following exceptions:

- Nondeductibility of penalties and unauthorized donations
- Nondeductibility of increases to reserves for bad debts, obsolescence, contingencies, indemnities and so forth
- Monetary gain on debts, and monetary loss on credits, to recognize the effect of inflation
- Nondeductibility of 53% of exempt salaries (percentage may be decreased to 47% if the exempt salaries are not reduced from previous year)

Employee profit-sharing (see Section D) is effectively deductible.

Inventories. Instead of deducting the normal cost of sales, inventory purchases, labor costs and overhead expenses are deductible

each fiscal year. However, beginning in 2005, the cost of goods sold is deductible instead of inventory purchases. Complex rules apply with respect to this measure.

Depreciation. The straight-line method is used to depreciate tangible fixed assets and to amortize intangible assets. Depreciation must be computed using the annual percentages set by law. The depreciation of new assets must be computed on a proportional basis relating to the months in which the assets are used. Depreciation is computed on original cost of fixed assets, with the amount of depreciation indexed for inflation as measured by price indices.

The following are the maximum annual depreciation rates for certain types of assets.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	5
Motor vehicles	25
Office equipment	10
Computers	
Mainframe equipment	30
Peripheral equipment	30
Plant and machinery	10
Environmental machinery and equipment	100

Relief for losses. Business losses may be carried forward for 10 years.

Groups of companies. A Mexican holding company may obtain an authorization to effectively compute a tax on a consolidated basis, but each company of the group is responsible for filing and paying the tax individually. This option is subject to several rules and limitations.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on any supply of goods or services, excluding exports, and on imports	
General rate	16
Certain foods and medicines	0
Excise tax, on the supply of goods or services, excluding exports, and on imports; goods and services subject to tax include food with high caloric density, alcoholic beverages, alcohol, tobacco, gasoline, diesel and telecom services	Various
Real estate acquisition tax; local tax on market value of real estate transferred (approximate rates)	2 to 4.5
State tax on salaries	2 to 3
Residence tax, on each employee's salary (approximate rate)	5
Employee profit sharing, on taxable profits excluding the effect of inflation (loss carryforwards may not be deducted)	10
Social security contributions, on salaries up to a specified amount; paid by	
Employer (approximate rate)	15
Employee (approximate rate)	4

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Mexico has no foreign-exchange controls.

Transfer pricing. Mexico has transfer-pricing rules. Acceptable transfer-pricing methods include the comparable uncontrolled price method, the resale price method, the cost-plus method, the profit-split method, the residual profit-split method and the transactional net-margin method. In certain cases, specific appraisals are used. Transactions between related parties are subject to greater scrutiny. It may be possible to reach transfer-pricing agreements in advance with the tax authorities. These agreements may apply for a period of up to five years.

Debt-to-equity rules. Interest deductions may be disallowed if the debt-to-equity ratio exceeds 3 to 1.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends (I) %	Interest %	Patent and know-how royalties %
Australia	0/15 (k)	10/15 (e)	10
Austria	5/10 (d)	10	10
Bahrain	— (v)	4.9/10 (n)	10
Barbados	5/10 (d)	10	10
Belgium	5/15 (a)	10/15 (t)	10
Brazil	10/15 (a)(b)	15 (b)	15 (b)
Canada	5/15 (d)	10	10 (g)
Chile	5/10 (u)	15 (b)	15 (b)
China	5	10	10
Colombia	— (w)	5/10 (n)	10 (b)
Czech Republic	10	10	10
Denmark	0/15 (a)	5/15 (n)	10
Ecuador	5	10/15 (m)	10
Finland	0	10/15 (h)	10
France	0/5 (c)	5/10/15 (b)(h)	10/15 (b)
Germany	5/15 (d)	5/10 (n)	10
Greece	10	10	10
Hong Kong SAR	— (w)	4.9/10 (n)	10
Hungary	5/15 (d)	10	10
Iceland	5/15 (d)	10	10
India	10	10	10
Indonesia	10	10	10
Ireland	5/10 (d)	5/10 (n)	10
Israel	5/10 (f)	10	10
Italy	15	10/15 (b)	15
Japan	0/5/15 (o)	10/15 (e)	10
Korea (South)	0/15 (k)	5/15 (n)	10
Kuwait	— (w)	4.9/10 (n)	10
Latvia	5/10 (d)	5/10 (n)	10
Lithuania	0/15 (k)	10	10
Luxembourg	8/15 (d)	10	10
Netherlands	0/5/15 (d)(s)	5/10 (p)	10
New Zealand	15 (b)	10	10
Norway	0/15 (a)	10/15 (t)	10
Panama	5/7.5 (a)	5/10 (n)	10
Poland	5/15 (a)	10/15 (e)	10

	Dividends (l) %	Interest %	Patent and know-how royalties %
Portugal	10	10	10
Qatar	— (w)	5/10 (n)	10
Romania	10 (d)	15	15
Russian Federation	10	10	10
Singapore	0	5/15 (n)	10
Slovak Republic	0	10	10
South Africa	5/10 (d)	10	10
Spain	5/15 (a)	5/10/15 (b)(h)(t)	10 (b)(g)
Sweden	0/5/15 (d)	10/15 (q)	10
Switzerland	0/15 (d)	5/10 (p)	10
Ukraine	5/15 (a)	10	10
United Kingdom	0	5/10/15 (j)	10
United States	0/5/10 (d)	4.9/10/15 (r)	10
Uruguay	5	10	10
Non-treaty countries	10	4.9/10/21/35 (i)	25/35 (i)

- (a) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 25% (20% under the Brazil treaty) of the shares of the payer. Under the Panama treaty, the lower rate applies if the recipient owns at least 25% of the shares of the payer.
- (b) These treaties have a most favorable nation (MFN) clause with respect to interest and/or royalties. Under the MFN clause in the Chile treaty, the withholding tax rate for interest may be reduced to 5% for banks or 10% for other recipients and the withholding tax rate for royalties may be reduced to 10%, if Chile enters into a tax treaty with another country that provides for a lower withholding tax rate than 15% for such payments. Under the MFN clause in the France treaty, the withholding tax rate for interest and royalties is reduced if Mexico enters into a tax treaty with an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member that provides for withholding tax rates that are lower than the rates under the Mexico-France treaty. However, the rate may not be lower than 10% if the OECD member country is not a member of the European Union (EU). Under the Italy treaty, the MFN clause applies only to interest. It may reduce the withholding tax rate for interest to as low as 10% only if Mexico enters into a treaty with an EU country that provides for a withholding tax rate for interest of less than 15%. Under the MFN clause in the Spain treaty, the withholding tax rates for interest and royalties may be reduced if Mexico enters into a tax treaty with an EU country that provides for withholding tax rates that are lower than the rates under the Mexico-Spain treaty. Under the Brazil treaty, if this country agrees with another country regarding a lower rate for dividends, interest or royalties, such rate will apply. For interest and royalties, the applicable rate may not be lower than 4.9% and 10%, respectively. Under the New Zealand treaty, if this country agrees with another country regarding a lower rate for dividends, such rate will apply. Under the MFN clause in the Colombia treaty, the withholding tax rate for royalties related to technical services and assistance will be automatically reduced if Colombia enters into a tax treaty with a third country that provides a lower rate. The standard rate for interest and for patent and know-how royalties under all of the above treaties is generally 15%. However, as a result of the operation of the MFN clause, the lower rates listed in the table may apply in certain circumstances.
- (c) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is the effective beneficiary of the dividends. The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that is resident in France and if more than 50% of such recipient is owned by residents of countries other than France or Mexico.
- (d) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 10% of the shares of the payer. Under the US treaty, the 0% rate applies if the recipient owns 80% of the voting shares and if other requirements are met. Under the Switzerland treaty, the 0% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 10% of the shares of the payer or if the beneficiary of the dividend is a pension fund. Under the Sweden treaty, the 0% rate applies if the recipient

is a corporation owning at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends and if at least 50% of the voting shares of the company that is the effective beneficiary of the dividends is owned by residents of that contracting state. Under the Luxembourg treaty, the 8% rate applies to Mexico if the recipient is a corporation that owns at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer.

- (e) The 10% rate applies to interest derived from loans granted by banks and insurance companies. Under the Germany treaty, the 10% rate also applies to interest paid to pension funds. Under the Australia and Japan treaties, the 10% rate also applies to interest paid on bonds or with respect to sales by suppliers of machinery and equipment. Under the Poland treaty, the 10% rate also applies to interest paid on publicly traded securities.
- (f) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation that owns at least 10% of the shares of the payer and if the tax levied in Israel is not less than the corporate tax rate.
- (g) The effective beneficiary of royalties is subject to withholding tax on the gross payments. Royalties on cultural works (literature, music and artistic works other than films for movies or television) are not subject to withholding tax if they are taxed in the recipient's country.
- (h) A 10% rate applies to interest paid on bank loans or publicly traded bonds, as well as to interest paid with respect to sales by suppliers of machinery and equipment.
- (i) See Section A and the applicable footnotes in the section.
- (j) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is a bank or insurance company or if the interest is derived from bonds or securities that are regularly and substantially traded on a recognized securities market. The 10% rate applies to interest paid by a bank or by a purchaser with respect to a sale on credit of machinery if the seller is the beneficial owner of the interest. The 15% rate applies to other interest.
- (k) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 10% of the shares of the payer.
- (l) Dividends are not subject to withholding tax under Mexican domestic law.
- (m) Beginning in the sixth year the treaty is in effect, the 15% rate is reduced to 10% if the beneficial owner of the interest is a bank. For the first five years, however, the 15% rate applies to such interest.
- (n) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is a bank. Under the Colombia treaty, the 0% rate also applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is an insurance company.
- (o) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 25% of the shares of the payer. The 0% rate applies if the condition described in the preceding sentence is satisfied and if both of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - The recipient's shares are regularly traded on a recognized stock exchange.
 - More than 50% of the recipient's shares are owned by one or any combination of the following:
 - The state of residence of the recipient.
 - Individuals resident in the state of residence of the recipient.
 - Corporations resident in the state of residence of the recipient if their shares are traded on a recognized stock exchange or if more than 50% of their shares are owned by individuals resident in the state of residence of the recipient.
- (p) The 5% rate applies if the interest is derived from loans granted by banks or insurance companies or if the interest is derived from bonds or securities that are regularly and substantially traded on a recognized securities market. The 10% rate applies to other interest.
- (q) The 10% rate applies to interest derived from loans granted by banks.
- (r) The 4.9% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is a bank or insurance company or if the interest is derived from bonds or securities that are regularly and substantially traded on a recognized securities market. The 10% rate applies to other interest.
- (s) Under a protocol to the treaty with the Netherlands, the 5% rate is reduced to 0% if the dividends are paid on a shareholding that qualifies for the participation exemption under the corporate tax law of the Netherlands.
- (t) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is a bank.
- (u) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 20% of the shares of the payer.
- (v) The treaty does not limit the withholding tax rate on this income.
- (w) Dividends are taxed only in the country of residence of the recipient.

Moldova

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	12 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	6 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	12 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	6/15 (b)
Interest	
Payments to Resident Individuals	0/15 (c)
Payments to Nonresidents	12 (c)
Royalties	12 (d)
Services	7/10/12 (e)
Goods Acquired from Resident Individuals	2/7 (f)
Insurance Premiums	12 (g)
Winnings from Gambling, Advertising	
Campaigns and Lotteries	12/18/25 (h)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3 (i)

- (a) See Section B.
- (b) In general, a 6% withholding tax applies to dividends paid to nonresidents and residents. A 15% rate applies to dividends related to the 2008 through 2011 fiscal years.
- (c) Interest on deposits and securities of individuals is not taxable until 2015. Interest on bank deposits or corporate bonds of legal entities is not taxable until 2015, if the deposits are made for a period of more than three years or if the bonds are issued for a period of more than three years. Interest on state securities is not taxable until 1 January 2015.
- (d) A 12% withholding tax rate applies to royalties paid to nonresidents and to resident individuals.

- (e) The 12% rate applies to services rendered by nonresidents. The 10% rate applies to rent paid to individuals, except for rent paid for agricultural land. The 7% rate applies to certain payments made to resident individuals.
- (f) The 2% rate applies to agricultural products on a list. The 7% rate applies to other types of goods acquired from resident individuals (with certain exceptions).
- (g) This withholding tax applies to insurance premiums paid to nonresidents.
- (h) The 12% rate applies to winnings from gambling and from advertising campaigns paid to nonresidents. The 18% rate applies to winnings from gambling paid to residents. The winnings from advertising campaigns and lotteries paid to residents are subject to the following withholding tax rates:
 - 18% if the value of the winnings exceeds MDL951.6 but does not exceed MDL50,000
 - 25% if the value of the winnings exceeds MDL50,000
- (i) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Resident companies are companies with activities managed or organized in Moldova (an activity is organized in Moldova if it is carried out by a company that is registered in Moldova as a legal entity) and companies that carry out their business activities primarily in Moldova.

Permanent establishments of nonresident companies in Moldova are subject to tax on their income from Moldovan sources. For tax purposes, permanent establishments are considered to be resident entities.

Rate of corporate income tax. The rates of corporate income tax in Moldova are described below.

Standard corporate income tax rate. The standard corporate income tax rate in Moldova is 12%.

Small and medium-sized companies (except for farmers and individual entrepreneurs) that are not registered as value-added tax-payers. The following are the tax rates applicable to small and medium-sized companies (except for farmers and individual entrepreneurs) that are not registered as value-added tax (VAT) payers:

- If, for the previous fiscal reporting period (ending 31 December), the company obtained income from operational activities in an amount up to MDL100,000, it must apply a 3% tax rate to the operational activity income obtained in the current reporting period.
- If, for the previous fiscal reporting period (ending 31 December), the company obtains income from operational activities in an amount from MDL100,000 to MDL600,000 and if it voluntarily registers as a value-added tax (VAT) payer, it can choose to be taxed at a 3% tax rate applied to operational activity income obtained in the current reporting period or at the standard corporate income tax rate of 12%.

Farmers. The income tax rate for farmers is 7%.

Individual entrepreneurs. For individual entrepreneurs, the income tax rates are 7% of annual taxable income that does not exceed MDL27,852 and 18% of annual taxable income that exceeds MDL27,852.

Tax incentives. The main tax incentives available in Moldova are described below.

Free-economic zones. Residents of free-economic zones benefit from the following incentives:

- A 50% reduction of the standard corporate profits tax rate on income derived from the exportation outside Moldova of goods originating in the free-economic zone
- A 25% reduction of the standard corporate profits tax rate on income other than the income indicated in the preceding bullet
- A three-year exemption from corporate profits tax on income derived from the exportation of goods originating in a free-economic zone, beginning with the quarter following the quarter in which investments made in fixed assets or in the development of the free-economic zone infrastructure are at least of USD1 million
- A five-year exemption from corporate profits tax on income derived from the exportation of goods originating in a free-economic zone, beginning with the quarter following the quarter in which investments made in fixed assets or in the development of the free-economic zone infrastructure are at least of USD5 million

Commercial banks. Commercial banks providing loans that finance capital investments in specified activities (see next paragraph) benefit from the following incentives:

- Exemption from corporate income tax on income earned from loans granted for more than three years
- A 50% reduction of corporate income tax on income earned from loans granted for a period of two to three years

The corporate income tax incentives mentioned in the preceding paragraph are granted to commercial banks financing capital investments in the following activities:

- Acquisition of fixed assets for use in a business activity, contractor's works and engineering services
- Acquisition and processing of agricultural products
- Designing, development, mastering and implementation of new techniques and technologies
- Restructuring of production process technologies
- Planting and renewal of perennial plantations
- Alcoholic aging of cognacs, raw material wine used to produce classic wines saturated with carbon dioxide and high-quality wines

Business entities that create new jobs. Business entities can benefit from a reduction of taxable income if they increase annually the number of employees. The amount of taxable income subject to reduction is determined by multiplying the prior-year average national annual salary with the increase in the average number of employees on payroll compared with the prior year.

Capital gains. Capital gains and losses on sales, exchanges or other transfers of capital assets are equal to the difference between amounts received and the cost bases of the assets. The amount of capital gains subject to income tax in a tax year equals 50% of the excess of capital gains over capital losses. Net capital losses may be carried forward to offset capital gains in the following three years.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. A company may not elect a different tax year.

The corporate income tax return must be filed by 31 March of the year following the tax year.

An amended tax return can be filed to correct errors contained in the original tax return if no tax audit was announced or performed by the tax authorities for the respective fiscal period.

Under the Moldovan Tax Code, companies may either obtain a refund of an overpayment of tax or offset the overpayment against existing or future tax liabilities.

All taxes in Moldova must be paid in Moldovan lei (MDL). To calculate the tax on income realized in foreign currency, the income must be converted into lei using the official exchange rate on the payment date.

Dividends. In general, a 6% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to nonresidents and residents. A 15% withholding tax continues to be imposed on dividends related to the 2008 through 2011 fiscal years.

Foreign tax relief. Companies may claim a credit against corporate income tax for foreign tax paid on income that is subject to tax in Moldova. The foreign tax credit is granted for the year in which the relevant income is subject to tax in Moldova.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income includes income earned from all sources, less deductible expenses and allowances provided for by the tax law. In general, companies may deduct ordinary and necessary expenses accrued during the tax year with respect to its business activities. However, they may not deduct the following items:

- Personal and family expenses of the company founders and employees
- Amounts paid for the acquisition of depreciable property
- Losses resulting from sales or exchanges of property, performance of works and provisions of services between related parties
- Unjustified expenses paid to related parties, including compensation, interest and rent
- Amounts paid to the holders of business patents
- Expenses related to exempt income
- Provisions for bad debts

Inventories. Assets valuation income is non-taxable. Assets valuation losses are nondeductible.

Provisions. If a court decision confirms that a debt owed to a company will not be recovered, the company may deduct for tax purposes the amount of the debt. Provisions for bad debts are not deductible for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. Fixed assets used in business activities may be depreciated using the declining-balance method. To calculate depreciation, fixed assets are classified into five categories. The following are the categories and the applicable depreciation rates.

Category	Rate (%)
1	5
2	8
3	12.5
4	20
5	30

The allocation of the fixed assets to the above categories is based on the Catalogue of Fixed Assets approved by the government of Moldova.

The assets in Category 1 (real estate) are depreciated individually. The assets in the other categories are depreciated as groups.

Relief for losses. Companies incurring a tax loss may deduct one-third of the loss in each of the three subsequent tax years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. The Moldovan tax law does not contain any measures regarding groups of companies in Moldova. Consequently, the filing of consolidated returns or the granting of relief for losses on a group basis is not permitted.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on goods and services delivered in or imported into Moldova	
Standard rate	20
Bread and bread products, milk and dairy products, medicines, natural and liquefied gases, beet sugar and agricultural products	8
Exports of goods and services, international cargo and passenger transport, certain distributions of electric power, thermic energy and hot water, and other specified goods and services relating to diplomatic missions and international organizations	0
Excise taxes, on certain consumption goods; tax is imposed at a fixed amount per unit of the good or by applying an ad valorem rate to the market value of the good	Various
Social security contributions, on remuneration; paid by	
Employer	23
Employee	6
Medical insurance contributions, on remuneration; paid by	
Employer	4
Employee	4
Customs duties; rates set by Customs Tariff Law	Various
Local taxes on real estate (other than real estate used for agricultural or dwelling purposes)	0.1

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Moldovan leu (MDL) is the only currency that may be used to make payments in Moldova. The National Bank of Moldova (NBM) establishes the official exchange rate for the leu in relation

to other foreign currencies. Both resident and nonresident companies may open leu or foreign currency accounts in authorized banks of Moldova.

Resident companies are not required to convert proceeds received in foreign currency into lei (plural of leu). However, they may not transfer foreign currency from their accounts to the accounts of other residents of Moldova, except for authorized banks.

Nonresidents may transfer abroad currency if the currency was registered in their account or if the funds were previously held in a leu deposit account with a Moldovan authorized bank.

Payments in currency by resident companies to nonresidents may be made only from foreign-currency accounts at authorized Moldovan banks (or at foreign banks that are authorized by NBM), and these payments may be made by bank transfer only.

For a distribution of profits during the year, a company should be ready to present to interested bodies the statutory act of the company that indicates the amount of the distribution. For a distribution of profits at the end of the fiscal year, the company should have ready for inspection a copy of the filed annual tax return and the statutory act of the company that indicates the amount of the distribution.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table shows the applicable withholding rates under Moldova's bilateral tax treaties.

	Dividends		Interest %	Royalties %
	A %	B %		
Albania	10	5	5	10
Armenia	15	5	10	10
Austria	15	5	5	5
Azerbaijan	15	8 (a)	10	10
Belarus	15	15	10	15
Belgium	15	15	15	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	5	10	10
Bulgaria	15	5	10	10
Canada	15	5 (b)	10	10
China	10	5	10	10
Croatia	10	5	5	10
Cyprus	10	5	5	5
Czech Republic	15	5	5	10
Estonia	10	10	10	10
Finland	15	5	5	3/7 (c)
France (o)	15	5 (d)	5	2
Georgia (o)	15	5 (e)	10	10
Germany	15	15	5	0
Greece	15	5	10	8
Hungary	15	5	10	0
Ireland	10	5	5 (g)	5
Israel	10	5	5	5
Italy	15	5	5	5
Japan	15	15	10	0/10 (f)
Kazakhstan	15	10	10	10
Kuwait	5	5	2	10

	Dividends		Interest	Royalties
	A	B		
	%	%	%	%
Kyrgyzstan	15	5	10	10
Latvia	10	10	10	10
Lithuania	10	10	10	10
Luxembourg	10	5	5 (g)	5
Macedonia	10	5	5	10
Montenegro	15	5	10	10
Netherlands	15	0/5 (h)	5	2
Oman	5	5	5	10
Poland	15	5	10	10
Portugal	10	5	10	8
Romania	10	10	10	10/15 (i)
Russian Federation	10	10	0	10
Serbia	15	5	10	10
Slovak Republic	15	5	10	10
Slovenia	10	5	5	5
Spain	10	5 (j)	5	8
Switzerland	15	5	10 (k)	0
Tajikistan	10	5	5	10
Turkey	15	10	10	10
Turkmenistan (o)	10	10	10	10
Ukraine	15	5	10	10
United Kingdom	10	5 (l)	5	5
Uzbekistan	15	5	10	15
Non-treaty countries	6/15 (m)	6/15 (m)	12 (n)	12

A These are the general dividend withholding tax rates.

B In general, the rates apply if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of the payer.

- (a) This rate applies if the effective beneficiary of the dividends is a company that has invested foreign capital of at least USD250,000 in the payer of the dividends.
- (b) This rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company holding directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer.
- (c) The 3% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents, computer software, designs or models, plans, and secret formulas or processes, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 7% rate applies to other royalties.
- (d) This rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company holding directly at least 10% of the payer of the dividends.
- (e) This rate applies if the effective beneficiary of the dividends is a company (other than a society) that has invested more than USD300,000 in the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (f) Royalties received for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting, are exempt from tax.
- (g) No tax is withheld if the effective beneficiary of the interest is a financial institution.
- (h) No tax is withheld if the effective beneficiary of the dividends is a company that directly holds at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and that has invested USD300,000 or an equivalent amount of national currency of a European Union (EU) member state in the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (i) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of patents, trademarks, drawings or patterns, plans, secret formulas or manufacturing procedures as well as for industrial, commercial or scientific information. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (j) No tax is withheld if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.

-
- (k) No withholding tax is imposed on interest paid on bank loans or on interest paid with respect to the following:
- Sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Sales of goods between enterprises
- (l) No tax is withheld if either of the following conditions is satisfied:
- The beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and that has invested at least £1 million (or the equivalent amount in another currency) in the capital of the company paying the dividends at the date of payment of the dividends.
 - The beneficial owner of the dividends is a pension scheme.
- (m) In general, the withholding tax rate for dividends is 6%. For dividends related to the 2008-2011 fiscal years, the withholding tax rate is 15%.
- (n) Interest on deposits and securities of resident individuals is not taxable until 2015. Interest on bank deposits or corporative bonds of legal entities is not taxable until 2015, if the deposits are made for a period of more than three years or if the bonds are issued for a period of more than three years. Interest on state securities is not taxable until 1 January 2015.
- (o) This treaty has been signed, but it is not yet in effect.

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Mongolia is currently in the process of undergoing potentially significant tax reform. At the time of writing, it was not known what changes would be enacted. Because of this expected tax reform, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10/25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10/25 (a)(b)
Nonresident Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10/25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (c)	
Dividends	20
Interest	20
Royalties	20
Rent	20
Management and Administrative Fees	20
Lease Interest	20
Use of Tangible and Intangible Assets	20
Goods Sold, Work Performed or Services Provided	20
Branch Profits Remittance Tax	20 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	2/4/8 (e)

- (a) The corporate tax system is progressive with annual taxable income of up to MNT3 billion subject to tax at a rate of 10% and taxable profits in excess of this amount taxed at a rate of 25%.
- (b) Gains derived from the sale of immovable property are subject to tax at a rate of 2%.
- (c) These withholding tax rates apply to payments to nonresidents.
- (d) This is a technical tax because the Investment Law of Mongolia generally requires foreign companies to carry on business through a Mongolian limited liability company (LLC).
- (e) The general rule is that losses can be carried forward for two years, and the use of such losses is limited to 50% of taxable income in any year. For companies in the mining and infrastructure sector, losses can be carried forward for four to eight years, depending on the investment amount, and no restriction is imposed on the use of losses.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Permanent residents of Mongolia are taxed on their worldwide income. A company is regarded as a permanent resident of Mongolia in either of the following circumstances:

- It is incorporated in Mongolia.
- It is a foreign entity that has its head office located in Mongolia.

Permanent residents may qualify for a tax credit with respect to income generated from the production and planting of specified products (see *Tax incentives*).

Nonresidents of Mongolia are taxed on Mongolian-source income only. The term nonresident is generally defined to include foreign corporate entities that conduct business in Mongolia through a permanent establishment and foreign entities that generate income sourced in Mongolia other than through a permanent establishment.

Rates of corporate tax. The corporate tax system is progressive with annual taxable income of up to MNT3 billion subject to tax at a rate of 10% and taxable profits in excess of this amount taxed at a rate of 25%.

Certain types of income received by residents are taxed at different tax rates, as indicated in the following table.

Income	Rate (%)
Dividends	10
Royalties	10
Interest	10
Sale of rights (gross)	30
Gambling and lottery income	40
Sale of immovable property	2

Tax incentives. A 50% tax credit is available to taxpayers that generate income from the production and planting of the following:

- Cereal, potatoes and vegetables
- Milk
- Fruits and berries
- Fodder plants

Double tax treaties offer additional tax credits for corporate entities taxed in foreign countries.

An exemption from corporate tax is available to nonresident investors that operate in the oil industry in Mongolia under a product-sharing contract with the Mongolian government.

Both foreign and domestic companies may apply for a tax-stabilization certificate (subject to meeting certain criteria such as introducing new technology and creating stable jobs) to govern their investment in Mongolia. This certificate provides for stable tax conditions for a fixed term (consistent tax treatment regardless of changes in the tax law) across four different taxes; which are corporate income tax, customs duty, value-added tax (VAT) and tax on royalties. The term (5 years to 18 years) of a tax-stabilization certificate depends on the industry, the amount of investment and the geographical location of the investment. Previously, a tax stabilization certificate was granted for up to 30 years; however, this was limited to companies engaged in the mining industry under the Mineral Law of Mongolia.

Capital gains. Capital gains and losses are treated in the same manner as other taxable income and losses. Gains are subject to the progressive Mongolian corporate tax rates of 10% and 25%. The exception to this rule is that gains derived from the sale of immovable property are subject to tax at a rate of 2% on a gross basis.

Administration. The tax year in Mongolia is the calendar year.

Tax is generally calculated by the taxpayer on an accrual basis. The tax authorities deliver monthly and quarterly tax schedules to taxpayers that must pay tax before the 25th day of each month.

Taxpayers must also file quarterly returns within 20 days after the end of each quarter. An annual return is due on 10 February following the end of the tax year and the taxpayer must settle all outstanding liabilities by that date.

If it is necessary to withhold tax on dividends, royalties, sales of rights, transfers of profits overseas by permanent establishments of foreign companies and other Mongolian-source income earned by nonresident taxpayers, the withholding tax must be remitted to the state within seven working days. Withholding tax on income received from the sale of immovable property must be remitted to the state within 10 working days after the sale of the property. All withholding tax statements must be submitted within 20 days after the end of the quarter, and an annual statement must be filed by 10 February following the end of the tax year.

On submission of the tax returns, the Mongolian tax authorities generally conduct an administrative check of the returns to ensure that all requirements have been satisfied with respect to the filing. At a later stage, the tax authorities can conduct a more detailed review of the returns through a tax audit.

Dividends. Dividends paid between permanent residents of Mongolia are subject to a 10% withholding tax. Dividend income received by a nonresident from a permanent resident is subject to withholding tax at a rate of 20%. This rate may be reduced under an applicable double tax treaty.

Foreign tax relief. The domestic law states that a foreign tax credit is generally available only if the foreign tax is paid in a country with which Mongolia has a double tax treaty.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is broadly defined as total revenue less the following:

- Deductible expenses
- Exempt income
- Tax losses

Taxable revenue falls under the following three categories:

- Income from operations. This is primarily income generated from business activity. However, it also includes, among other items, income from the sale of shares and securities, income from the sale of licenses, income from the sale of intangible assets and gains on foreign-currency exchange rates.
- Income associated with property. This includes rental income, royalties, dividends and interest income.

- Income from the sale of property. This includes the sale of movable and immovable property (with the exception of shares and securities).

Different sources of taxable income are taxed at different rates (see Section B).

The following types of income are exempt from tax:

- Interest earned on government bonds.
- Income and dividends earned by nonresident taxpayers trading in the oil industry in Mongolia under a product-sharing contract and derived from the sale of its share of product. If the nonresident taxpayer transfers this income abroad, no tax is levied.
- Income earned by cooperatives from sales of their members' products through an intermediary.
- Income earned by investment funds.

The tax law provides a list of deductible expenses. Any items that are not listed as deductible in the tax law must be added back when computing taxable income.

The following are nondeductible expenses:

- Expenses incurred in earning exempt income
- Expenses not documented by the taxpayer
- Payments from which tax has not been withheld correctly
- Rental payments under finance leases
- Fines and penalties imposed by the tax authorities

Specific restrictions apply to the deductibility of the following:

- Regular maintenance expenses
- Voluntary insurance premium fees
- Reserves accumulated in the risk funds of banks and other non-banking financial institutions
- Per diem expenses
- Natural disaster restoration fees
- Depreciation of inventory

Third-party interest payments on loans to finance the company's primary and auxiliary production, operations, services and purchases of properties are generally deductible for tax purposes, subject to thin-capitalization rules.

Nonresidents carrying out trading activities in Mongolia through a permanent establishment may deduct business expenses in accordance with the rules applicable to permanent residents. However, expenses incurred outside of Mongolia and management and administrative expenses not related to the generation of business income are not deductible for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. Tax depreciation of non-current assets is calculated using the straight-line method. The following are the useful economic lives of various non-current assets.

Non-current assets	Useful economic life (years)
Building and construction	40
Machinery and equipment	10
Computers, computer parts, software	3
Intangible asset with indefinite useful life	10
Intangible asset with definite useful life (includes licenses for mineral exploration and extraction)	Validity period
Other non-current assets	10

The depreciation value for a mineral exploration and extraction license is the sum of its purchase price and fees paid for ownership and transference of such license.

If an asset is only partially used in generating taxable profits, the tax depreciation claimed is accordingly prorated. If the taxpayer ceases to use its own depreciable assets to generate taxable profits, the asset is deemed sold and tax is levied on the higher of the book value or the market value of the asset. Land and inventory are non-depreciable assets.

Relief for losses. In general, tax losses can be carried forward for up to two years and the use of such losses is restricted to 50% of taxable profits in any tax year. For companies in the mining and infrastructure sector, losses can be carried forward for four to eight years, depending on the investment amount, and no restriction is imposed on the use of losses.

The carryback of losses is not allowed.

Groups of companies. Tax grouping is not allowed in Mongolia.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Royalties; paid on the sale of mining products; the two types of royalties are standard flat rate royalties and surtax royalties; the rates of the standard flat rate royalties depend on the type of minerals and whether they are sold within Mongolia; the rates of the surtax royalties vary depending on the type of minerals, their market prices and their degree of processing; surtax royalties are not imposed on minerals below a certain market price	
Standard flat rate royalties	
Coal and commonly occurring minerals sold in Mongolia for power plants	2.5
Coal sold abroad, commonly occurring minerals sold abroad and minerals that are not commonly occurring and that are sold in Mongolia or abroad	5
Surtax royalties	
Copper	0 to 30
Other minerals	0 to 5

Value-added tax (VAT); applicable to the supply of taxable goods and services in Mongolia and to goods imported into Mongolia; taxpayers must register for VAT if taxable turnover exceeds MNT10 million; taxpayers can voluntarily register for VAT if taxable turnover reaches MNT8 million or if they have invested more than USD2 million in Mongolia; the tax law specifically indicates zero-rated and exempt items; taxable supplies are subject to VAT on the fair market value of the goods sold, work performed or services provided; the taxpayer is responsible for VAT on goods and services received from nonresidents;

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
the Mongolian tax law allows VAT-registered taxpayers to offset output VAT with input VAT if this is supported by appropriate documentation; the excess of input VAT over output VAT can be carried forward for offset against future VAT or other tax liabilities; VAT exemptions are available in certain industries; VAT grouping is possible; VAT is accounted for monthly and VAT payments must be made by the 10th day of the following month; VAT returns must be filed by the 10th day of each month	10
Excise tax; levied on individuals and legal entities that manufacture or import goods, such as alcoholic beverages, tobacco, gasoline and diesel fuel and automobiles; physical units of technical devices and equipment used for betting and gambling are also subject to excise tax; rate varies depending on the amount and the product	Various
Customs duty; levied on the majority of goods imported into Mongolia; information technology, medical equipment and pure-bred livestock are zero-rated and specified equipment imported into Mongolia by small and medium-sized enterprises are exempt	5
Stamp duty; levied on various types of services; the rate depends on the type of services involved	Various
Immovable property tax; levied on the value of the immovable property; the value on which the tax is levied is the value registered with the government registration authority; if the property has not been registered, the insured value is used; if neither the registered nor the insured value is available, the accounting value is used in the calculation; rate depends on the size, location and market demand	0.6 to 1
Air pollution payment; applies to domestically produced raw coal, used or imported organic solvents and vehicles	Various
Social security taxes; applicable to Mongolian citizens and foreign citizens employed on a contract basis by economic entities, the government or religious or other organizations undertaking activities in Mongolia; consists of compulsory health and social insurance taxes; charges are capped at MNT140,400 per month for employees	11 to 13
Employers	10
Employees	

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Mongolian currency is the togrog (MNT).

Foreign revenue and expenses must be converted into togrogs on the date of the transaction.

Realized foreign-exchange gains and losses are taxable and deductible, respectively.

Transfer pricing. Transactions between the taxpayer and a related party must follow arm's-length principles. If these principles are not followed, the tax authorities may seek to adjust the transaction to fair market value. The Ministry of Finance has released guidelines setting out the pricing methodologies that can be used by taxpayers and the documentation requirements for related-party transactions.

Debt-to-equity rules. Interest paid to certain related parties is subject to a debt-to-equity ratio of 3:1.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The table below provides Mongolian withholding tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties paid from Mongolia to residents of various treaty countries. The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic law. The table below is for general guidance only.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Austria	5/10 (a)	10	5/10 (b)
Belarus (c)	10	0/10 (d)	10
Belgium	5/15 (e)	10 (f)(bb)	5 (bb)
Bulgaria	10	10	10
Canada	5/15 (g)	0/10 (h)	5/10 (i)
China	5	10	10
Czech Republic	10	0/10 (j)	10
France	5/15	0/10	0/5
Germany	5/10 (k)	0/10 (l)	10
Hungary	5/15 (m)	0/10 (n)	5
India	15	0/15 (o)	15
Indonesia	10	0/10 (p)	10
Kazakhstan	10	10	10
Korea (South)	5	5	10
Kuwait (q)	5	5	10
Kyrgyzstan	10	10	10
Malaysia	10	10	10
Poland	10	0/10 (r)	5
Russian Federation	10	10	20 (s)
Singapore	0/5/10 (t)	5/10 (u)(bb)	5
Switzerland	5/15 (v)	10	5
Thailand (c)	10	10/15 (w)	5/15 (x)
Turkey	10	10	10
Ukraine	10	0/10 (y)	10
United Arab Emirates (cc)	0	0	10
United Kingdom	5/15 (z)	7/10 (aa)	5
Vietnam	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	20	20	20

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company (excluding partnerships) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies to all other dividends.
- (b) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films.

- (c) This treaty is not yet in force.
- (d) The 0% rate applies if the loan is provided to the government or the central bank. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to all other dividends.
- (f) The following types of interest are exempt from tax in the contracting state in which the interest arises:
- Interest on commercial debt claims
 - Interest paid with respect to loans made, guaranteed or insured by public entities or credits extended, guaranteed or insured by public entities, the purpose of which is to promote exports
 - Interest on loans granted by banking enterprises
 - Interest on deposits and interest paid to the other contracting state, or a political subdivision or local authority thereof
- (g) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividends (except in the case of dividends paid by a nonresident-owned investment corporation that is a resident of Canada). The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (h) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on loans made to the government or a political subdivision. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (i) The 5% rate applies to copyright royalties and similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of literary, dramatic, musical or other artistic works (but not including royalties with respect to motion picture films or works on film or videotape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with television broadcasting) and royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software, patents or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (but not including royalties paid with respect to rental or franchise agreements). The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (j) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to (or by) the government (or specified institutions), subject to further conditions.
- (k) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that owns directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends. Silent partnership income is taxed at the domestic rate of 25%.
- (l) The 0% rate applies to interest arising in Germany that is paid to the Mongolian government or a Mongolian bank.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (n) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on loans to the government, the central bank, a political subdivision or a local authority. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (o) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on loans to the government, the central bank, a political subdivision or a local authority, the Trade and Development Bank in Mongolia or the Industrial Development Bank of India or another recipient approved by the government. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (p) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on loans to the government or central bank. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (q) In November 2012, domestic legislation was passed to terminate this treaty, effective from 1 April 2015.
- (r) The 0% rate applies to interest arising in the contracting state and derived by the government of the other contracting state or a political subdivision, local authority or the central bank thereof or a financial institution wholly owned by that government or by a resident of the other contracting state, with respect to a debt claim indirectly financed by the government of that contracting state, a local authority or the central bank thereof or a financial institution wholly owned by the government.
- (s) Royalties may be taxed in the contracting state in which they arise and according to the laws of that state.
- (t) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid by a company that is resident in a contracting state to the government of the other contracting state. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (u) The 5% rate applies to interest received by banks or similar financial institutions. The 10% rate applies in all other cases. Interest is exempt from tax under certain circumstances.
- (v) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to all other dividends.

- (w) The 10% rate applies if the interest is received by a financial institution (including an insurance company). The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (x) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (y) The 0% rate applies to interest paid with respect to bonds, debentures or similar obligations of the government, political subdivisions, local authorities or the central bank. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (z) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that controls directly or indirectly at least 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (aa) The 7% rate applies to interest paid to banks and other financial institutions. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (bb) Please consult treaty for further details.
- (cc) In November 2012, domestic legislation was passed to terminate this treaty, effective from 1 January 2015.

Mongolia's tax treaties with Luxembourg and the Netherlands are terminated, effective from 1 January 2014.

Montenegro, Republic of

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The Union of Serbia and Montenegro ceased to exist on 25 May 2006. The following chapter provides information on taxation in the Republic of Montenegro only.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	9
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	9
Branch Tax Rate (%)	9
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	9 (a)
Interest	9 (b)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	9 (b)
Capital Gains and Leasing Fees	9 (c)
Consultancy, Market Research and Audit Fees	9 (c)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) This tax applies to resident and nonresident legal entities and individuals.
- (b) This tax applies to nonresident legal entities and resident and nonresident individuals. Interest paid to nonresident individuals is taxed at a rate of 5%.
- (c) This tax applies to nonresident legal entities. Individuals are taxed under the Personal Income Tax Law at a rate of 9%.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies resident in the Republic of Montenegro (RM) are subject to tax on their worldwide income. A company is resident in the RM if it is incorporated in the RM or if its central management and control is actually exercised in the RM. Nonresident companies are subject to tax only on their income derived from the RM. Nonresident companies are companies registered in other countries that have a permanent place of business in the RM.

Rate of corporate income tax. The rate of corporate income tax in the RM is 9%.

Tax incentives. Newly established companies in undeveloped municipalities, engaging in production activities, are exempt from corporate profit tax for an eight-year period from the date of the commencement of their business activities.

The corporate profit tax liability of companies that have business units established in undeveloped municipalities that engage in production activities may be reduced proportionally based on the percentage of the business unit's profit in the total profit of the company. This tax relief can be claimed for an eight-year period from the date of the incorporation of the business unit.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived from the disposal of land, real estate, industrial property rights, capital participations and shares and other securities are included in taxable income and are subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rate.

Capital gains may be offset by capital losses incurred in the same year, and net capital losses may be carried forward to offset capital gains in the following five years.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year, except in the case of liquidation or the beginning of business activities during the year. A company may not elect a different tax year. Companies must file annual tax returns and pay tax due by 31 March of the year following the tax year.

Dividends. Resident companies include dividends received from its nonresident affiliates in taxable income.

Corporate and dividend taxes paid abroad may be claimed as a tax credit up to the amount of domestic tax payable on the dividends. Any unused amount of the tax credit for dividend taxes paid abroad can be carried forward to offset corporate income tax in the following five years. This tax credit applies only to dividends received by companies with a shareholding of 10% or more in the payer for at least one year before the date of submission of the tax return.

A 9% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to nonresidents.

An applicable double tax treaty may provide a reduced withholding tax rate for dividends (see Section F). To benefit from a double tax treaty, a nonresident must verify its tax residency status and prove that it is the true beneficiary of the income.

Foreign tax relief. Companies resident in the RM that perform business activities through permanent establishments outside the RM may claim a tax credit for corporate income tax paid in other jurisdictions. The credit is equal to the lower of the foreign tax and the Montenegrin tax paid on the foreign-source income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The assessment is based on the profit or loss shown in the financial statements prepared in accordance with Montenegrin accounting regulations, subject to certain adjustments for tax purposes.

Taxable income is the positive difference between income and expenses. Dividend income of taxpayers is not included in the tax base if the payer of the dividend is a taxpayer according to the Montenegrin Corporate Profit Tax Law.

Tax-deductible expenses include expenses incurred in performing business activities. Expenses must be documented. Certain expenses, such as depreciation (see *Tax depreciation*) and donations, are deductible up to specified limits.

Inventories. Inventories must be valued using average prices or the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Write-offs (provisions). Legal entities may claim deductions for adjustments or write-offs (provisions) of receivables if such actions are in conformity with the Accounting Law. This conformity exists if the following conditions are satisfied:

- It can be proved that the amounts of receivables were previously included in the taxpayer's revenues.
- The receivable is written off from the taxpayer's accounting books as uncollectible.
- It can be proved that the receivables cannot be settled.

Long-term provisions made for renewal of the natural resources, expenses payable in a guarantee period and expected losses on the basis of court disputes are recognized as expenses in accordance with the local accounting regulations. In addition, long-term provisions made by the banks are recognized as expenses up to the amount determined in the relevant banking regulations.

Severance payments that are calculated but not paid are deductible up to the amount determined in the Labor Law.

Tax depreciation. Assets with the value over EUR300 are subject to tax depreciation. Intangible and fixed assets are divided into five groups, with depreciation and amortization rates prescribed for each group. A ruling classifies assets into the groups. Group I includes immovable assets.

The straight-line method must be used for Group I, while the declining-balance method must be used for the assets in the other groups.

The following are the depreciation and amortization rates.

Group of assets	Rate (%)
I	5
II	15
III	20
IV	25
V	30

Relief for losses. Tax losses incurred in business operations may be carried forward for five years.

Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. Under group relief provisions, companies in a group that consists only of companies resident in the RM may offset profits and losses for tax purposes. Tax consolidation is available if a parent company holds directly or indirectly at least 75% of the shares of subsidiaries. To obtain group relief, a group must file a request with the tax authorities. If tax consolidation is allowed, the group companies must apply the group relief rules for five years. Each group company files its own annual income tax return and the parent company files a consolidated tax return based on the subsidiaries' tax returns. Any tax liability after consolidation is paid by the group companies with taxable profits on a proportional basis.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on supplies of goods and services in the RM and on imports of goods; certain tax exemptions with or without the right to deduct input VAT are granted; VAT taxpayers are legal entities and entrepreneurs who had turnover of goods and services in excess of EUR18,000 in the preceding 12 months or who expect to have annual turnover greater than the threshold	
Standard rate	19
Lower rate	7
Property tax; paid on rights over immovable property in the RM, including residential and business buildings, apartments, garages, buildings and rooms for resting and recreation, and other buildings; certain immovable property is exempt; tax credits are available for the dwellings of owners and their immediate families; the amount of tax due is determined by a tax authority's ruling, which should be issued by 31 May of the year for which the tax is rendered; the tax is payable in two installments, which are due on 30 June and 30 November; tax rate varies depending on the municipality in which the immovable property is located	0.1 to 1
Transfer tax; imposed on the transfer of the immovable property located in Montenegro; the tax base equals the market value of the transferred property at the time of acquisition; the acquirer of the property is the taxpayer; the tax is due within 15 days after the date on which the tax authority's ruling determining the amount of tax due is issued	3
Tax on income; paid by employee (higher rate applies only to the 2013 fiscal year for salary exceeding EUR720)	9/15
Surtax on salary tax; paid by employer	13/15
Social security contributions (for health and pension/disability funds); paid by	
Employer	9.3
Employee	23.5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The official currency in the RM is the euro (EUR).

Capital transactions (investments), current foreign-exchange transactions and transfers of property to and from the RM are generally free. The only limitation refers to the amount that could be physically brought into or out of the RM (EUR10,000).

Transfer pricing. Under general principles, transactions between related parties must be made on an arm's-length basis. The difference between the price determined by the arm's-length principle and the taxpayer's transfer price is included in the tax base for the computation of corporate income tax payable.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Montenegro became an independent state in June 2006. The government has rendered a decision that it will recognize tax treaties signed by the former Union of Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslavia until new tax treaties are signed. The following table lists the withholding tax rates under the treaties of the former Union of Serbia and Montenegro and under the treaties of the former Yugoslavia that remain in force. It is suggested that taxpayers check with the tax authorities before relying on a particular tax treaty.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Albania	5/15	10	10
Belarus	5/15	8	10
Belgium	10/15	15	10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5/10	10	10
Bulgaria	5/15	10	10
China	5	10	10
Croatia	5/10	10	10
Cyprus	10	10	10
Czech Republic	10	10	5/10
Denmark	5/15	0	10
Egypt	5/15	15	15
Finland	5/15	0	10
France	5/15	0	0
Germany	15	0	10
Hungary	5/15	10	10
Ireland	5/10	10	5/10
Italy	10	10	10
Korea (North)	10	10	10
Kuwait	5/10	10	10
Latvia	5/10	10	5/10
Macedonia	5/15	10	10
Malaysia	10	10	10
Malta	5/10	10	5/10
Moldova	5/15	10	10
Netherlands	5/15	0	10
Norway	15	0	10
Poland	5/15	10	10
Romania	10	10	10
Russian Federation	5/15	10	10
Serbia	10	10	5/10
Slovak Republic	5/15	10	10
Slovenia	5/10	10	5/10
Sri Lanka	12.5	10	10
Sweden	5/15	0	0
Switzerland	5/15	10	10
Turkey	5/15	10	10
Ukraine	5/10	10	10
United Kingdom	5/15	10	10
Non-treaty countries	9	9	9

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (c)
Interest	10/20/30 (d)
Royalties, Scientific Know-how Payments, Technical Assistance Fees and Remuneration for Most Services	10 (e)
Wages and Indemnities Paid to Nonpermanent Employees	30 (f)
Rent on Equipment Used in Morocco	10 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	15 (b)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	4

- (a) The corporate income tax rate is 37% for banks, financial institutions and insurance companies. A 10% rate applies to such companies with taxable income of less than MAD300,000. The Casablanca Finance City regime provides a 10% rate for regional or international head offices.
- (b) See Section B.
- (c) The dividend withholding tax is a final tax for nonresidents. Withholding tax does not apply to dividends paid to Moroccan companies subject to Moroccan corporate tax if a property attestation (a certificate containing the company's tax number and attesting that the company is the owner of the shares) is delivered by the beneficiary company.
- (d) The 10% rate applies to interest paid to nonresidents on loans or other fixed-interest claims. The 10% tax is a final tax. The 20% rate applies to interest paid to resident companies and interest paid to resident self-employed individuals in connection with a business conducted by the recipient. The 20% tax may be credited by recipients against their total income tax. The 30% rate applies to interest payments made to resident individuals if the payments are unrelated to a business conducted by the recipient. The 30% tax is a final withholding tax.
- (e) This is a final tax applicable only to nonresidents. Effective from 1 January 2011, rental and maintenance of aircraft used for international transport are exempt from this withholding tax.
- (f) This withholding tax applies only to payments to persons who are not salaried employees and do not hold a special function in the company paying the indemnities. The rate is 17% for teachers.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. The following companies are subject to corporate income tax:

- Resident companies (those incorporated in Morocco)
- Nonresident companies deriving taxable income from activities carried out in Morocco
- Nonresident companies deriving capital gains from sales of unlisted shares and bonds in Morocco (unless a double tax treaty between Morocco and the residence country of the beneficiary provides otherwise)
- Branches of foreign companies carrying on business activities independent of those performed by their head office

In general, only Moroccan-source income is subject to tax unless a provision of a double tax treaty provides otherwise.

Rates of tax. The regular corporate tax rate is 30% of taxable income. Banks, financial institutions and insurance companies are subject to tax at a rate of 37%. A 10% rate applies to such companies with taxable income of less than MAD300,000. The Casablanca Finance City regime provides a 10% rate for regional or international head offices.

In general, the minimum tax is the greater of MAD3,000 or 0.5% of the total of the following items:

- Turnover from sales of delivered goods and services rendered
- Other exploitation income (for example, directors' fees received when the company acts as an administrator of another company, revenues from buildings that are not used in the company's activities and profits and transfers of losses with respect to shared operations)
- Financial income (excluding financial reversals and transfers of financial expenses)
- Subsidies received from the state and third parties

However, the rate of minimum tax is reduced to 0.25% for sales of petroleum goods, gasoline, butter, oil, sugar, flour, water and electricity. The minimum tax is imposed if it exceeds the corporate income tax calculated using the 30% rate or if the company incurs a loss. New companies are exempt from minimum tax for 36 months after the commencement of business activities.

For regional or international head offices benefiting from the Casablanca Finance City regime, the minimum tax is 5% of the total operating expenses.

Nonresident contractors may elect an optional method of taxation for engineering, construction or assembly work or for work on industrial or technical installations. Under the optional method, an 8% tax is applied to the total contract price including the cost of materials, but excluding value-added tax (VAT).

If the remittance of branch profits can be directed by the head office, a 10% withholding tax is imposed on branch profits after deduction of corporate income tax.

Tax incentives. Morocco offers the same tax incentives to domestic and foreign investors. Various types of companies benefit from tax exemptions and tax reductions, which are summarized below.

Permanent exemptions. Permanent tax exemptions are available to agricultural enterprises and cooperatives with annual turnover of less than MAD5 million, excluding VAT. However, these organizations do not benefit from the 100% rebate for dividends and are not exempt for profits on transfers of shares.

Capital risk companies are exempt from corporate income tax on profits derived within the scope of their activities (these are profits related to purchases of companies' shares that support such companies' development and the sales of such shares thereafter).

Total exemption followed by permanent reduction. Export companies are exempt from corporate income tax on their profits related to their export turnover during the first five years following their first export transaction. These companies benefit from a reduced rate of 17.5% in subsequent years. This exemption no longer applies to exporters of recovery metals. For service exportation, the related turnover must be generated in foreign currency that is properly repatriated.

Hotel companies benefit from a tax exemption and a tax reduction with respect to their profits corresponding to their foreign currency revenues that are generated by their hotels and are remitted to Morocco either directly or through travel agencies. Hotel companies are fully exempt from tax on such profits for the first five years following their first foreign currency sale operation, and they benefit from a reduced rate of 17.5% on such profits in subsequent years. Management companies of "real estate residences for tourism promotion" also benefit from this measure, under the same conditions. A "real estate residence for tourism promotion" is a residence assimilated to a hotel in which the housing units belong to one or more owners and of which a minimum percentage of the housing units (fixed by regulations at 70%) is managed by a licensed management company for at least 9 years.

The Casablanca Finance City regime provides to service provider companies a 5-year tax exemption and an 8.75% tax rate after the fifth year for a period of 20 years.

Permanent reductions. Mining companies, including those that sell products to export companies, benefit from a reduced corporate income tax rate of 17.5%.

A 10% rate applies to regional or international head offices that benefit from the Casablanca Finance City regime.

Companies established in the area of Tangier benefit from a reduced corporate income tax rate of 17.5% and a 50% reduction in professional tax and local services tax (for details regarding the last two taxes, see Section D). This regime cannot be combined with any other tax benefits.

Effective from 1 January 2011, the corporate income tax rate applicable to companies established in the Tangier area will increase by 2.5% each year until the 2015 fiscal year when the applicable rate will be 30%.

Total exemption followed by temporary reduction. Export companies established in Moroccan free zones (*zones franches*) are exempt from corporate income tax for the first 5 years of activity and are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 8.75% for the following 20 years.

Temporary exemption. Under a transitional measure, the following agricultural enterprises continue to benefit from the temporary corporate income tax exemption:

- From 1 January 2014 until 31 December 2015: agricultural enterprises with turnover of less than MAD35 million
- From 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017: agricultural enterprises with turnover of less than MAD20 million
- From 1 January 2018 until 31 December 2019: agricultural enterprises with turnover of less than MAD10 million

Companies holding a hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation permit are exempt from corporate income tax for 10 years from the beginning of hydrocarbon regular production.

Subject to certain conditions, real estate developers benefit from a total exemption from corporate income tax and other taxes with respect to construction programs for social housing under agreements entered into with the government. This temporary regime applies from 1 January 2010 through 31 December 2020.

Temporary reduction. Companies, other than permanent establishments of foreign companies, banks and insurance companies, benefit from a reduced corporate income tax rate of 17.5% for the first five years of operations if they are located in economic areas that are specified by decree as being in a developmental stage. After the five-year period, the standard corporate income tax rate (currently, 30%) applies. The following are the specified areas:

- Al Hoceima
- Berkane
- Boujdour
- Chefchaouen
- Guelmim
- Jerada
- Laâyoune
- Larache
- Nador
- Oued-ed-Dahab
- Oujda-Angad
- Smara
- Tan-Tan
- Taounate
- Taourirt
- Tata
- Taza
- Tétouan

Effective from 1 January 2011, the corporate income tax rate applicable to companies established in the above areas will increase by 2.5% each year until the 2015 fiscal year when the applicable rate will be 30%.

Handicraft companies, private schools and educational institutes benefit from a reduced corporate income tax rate of 17.5% for their first five years of operations.

Banks and holding companies located in offshore zones benefit from a reduction in corporate income tax for the first 15 years of operation. Banks may elect to pay a minimum corporate income tax of USD25,000 or pay tax at a reduced rate of 10%. Holding companies pay a flat tax of USD5,000 per year.

Capital gains. Capital gains on the sale of fixed assets are taxed at regular corporate tax rates.

Nonresident companies are taxed on profits derived from sales of unlisted shares of Moroccan companies at a rate of 30%, unless a double tax treaty between Morocco and the residence country of the beneficiary provides otherwise. In addition, they must file an income declaration before the end of the month following the month in which the sales occurred.

Special rules apply to mergers and liquidations of companies (see Section E).

Administration. Within three months after the end of their financial year, companies must file a corporate income tax return with the inspector of direct taxes for the district in which their company headquarters are located. The companies' financial statements must be enclosed with the return.

Companies must make advance payments of corporate income tax. For companies with a 31 December year-end, the payments must be made by 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December. Each payment must be equal to 25% of the previous year's tax.

If the minimum tax does not exceed MAD3,000, it is fully payable in one installment. Payment of the minimum tax exceeding this amount is made in accordance with the rules applicable to the corporate income tax.

Dividends. Dividends are generally subject to a 15% withholding tax. However, withholding tax does not apply to dividends paid to Moroccan companies subject to Moroccan corporate tax if a property attestation is delivered by the beneficiary company. Such companies are also exempt from corporate income tax on the dividends.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax relief is granted in accordance with the provisions of Morocco's double tax treaties and the Moroccan Tax Code.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The computation of taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles, subject to modifications provided in the Moroccan Tax Code.

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. The following expenses are not deductible:

- Interest paid on shareholders' loans in excess of the interest rate determined annually by the Ministry of Finance or on the portion of a shareholder's loan exceeding the amount of capital stock that is fully paid up. No interest on shareholders' loans is deductible if the capital stock is not fully paid up.
- Certain specified charges, gifts, subsidies and penalties.

The tax base for coordination centers (*centers de coordination*) is equal to the sum of the following:

- Ten percent of their operating expenses
- Their income derived from non-current operations, such as sales of goods and services, and investments in securities

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or market value. For non-identifiable goods, cost must be determined by a weighted-average cost-price method or the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Provisions. Provisions included in the financial statements are generally deductible for tax purposes if they are established for clearly specified losses or expenses that are probably going to occur.

Provisions on bad debts are deductible if a court action is instituted against the debtor within 12 months after the booking of the provision.

Depreciation. Land may be amortized only if it contributes to production (for example, mining lands). Other fixed assets may be depreciated using the following two methods:

- The straight-line method at rates generally used in the sector of the activity.
- A declining-balance method with depreciation computed on the residual value by applying a declining coefficient that ranges from 1.5 to 3 and that is linked to the term of use. The declining-balance method may not be used for cars and buildings.

The following are some of the applicable straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial and industrial buildings	4 or 5
Office equipment	10 to 15
Motor vehicles (for vehicles used in tourism, the maximum depreciable value is MAD300,000 including VAT)	20 to 25
Plant and machinery	10 to 15

Certain intangible assets, such as goodwill, do not depreciate over time or by use and, consequently, are not amortizable.

Relief for tax losses. Losses may be carried forward for four years; losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Moroccan law does not provide for the financial integration of Moroccan companies equivalent to a consolidated filing position.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on goods sold and services rendered in Morocco	
General rate	20
Electric power, transport of tourists and goods and certain foodstuffs, such as tea	14
Restaurants, hotels, salt, bank and credit operations, petroleum gas, other gaseous hydrocarbon, refined or untreated petroleum and schist oil	10
Utilities (water provided through public distribution network and oil), pharmaceuticals and sugar	7

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Professional tax, on gross rental value of the business premises	10 to 30
Local services tax; annual tax on the rental value for professional tax purposes	6.5/10.5
Registration duties, on transfers of real property or businesses	1 to 6
Professional training tax, on gross salaries including fringe benefits	1.6
Social security contributions, paid by employer	
For family allowances, on gross monthly remuneration (no maximum limit of remuneration applies)	6.4
For illness and pregnancy, on gross monthly remuneration, up to a maximum remuneration of MAD6,000 a month	8.6
For required medical care	3.5
Contribution to support social cohesion (<i>la contribution pour l'appui à la cohésion sociale</i>); payable by companies, public institutions, associations and other similar organizations, funds liable to corporation tax, coordination centers and other legal entities; contribution calculated on the basis of net income (profit after tax); amount of the contribution is deductible in calculating taxable income; the tax return for the contribution together with the payment of the contribution must be submitted within three months after the end of the fiscal year	
Amount of net income between MAD15 million and MAD25 million	0.5
Amount of net income between MAD25 million and MAD50 million	1
Amount of net income between MAD50 million and MAD100 million	1.5
Amount of net income over MAD100 million	2

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Remittances of capital and related income to nonresidents are guaranteed. No limitations are imposed on the time or amount of profit remittances. The remittance of net profits on liquidation, up to the amount of capital contributions, is guaranteed through transfers of convertible currency to the Bank of Morocco.

As a result of the liberalization of foreign-exchange controls, foreign loans generally do not require an authorization from the exchange authorities. However, to obtain a guarantee for the remittance of principal and interest, notes are commonly filed at the exchange office, either through the bank or directly by the borrower. In general, if the loan's conditions are equivalent to those prevailing in foreign markets, the exchange office approves the loan agreement. The loan agreement must be filed with the exchange office as soon as it is established.

To promote exporting, Moroccan law allows exporters of goods or services to hold convertible dirhams amounting to 50% of repatriated currency. Exporters must spend these convertible dirhams

on professional expenses incurred abroad. Such expenses must be paid through bank accounts of convertible dirhams, called “Convertible Accounts for the Promotion of Export” (Comptes Convertibles de Promotion des Exportations).

Mergers and liquidations. The Moroccan Tax Code provides two types of taxation for mergers, which are the common tax regime and the specific regime.

Under the common tax regime, the absorbed company is subject to tax on all profits and capital gains relating to the merger and on the profits realized between the beginning of the fiscal year and the effective date of the merger.

The specific regime allows deferred taxation of profit related to goodwill and land if certain conditions are met.

The 2010 Finance Bill instituted a temporary regime, which applied from January 2010 through December 2012. This regime is extended until 31 December 2016. In addition to the incentives provided by the specific regime, the temporary regime provides other incentives such as an exemption for profits derived from share transfers at the level of the shareholders. The temporary regime also applies to total scissions of companies.

Liquidations of companies trigger immediate taxation in accordance with the tax rules described above and, if applicable, a 10% withholding tax on liquidation profit called “Boni de liquidation.” The “Boni de liquidation” is the balance of assets that remains for shareholders on the liquidation of a company after settlement of all liabilities, and the reimbursement of the share capital and reserves aged more than 10 years.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Austria	5/10 (i)	10	10
Bahrain	5/10 (h)	10	10
Belgium	6.5/10 (j)	10	10
Bulgaria	7/10 (c)	10	10
Canada	15 (e)	15 (e)	5/10
China	10 (e)	10	10
Croatia	8/10 (k)	10	10
Czech Republic	10 (e)	10	10
Denmark	10/25 (e)	10	10
Egypt	10/12.5 (e)	10	10
Finland	7/10 (l)	10	10
France	15 (a)(e)	10/15 (e)	5/10
Gabon	15	10	10
Germany	5/15 (e)	10	10
Greece	5/10 (i)	10	10
Hungary	12 (e)	10	10
India	10 (e)	10	10
Indonesia	10	10	10
Ireland	6/10 (m)	10	10
Italy	10/15 (e)	10	5/10
Jordan	10	10	10
Korea (South)	5/10 (f)	10	5/10
Kuwait	2.5/5/10 (e)	10	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Latvia	8/10 (k)	10	10
Lebanon	5/10 (h)	10	5/10
Luxembourg	10/15 (e)	10	10
Macedonia	10	10	10
Maghreb Arab Union (d)	– (b)	– (b)	– (b)
Malaysia	5/10 (h)	10	10
Malta	6.5/10 (j)	10	10
Netherlands	10/25 (e)	10/25 (e)	10
Norway	15 (e)	10	10
Oman	5/10 (h)	10	10
Pakistan	10	10	10
Poland	7/15 (c)(e)	10	10
Portugal	10/15 (e)	12 (e)	10
Romania	10 (e)	10	10
Russian Federation	5/10 (f)	10	10
Senegal	10	10	10
Spain	10/15 (e)	10	5/10
Switzerland	7/15 (c)(e)	10	10
Turkey	7/10 (c)	10	10
Ukraine	10	10	10
United Arab Emirates	5/10 (g)	10	10
United Kingdom	10/25 (e)	10	10
United States	10/15 (e)	15 (e)	10
Vietnam	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	15	10	10

- (a) No withholding tax is imposed in France if the recipient is subject to tax on the dividend in Morocco.
- (b) Tax is payable in the country in which the recipient is domiciled.
- (c) The 7% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company, other than a partnership, that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (d) The Maghreb Arab Union countries are Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.
- (e) Under Moroccan domestic law, the withholding tax rate for interest is 10%. Consequently, for interest paid from Morocco, the treaty rates exceeding 10% do not apply. In addition, the domestic withholding tax rate for dividends is 15%, effective from 1 January 2013. Consequently, for dividends paid from Morocco, the treaty rates exceeding 15% do not apply.
- (f) The 5% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends holds more than USD500,000 of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (g) The 5% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company, other than a partnership, that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (j) The 6.5% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company, other than a partnership, that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (k) The 8% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividend is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (l) The 7% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (m) The 6% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

Morocco has signed tax treaties with Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, Iran, Lithuania and Syria, but these treaties have not yet been ratified.

Morocco has ratified tax treaties with Serbia and Yemen, but these treaties are not in force.

Morocco also ratified a tax treaty with Singapore on 15 January 2014, which will enter into force in Morocco on 1 January 2015.

Mozambique

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	32
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	32
Branch Tax Rate (%)	32 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10/20 (b)
Interest	20
Royalties	20
Technical Services	10/20 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) Income earned by nonresident companies or other entities without a head office, effective management control or a permanent establishment in Mozambique is generally subject to withholding tax at a rate of 20% (see Section B).
- (b) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid on shares listed on the Mozambique Stock Exchange.
- (c) The 10% rate applies to fees paid with respect to the rendering of telecommunication services and associated installation and assembling of equipment, international transport services, aircraft maintenance, freight services, and the chartering of fishing vessels and vessels used in coasting activities.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporate income tax (IRPC) is levied on resident and nonresident entities.

Resident entities. Resident entities are companies and other entities with their head office or effective management and control in Mozambique. Resident companies, including unincorporated entities, whose main activity is commercial, industrial or agricultural, are subject to IRPC on their worldwide income, but a foreign tax credit may reduce the amount of IRPC payable.

Nonresident entities. Companies and other entities operating in Mozambique through a permanent establishment are subject to IRPC on the profits attributable to the permanent establishment.

Companies and other entities without a permanent establishment in Mozambique are subject to IRPC on income deemed to be obtained in Mozambique.

Tax rates. The standard corporate income tax rate is 32%.

Income earned by nonresident companies or other entities without a head office, effective management control or a permanent establishment in Mozambique is generally subject to withholding tax at a rate of 20%. However, the rate is reduced to 10% for income derived from the rendering of telecommunication services and associated installation and assembling of equipment, international transport services, aircraft maintenance, freight services, and the chartering of fishing vessels and vessels used in coasting activities. Income that is subject to a 20% withholding tax includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Income derived from the use of intellectual or industrial property and the providing of information in the industrial, commercial or scientific sectors
- Income derived from the use of, or the assignment of, rights to industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
- Income from the application of capital
- Income from the rendering of any services realized or used in Mozambique

Tax incentives. Mozambique offers various tax incentives to investors, which are summarized below.

The tax incentives described in the following three paragraphs are available for five tax years beginning with the tax year in which the company commences activities within the scope of an investment project approved by the Investment Promotion Centre.

Companies implementing investment projects benefit from the following main incentives:

- Tax credit for investment that ranges from 5% to 10%, depending on the location of the project
- Tax deductions ranging from 5% to 10% of the taxable income for investments with acquisition of state-of-the-art technology and training of Mozambican employees
- Tax deductions of up to 110% of investments for the construction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure
- Accelerated depreciation of buildings and equipment by increasing the normal rates by 50%

Companies implementing investment projects are also exempt from import duties and value-added tax on the importation of equipment classified as Class K in the Customs Manual.

Special tax incentives may be granted to the following projects:

- Projects in agriculture and tourism
- Projects with respect to basic infrastructure
- Projects located in Special Economic Zones
- Projects located in Industrial Free Zones
- Manufacturing

Special tax rules apply to manufacturing units that intend to operate under an Industrial Free Zone (IFZ) regime or in a Special Economic Zone. The main requirements for the IFZ regime are that at least 70% of production is exported and that a minimum

of 250 workplaces are created. The government establishes the Special Economic Zones, which provide benefits similar to those of IFZs.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived by resident entities are combined with the other income of the taxpayer and taxed at the end of the financial year. Capital gains derived by nonresident entities are also taxable in Mozambique at a rate of 32%. Gains derived from direct or indirect transfers between two nonresident entities of shares or other participation interests or rights involving assets located in Mozambique are considered to be derived in Mozambique, regardless of the location of the transaction.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. However, companies may apply to the tax authorities for a different year-end if more than 50% of the company is held by entities that adopt a different financial year and if the different year-end is justified by the type of activity of the company.

Companies must make two types of provisional payments of corporate income tax. The two types are known as advance payments and special advance payments. The advance payments are made in three equal monthly installments in May, July and September of the tax year to which the tax relates. The total amount of these payments equals 80% of the tax assessed in the preceding year. The special advance payments are made in three equal monthly installments, in June, August and October. They equal the difference between 0.5% of the company's turnover and the total of advance payments made in the preceding tax year. The minimum amount of the special advance payments is MZN30,000, while the maximum amount of such payments is MZN100,000. Companies that have adopted a tax year other than the calendar year make advance payments in the 5th, 7th and 9th months of the tax year and make special advance payments in the 6th, 8th and 10th months of the tax year.

Dividends. Dividends are subject to a 20% withholding tax, except for dividends on shares listed on the Mozambique Stock Exchange, which are subject to a 10% final withholding tax.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign-source income derived by resident entities is taxable in Mozambique. However, foreign tax may be credited against the Mozambican tax liability up to the amount of IRPC allocated to the income taxed abroad. Foreign tax credits may be carried forward for five years.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is determined according to the following rules:

- For companies with a head office or effective management control in Mozambique that are mainly engaged in commercial, agricultural or industrial activities, taxable income is the net accounting profit calculated in accordance with Mozambican generally accepted accounting principles, adjusted according to the tax norms.
- For companies with a head office or effective management control in Mozambique that do not mainly engage in commercial, industrial or agricultural activities, taxable income is the net total of revenues from various categories of income as described in the Individual Income Tax (IRPS) Code, less expenses.

Expenses that are considered essential for the generation of profits or the maintenance of the production source are deductible for tax purposes. Nondeductible expenses include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Undocumented expenses (taxed separately at a rate of 35%)
- 50% of the rent paid by a lessee that is intended to be applied towards the purchase price of the leased asset
- Interest on shareholders loans that exceeds the Maputo Inter-Bank Offered Rate (MAIBOR) for 12 months plus 2%

Premiums paid for health, accident and life insurance and contributions to pension funds and other complementary social security schemes are deductible for tax purposes up to 10% of the salary fund. If the employees do not have the right to social security pensions, this limit can be increased to 20%.

Inventories. Inventories must be valued consistently by any of the following criteria:

- Cost of acquisition or production
- Standard costs in accordance with adequate technical and accounting principles
- Cost of sales less the normal profit margin
- Any other special valuation that receives the prior authorization of the tax authorities

Changes in the method of valuation must be justifiable and acceptable to the tax authorities. Any profits resulting from such a change are taxable.

Provisions. Provisions for the following items are deductible up to amounts considered reasonable by the tax authorities:

- Doubtful accounts as a percentage of accounts receivable
- Inventory losses
- Obligations and expenses that are subject to a judicial process
- Other provisions imposed by the central bank or General Insurance Inspection (the body that inspects insurance activities) for specific activities

Depreciation. In general, depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. Maximum depreciation rates are fixed by law for general purposes and for certain specific industries. If rates below 50% of the official rates are used, the company cannot claim total allowable depreciation over the life of the asset. The following are some of the maximum straight-line depreciation rates fixed by law.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial buildings	2
Industrial buildings	4
Motor vehicles	20 to 25
Plant and machinery	10 to 16.66

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward for five years. No carryback is allowed.

Groups of companies. Mozambican law does not contain any measures allowing the filing of consolidated returns.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	17
Tax on specific consumption; levied on specified goods at the production stage and on imports of such goods; specified goods include vehicles and luxury goods; maximum rate	75
Social security contributions, on monthly salaries and wages; paid by	
Employer	4
Employee	3
Import duties	2.5 to 25
Property transfer tax (SISA); payable by purchaser of immovable property	2

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The central bank controls all transfers of capital (including direct investments) and payments into and out of Mozambique. An authorization from the central bank is required for the maintenance of local foreign-currency bank accounts. Service agreements with nonresident entities are subject to registration with the central bank. Loan agreements with nonresident entities are subject to the prior approval of the central bank.

In general, the repatriation of profits, dividends and proceeds from the sale or liquidation of an investment is permitted for approved foreign-investment projects if the investment has been registered and compliance with other requirements exists.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Botswana	10/12/15 (b)	10	10
India	7.5	10	10
Italy	15	10	10
Macau SAR	10	10	10
Mauritius (a)	8/10/15 (b)	8	5
Portugal (a)	10	10	10
South Africa	8/10/15 (b)	8	5
United Arab Emirates (a)	0	0	5
Vietnam	10	10	10
Non-treaty countries	20	20	20

(a) These rates apply to an effective beneficiary of the income that does not have a permanent establishment in Mozambique.

(b) The 8% (10% under the Botswana treaty) rate applies if the effective beneficiary of the dividends is a company that holds at least 25% of the share capital of the company distributing the dividends. The 10% (12% under the Botswana treaty) rate applies if the effective beneficiary of the dividends is a company that holds less than 25% of the share capital of the company distributing the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

Myanmar

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10/40 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	35
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	15 (b)(c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20 (b)(d)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- The 10% rate applies to resident companies, and the 40% rate applies to nonresident companies.
- Under Myanmar's tax treaties, certain types of interest and royalties are subject to reduced rates or are exempt from tax (see Section F).
- This withholding tax applies to payments to nonresidents.
- This withholding tax applies to payments to residents and nonresidents.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Myanmar resident companies are subject to corporate income tax on their worldwide income. Myanmar resident companies are those incorporated in Myanmar. Branches of foreign corporations are subject to Myanmar tax on their Myanmar-source income only.

Rates of corporate tax. Myanmar resident companies are subject to corporate income tax at a flat rate of 25% on net taxable profits. Myanmar branches of foreign corporations are subject to corporate income tax at a flat rate of 35% on net taxable profits.

Capital gains. Capital gains are assessed separately from business income and are subject to a flat rate of 10% for Myanmar resident companies and 40% for non-Myanmar resident companies.

Resident companies must declare capital gains tax within one month after the date of the sale, exchange or transfer of capital assets.

Administration. The Myanmar fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

Companies must file corporate income tax returns, together with audited financial statements, with the Myanmar Internal Revenue Department within three months after the end of the fiscal year (that is, by the end of June).

Companies must also file an annual year-end report (Form E) with audited accounts and minutes of the annual general meeting resolution with the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration. A newly established company must file Form E within 18 months after its first fiscal year. Beginning with the second fiscal year, companies must file Form E within 15 months (but not more than one full calendar year) after the fiscal year-end.

Myanmar's laws provide that tax filing and payment must be made on a monthly basis. However, in practice, filing and payment on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis is acceptable.

Dividends. Dividends paid are not subject to withholding tax.

Foreign tax relief. The Myanmar domestic tax law does not provide for a foreign tax credit. However, Myanmar has entered into double tax treaties with eight countries. In general, these treaties provide for a foreign tax credit that is limited to the lower of the foreign tax and the amount of Myanmar tax calculated on such income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Corporate income tax is based on the audited financial statements, subject to certain adjustments.

In general, expenses are deductible for tax purposes if they are incurred wholly and exclusively for the purpose of generating income.

Depreciation and amortization allowance. A company may depreciate its fixed assets in accordance with the following depreciation rates prescribed by the Myanmar Income Tax Law and Regulations.

Asset	Percentage of initial cost per year (%)
Buildings	1.5 to 10
Furniture	5 to 10
Machinery	5 to 20
Motor vehicles	12.5 to 20

Relief for losses. Operating losses can be carried forward and offset against profits in the following three consecutive years. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. The Myanmar tax law does not include any provisions for consolidated treatment under which companies within a group may be treated as one tax entity. Each individual company must file its income tax return and pay its taxes.

D. Commercial tax

Commercial tax at a rate of 5% is imposed on goods sold, services rendered and imports. The tax base is gross sales and services income.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The repatriation and/or remittance of foreign currency out of Myanmar requires the permission of the Foreign Exchange Control Department of the Central Bank of Myanmar.

Transfer pricing. Myanmar does not have any transfer-pricing rules.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates in the following table reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
India	0	15 (a)(b)	20 (f)
Korea (South)	0	15 (a)(b)	20 (g)(h)
Laos	0	15 (a)(b)	20 (f)
Malaysia	0	15 (a)(b)	20 (f)
Singapore	0	15 (a)(c)	20 (g)(h)
Thailand	0	15 (a)(b)	20 (h)(i)(j)
United Kingdom	0	15 (d)	20 (e)
Vietnam	0	15 (a)(b)	20 (f)
Non-treaty countries	0	15	20

- (a) The following types of interest are exempt from tax:
 - Interest paid to the government, a political subdivision or a local authority
 - Interest paid to the central bank as prescribed under an applicable tax treaty
- (b) The rate is reduced to 10% if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of a contracting state.
- (c) The rate is reduced to 8% for Singapore if the recipient of the interest is a financial institution or a bank.
- (d) The UK tax treaty does not provide for a reduced withholding tax rate for interest.
- (e) Royalties are exempt from tax if the recipient of does not have a permanent establishment in the other contracting state and if the amount of royalties represents a fair and reasonable consideration for the rights for which the royalties are paid.

- (f) The rate is reduced to 10% if the beneficial owner of the royalties is a resident of India, Laos, Malaysia or Vietnam.
- (g) The rate is reduced to 10% for royalties paid for patents, designs, models, plans, secret formulas or processes, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (h) The rate is reduced to 15% for royalties in other cases.
- (i) The rate is reduced to 5% for royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works.
- (j) The rate is reduced to 10% for royalties paid for services of a managerial or consultancy nature or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

Myanmar has signed tax treaties with Bangladesh and Indonesia, but these treaties have not yet been ratified.

Namibia

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	33 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	33 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10/20 (b)
Interest	10 (c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	9.9 (d)
Services	25 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	0 (f)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) Under an announcement made by the Minister of Finance in her 2013 budget speech, this rate is expected to be reduced to 32%, effective for years of assessment beginning on or after 1 January 2014. At the time of writing, an amendment to confirm the reduction of this rate had not yet been tabled in the National Assembly.
- (b) This is a final tax applicable to nonresidents. Dividends paid to nonresidents are subject to a final 10% withholding tax if the recipient of the dividend is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividend and if it is the beneficial owner of the shares. For all other cases, the dividend withholding tax rate is 20%. Dividends paid out of oil and gas profits are exempt from withholding tax.
- (c) This withholding tax applies to interest paid to all persons, excluding Namibian companies, by Namibian banking institutions and Namibian unit trust schemes.
- (d) This withholding tax applies to nonresidents. The rate is determined by applying the regular corporate tax rate of 33% to a deemed taxable profit of 30% of gross royalties. This rate is expected to decrease in accordance with the reduction in the corporate tax rate (see footnote [a]).
- (e) The withholding tax on services applies to amounts paid by Namibian residents to nonresidents directly or indirectly for the following:
- Management, administrative, technical or consulting services
 - Directors' fees
 - Fees paid for entertainment including payments for cabaret, motion picture, radio, television, theatre artists, musicians and sportspersons
- (f) In the absence of treaty protection, the 10% dividend withholding tax may be imposed on branch profits when the parent company declares a dividend.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies subject to tax include companies registered in Namibia and branches of foreign companies in Namibia deriving income from a Namibian source. Other associations (such as close corporations) registered or incorporated outside Namibia that carry on business or have an office in Namibia are taxed as companies. Corporate income tax is levied primarily on income from Namibian sources.

Rates of tax. The rate of tax for companies, other than those companies that have been awarded manufacturing status, is 33%. The tax rate for companies that have been awarded manufacturing status is 18% for their first ten years of registration as a manufacturer and 33% thereafter. The Receiver of Revenue, in consultation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, reviews and approves applications to register as manufacturers. Approval is granted only if the company is engaged in manufacturing and if its activities economically benefit Namibia or its inhabitants (see Section C for information regarding special deductions available to registered manufacturers).

Mining companies are taxed at a rate of 37.5% for hard-rock mining and 55% for diamond mining. Companies that render hard-rock mining services are taxed at a rate of 37.5%, effective from 1 January 2008. Companies that render diamond mining services are taxed at a rate of 55%. Petroleum exploration and production companies are taxed at a basic rate of 35% plus additional profit tax that is calculated in accordance with a complex formula.

Under the Export Processing Zone Act, an export processing zone has been established in Walvis Bay. Companies operating in the zone are exempt from corporate income tax. Value-added tax, transfer duty and stamp duty are not imposed in the zone.

Capital gains. Capital gains tax is not imposed in Namibia.

Proceeds received as consideration for the alienation or disposal of a mineral license, as defined in the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, or the sale of shares in a company that own such a license are specifically included in the gross income of a taxpayer, effective for years of assessment beginning on or after 1 January 2012 for companies and for years of assessment beginning on or after 1 March 2012 for taxpayers other than companies.

Administration. Annual financial statements must be prepared as of the last day of February, unless another date is agreed to by the tax authorities. In practice, permission to use the company's financial year-end is always granted. A company's tax year generally coincides with its financial year.

A company is required to make two provisional tax payments, the first payment six months after the start of the financial year and the second at the end of the year. Payments must be based on an estimate of the current year's taxable income and must be accurate to within 80% of the actual tax liability for the year for which the payment is due. A penalty for underestimation of the first or second provisional tax payment is imposed if the respective payments are less than the minimum payment required.

Companies must file an annual return within seven months after the tax year-end unless an extension is obtained. If the total provisional tax payments are less than the tax liability shown on the return, the balance of tax due must be paid within seven months after the end of the tax year, regardless of whether a company has obtained an extension to file its tax return. Interest accrues at a rate of 20% per year on any unpaid tax liability.

Dividends. Dividends received by a company are exempt from the regular company tax, and expenses incurred in the production of dividend income are not deductible in the determination of the company's taxable income. Dividends paid to nonresidents are subject to a final 10% withholding tax if the recipient of the dividend is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividend and if it is the beneficial owner of the shares. For all other cases, the dividend withholding tax rate is 20%. Dividends paid out of oil and gas profits or long-term insurance business profits are not subject to dividend withholding tax. A tax treaty may reduce the rate of dividend withholding tax.

Foreign tax relief. In the absence of treaty provisions, a unilateral tax credit is available for foreign direct and withholding taxes paid on dividends and royalties. The credit may not exceed the Namibian tax attributable to such income. The credit is denied to the extent that a refund of the foreign tax is possible.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income includes both trade and non-trade income (interest) not of a capital nature. Revenue amounts and realized foreign-exchange gains are subject to tax. Taxable income rarely coincides with profit calculated in accordance with accepted accounting practice.

To be eligible for deduction, expenditures must be incurred in the production of taxable income in Namibia, must be for purposes of trade and must not be of a capital nature. However, realized foreign-exchange losses are deductible even if they are of a capital nature.

Scientific research expenditures are deductible if the research is undertaken for the development of business or is contributed to an institution approved by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Special deductions. The following special deductions are available to registered manufacturers:

- An additional deduction of 25% of the wages paid to their manufacturing staffs
- An additional deduction of 25% of approved training expenses for their manufacturing staffs
- An additional deduction of 25% of export marketing expenses
- An additional deduction of 25% of expenses incurred to transport by road or rail raw materials and equipment used in the manufacturing activity for the first 10 tax years as a manufacturer

Losses resulting from these special deductions may not be used to offset other income.

Taxable income derived from exports of manufactured goods, excluding fish and meat products, is reduced by 80% if the goods

are manufactured in Namibia. This allowance is available to trading houses and manufacturers. For manufacturers, this allowance applies in addition to the special deductions listed above. For the first 10 years of operation, the tax rate for registered manufacturers that export all goods manufactured is 3.6%. After the 10-year period, the rate increases to 6.8%.

Inventories. Trading stock includes all goods, materials or property acquired for manufacture or sale, including packaging but excluding consumables and machinery parts. The value of stock is based on original cost plus the costs of preparing stock for sale. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of stock valuation may be applied on approval by the Minister of Finance, subject to various conditions.

Provisions. Deductible expenses must be actually incurred, and consequently, provisions are not deductible. However, an allowance for doubtful accounts may be established equal to 25% of the debts that the Minister of Finance is satisfied are doubtful. The amount of irrecoverable debts written off is allowed as a deduction if the debts were once included as taxable income or if the write-off can be construed as an operating loss incurred in the production of income (for example, the write-off of casual loans to staff members who are unable to repay).

Tax depreciation (capital allowances)

Machinery, equipment and vehicles. The cost of machinery, motor vehicles, utensils, articles, ships and aircraft may be deducted in three equal annual amounts, beginning in the year of acquisition. No amount may be deducted in the year of disposal of the asset.

Buildings. An initial allowance of 20% of construction cost is permitted for commercial buildings in the year the buildings are first used. An allowance of 4% is permitted in each of the following 20 years. For industrial buildings of a registered manufacturer, an initial allowance of 20% and an annual allowance of 8% are allowed. No allowance is granted for employee housing.

Patents, designs, trademarks and copyrights. If used in the production of income, the cost of developing, purchasing or registering patents, designs, trademarks, copyrights and similar property is allowed in full if such cost is not more than NAD200, or the cost can be amortized over the estimated useful life if more than NAD200. The period of write-off may not exceed 25 years.

Mining including oil and gas. Prospecting and development expenses incurred in mining operations are not subject to the tax depreciation rules described above. In general, prospecting expenses may be deducted in the year production begins. Costs incurred on infrastructure may be deducted over three years, beginning in the year production begins.

Recapture. Capital allowances are generally subject to recapture to the extent the sales proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation. In addition, capital allowances are recaptured if assets are withdrawn from a business or removed from Namibia, regardless of whether the assets are sold. The market value of the assets is used to determine the amount recaptured if no proceeds are received.

Relief for trading losses. Companies may carry forward unused losses indefinitely to offset taxable income in future years if they carry out a trade. Losses may not be carried back. Companies that carry on mining operations may offset current-year and prior-year trading losses from mining against other trade income and vice versa. However, such losses must be apportioned on a pro rata basis between mining and other trade income to determine taxable income from each source in the current year. Oil and gas companies may not offset losses from oil and gas activities against other trade income, or vice versa, in any year.

Groups of companies. A group of companies is not taxed as a single entity in Namibia, and an assessed loss of one company cannot be offset against the taxable income of another company in the group. An assessed loss of a branch of a foreign company may be transferred to a Namibian subsidiary under certain circumstances.

D. Value-added tax

Value-added tax (VAT) is levied on supplies of goods or services, other than exempt supplies, made in Namibia and on imports of goods and certain services.

The standard VAT rate is 15%. The following items are zero-rated:

- Exports of goods
- Certain services rendered to nonresidents who are not registered for VAT
- Disposals of going concerns
- Local supplies of fuel levy goods (petrol and diesel)
- Maize meal, fresh or dried beans, sunflower cooking oil, fried animal fat used for the preparation of food, bread and bread or cake flour, if these items are not served as cooked or prepared food, fresh milk and white or brown sugar

Local public passenger transport, medical services, services supplied by registered hospitals, educational services and long-term residential rentals are exempt from VAT.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Exchange controls. Namibia is a member of the Common Monetary Area, which also includes Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland. Consequently, it is subject to the exchange control regulations promulgated by the Reserve Bank of South Africa. If Namibia withdraws from the Common Monetary Area, it is likely to introduce its own exchange control restrictions along similar lines.

Exchange controls are administered by the Bank of Namibia, which has appointed various commercial banks to act as authorized foreign-exchange dealers.

The Namibian dollar (NAD) is the Namibian currency. The Namibian dollar and the South African rand (ZAR) are convertible one for one (that is, ZAR1 = NAD1), and this rate does not fluctuate.

Debt-to-equity rules. The tax law includes measures that counter thin capitalization by adjusting both the interest rate and the amount of the loan based on arm's-length principles. Although no guidelines have been published in this area, a debt-to-equity ratio of up to 3:1 is generally acceptable.

Transfer pricing. The Namibian Income Tax Act includes transfer-pricing measures, which are designed to prevent the manipulation of prices for goods and services, including financial services (loans), in cross-border transactions between related parties.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Namibian legislation contains a general anti-avoidance provision to attack arrangements that are primarily tax-motivated and, in certain respects, abnormal when considered in the context of surrounding circumstances. In general, the Bank of Namibia requires a debt-to-equity ratio of 3:1 when approving foreign investment into Namibia. Another anti-avoidance provision deals with transactions involving companies (including changes in shareholdings) that are designed to use a company's assessed loss, usually by diverting income to, or generating income in, that company.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Namibia has entered into double tax treaties with Botswana, France, Germany, India, Malaysia, Mauritius, Romania, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Sweden. In addition, it has a treaty with the United Kingdom, which is the 1962 treaty between the United Kingdom and South Africa as extended to Namibia.

The treaties provide for withholding tax rates on dividends, interest and royalties paid to residents of the other treaty countries as indicated in the following table.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %	Services %
Botswana	10	10	10	0/15 (h)
France	5/15 (a)	10	10	0
Germany	10/15 (b)	0	10	0
India	10	10	10	0/10 (i)
Malaysia	5/10 (c)	10	5	0/5 (j)
Mauritius	5/10 (c)	10	5	0
Romania	15	15	15	0
Russian Federation	5/10 (d)	10	5	0
South Africa	5/15 (c)	10	10	0
Sweden	5/15 (a)	10	5/15 (e)	0/15 (h)
United Kingdom	5/15 (f)	20	5	0
Non-treaty countries	10	0 (g)	9.9	25

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that owns at least 10% of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a company that owns at least 10% of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (c) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns at least 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (d) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that owns at least 25% of the payer of the dividends and has invested at least USD100,000 in the share capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (e) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for patents, secret formulas or information relating to industrial or scientific experience. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (f) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that controls directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (g) A 10% withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to all persons, excluding Namibian companies, by Namibian banking institutions, Namibian unit trust schemes and the Namibia Post Office Savings Bank.

- (h) The 15% rate applies to payments for administrative, technical, managerial or consultancy services performed outside Namibia.
- (i) The 10% rate applies to technical, managerial or consultancy fees paid by Namibian residents.
- (j) The 5% rate applies to technical, managerial or consultancy fees paid by Namibian residents.

Namibia has a signed tax treaty with Canada, but the treaty has not yet been ratified. Namibia is negotiating tax treaties with Lesotho, Seychelles, Spain, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (b)
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	1
Carryforward	9

- (a) A tax rate of 20% applies to the first EUR200,000 of taxable income. An effective tax rate of 5% is available for income related to certain intellectual property (Innovation Box). For details regarding the Innovation Box, see Section B.
- (b) This rate may be reduced to 0% if the recipient is a parent company established in a European Union (EU) member state or European Economic Area (EEA) state. In addition, this rate is typically reduced under the extensive Dutch tax treaty network (see Section F), to as low as 0%. Under Dutch domestic law, dividends paid by a Dutch Cooperative, which is a specific legal entity, are not subject to Dutch dividend withholding tax, provided that certain anti-abuse requirements are met. A Dutch Cooperative is similar to a Dutch private limited liability company (*besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid*, or BV) but, among other advantages, it may offer more flexibility from a legal perspective. For further details, see Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporate income tax is levied on resident and nonresident companies. Resident companies are those incorporated under Dutch civil law, including subsidiaries of foreign companies, European Companies (*Societas Europaea*, or SEs) and European Co-operative Societies (*Societas Cooperativa Europaea*, or SCEs) established in the Netherlands, even if their management and statutory seat are located abroad. In addition, companies are resident if incorporated under foreign civil law, but effectively managed and controlled in the Netherlands. Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Nonresident companies, primarily branch offices of foreign companies doing business in the Netherlands, are taxable only on specific income items, such as real estate and business profits generated in the Netherlands.

Tax rates. For 2014, the standard corporate tax rate is 25%. A tax rate of 20% applies to the first EUR200,000 of taxable income. An effective tax rate of 5% is available for income related to certain intellectual property (IP). For details regarding this IP regime, see *Innovation Box*.

Innovation Box. If certain conditions are met, a taxpayer can elect to apply the Innovation Box. The aim of this box is to encourage innovation and investment in research and development (R&D), including software development. The Innovation Box is the successor of the Patent Box. The Patent Box, which applied from 1 January 2007, was converted into the Innovation Box, as of 1 January 2010.

In the Innovation Box, net income from qualifying intellectual property is effectively taxed at a rate of 5%. The 5% rate applies only to the extent that the net earnings derived from the self-developed intangible assets exceed the development costs. The development costs are deductible at the statutory tax rate of 25% (see Section A) and form the so-called threshold. The Innovation Box regime can be elected with respect to a particular intangible asset; it is not required to include all intangibles. The Innovation Box does not impose a limit on the amount of income from intangible assets that can be taxed at the effective 5% rate (that is, no cap exists).

An important condition for application of the Innovation Box is that the taxpayer must have been granted a patent, a breeder's right (this right is granted for newly invented seeds) or an R&D declaration from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation for an intangible asset created by or for risk and account of the taxpayer. Trademarks, logos, and similar assets do not qualify. Contract R&D arrangements for qualifying intangible assets are allowed. Advance Tax Rulings (ATRs) and Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs) are available (see *Administration*).

Foreign royalty withholding tax can normally be credited against Dutch corporate income tax, but the amount of the credit is limited to the Dutch corporate income tax attributable to the relevant net royalty income.

Research and development allowance. A taxpayer subject to the regular corporate income tax rate may deduct immediately from taxable income the costs of developing intangible assets. As a result, such costs do not need to be capitalized. An additional deemed notional deduction of 60% (for 2014) is available for expenses (excluding wages that can qualify for an R&D wage tax incentive) incurred for, and investments related to, R&D work for which an R&D declaration has been obtained from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. At the standard tax rate of 25% (see Section A), this results in a net benefit of 15% for 2014.

Capital gains. No distinction is made between capital gains and other income. In certain cases, capital gains are exempt (for example, if the participation exemption described in Section C applies) or a rollover is available based on case law or under the reinvestment reserve (see the discussion in *Provisions* in Section C).

Administration. The standard tax year is the financial year (as indicated in the articles of association of a taxpayer).

An annual tax return must be filed with the tax authorities within 5 months after the end of the tax year, unless the company applies for an extension (normally, an additional 10 months based on an agreement between the tax advisers and the tax authorities).

Companies must make partial advance payments of corporate income tax during the year, which are known as preliminary assessments. The preliminary assessments are based on the expected final assessment. For 2014, assuming the tax year is the calendar year, the assessments are levied according to the following schedule:

- The first preliminary assessment is due on 31 January 2014. The tax administration may estimate the profits by applying a percentage to the average fiscal profit of the previous two years. If the taxpayer can plausibly show that the expected final assessment will be a lower amount, the preliminary assessment is based on that amount.
- The second preliminary assessment is due at the end of the eighth month of 2014. This preliminary assessment is derived from an estimate made by the taxpayer.

These preliminary assessments may be paid in as many monthly installments as there are months remaining in the year. It is important that taxpayers provide a timely and accurate estimate of the taxable income. If the preliminary corporate income tax liability is understated, this may result in a charge of tax interest when the tax assessment appears to be higher. If the preliminary corporate income tax liability is overstated, this may not result in a tax interest refund when the tax assessment appears to be lower.

The final assessment is made within three years (plus any extensions granted) from the time the tax liability arises.

The tax authorities may impose *ex officio* assessments if the taxpayer fails to file a return or fails to meet the deadline to file a return. Penalties may apply.

Additional assessments may be imposed if, as a result of deliberate actions by the taxpayer, insufficient tax has been levied. A penalty of 100% of the additional tax due may be levied. Depending on the degree of wrongdoing, this penalty is normally reduced to 25% or 50%.

Rulings. Rulings are agreements concluded with the tax authorities with respect to the Dutch tax consequences of transactions or situations involving Dutch taxpayers. Rulings are based on Dutch tax laws that apply at the time of the request.

For certainty in advance regarding general transfer-pricing matters (see Section E), an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) can be concluded with the tax authorities. APAs provide taxpayers with upfront certainty about the arm's-length nature of transfer prices. APAs can be entered into on a unilateral, bilateral or multilateral basis (that is, with several tax administrations). APAs may cover all or part of transactions with related parties, including transactions involving permanent establishments. The Dutch APA program also allows the use of adjustments for the application of the agreed transfer-pricing methodology on a retrospective basis.

For most other matters, such as the applicability of the participation exemption, the tax consequences of hybrid finance structures or the existence or nonexistence of a permanent establishment in the Netherlands or abroad, an Advance Tax Ruling (ATR) can be concluded.

The benefit of an APA or ATR is that companies have certainty in advance regarding their Dutch tax position, before the investment is made.

The ruling process with the tax authorities may require a pre-filing meeting. In general, rulings are concluded for a period of four or five years, but facts and circumstances may allow for a longer or indefinite term. If the facts on which the APA or ATR was based do not change, in principle, the APA or ATR can be renewed indefinitely. No fees are required to be paid when filing an APA or ATR request with the Dutch tax authorities.

The time required for the total process from initiation of the ruling process to conclusion of the ruling depends on the circumstances. However, in general, it takes between 6 to 10 weeks from the date of the filing of the ruling request to obtain the ruling. It is often possible to expedite the process if required from a commercial perspective (for example, merger and acquisition transactions).

Dividend withholding tax. The standard withholding tax rate for dividends is 15%. However, several exemptions and reductions, as described below, can apply. Under the extensive Dutch treaty network (see Section F), the Dutch dividend withholding tax rate is typically reduced to a rate as low as 0%. Under the participation exemption (see Section C) or within a Dutch fiscal unity (see Section C), dividends paid by resident companies to other resident companies are usually exempt from dividend withholding tax.

Under influence of case law by the European Court of Justice (ECJ), the conditions for application of the dividend withholding tax exemption on dividends paid to EU member state resident investors have been relaxed. Effective from 1 January 2010, the withholding tax exemption is available to EU/EEA member state resident investors (and who are not treated as a resident outside the EU/EEA under a tax treaty between the EU/EEA state and a third state) holding an interest in a Dutch dividend distributing entity that would qualify for participation exemption benefits. For this purpose, the EEA is limited to the countries of Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. The withholding tax exemption does not apply if the foreign shareholder fulfills a similar function as a Netherlands fiscal investment company or tax-exempt investment company.

Under Dutch domestic law, members in a Dutch Cooperative are not subject to Dutch dividend withholding tax, provided certain anti-abuse requirements are met. A Dutch Cooperative is similar to a Dutch BV but, among other advantages, can offer more flexibility from a legal perspective.

Measures to combat dividend stripping. The Dividend Tax Act provides measures to combat dividend stripping. Under these measures, a reduction of dividend withholding tax is available only if the recipient of the dividends is regarded as the beneficial owner

of the dividends. The measures provide that a recipient of dividends is generally not regarded as the beneficial owner if the following circumstances exist:

- The dividend recipient entered into a transaction in return for the payment of the dividends as part of a series of transactions.
- It is likely that the payment of the dividends benefits a person who would have been entitled to a lesser (or no) reduction, exemption or refund of dividend tax than the recipient.
- The person benefiting from the dividends directly or indirectly maintains or acquires an interest in the share capital of the payer of the dividends that is comparable to the person's position in the share capital before the series of transactions.

Share repurchases. Publicly listed companies are not required to withhold dividends tax when they repurchase their own shares if certain requirements are met. One of these requirements is that the company must not have increased its share capital in the four years preceding the repurchase. This requirement does not apply if the share capital was increased for bona fide business reasons.

Credit for dividend withholding tax. A Dutch intermediate company may credit a portion of the foreign dividend withholding tax imposed on dividends received against any Dutch withholding tax due on its dividend distributions if certain conditions are satisfied. The credit is generally 3% of the gross amount of qualifying dividends received. However, if the dividends received are not passed on in full by the Dutch intermediate company, the credit is 3% of the dividend distribution made by the Dutch intermediate company.

Foreign tax relief. Under unilateral provisions in the corporate income tax act, the Netherlands exempts foreign business profits derived through a permanent establishment, profits from real estate located abroad and certain other types of foreign income from corporate income tax. If the income is derived from a tax treaty country, the exemption applies with consideration of the relevant treaty provisions. If such foreign (operational) income is derived from a non-treaty country, no "subject to tax" requirement applies. To the extent that the foreign business income is negative, this amount does not reduce Dutch taxable income unless the foreign business is terminated (object exemption/territorial system). A credit is available for profits allocable to low-taxed portfolio investment/passive branches.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. The fiscal profit is not necessarily calculated on the basis of the annual financial statements. In the Netherlands, all commercial accounting methods have to be reviewed to confirm that they are acceptable under fiscal law. The primary feature of tax accounting is the legal concept of "sound business practice."

Expenses incurred in connection with the conduct of a business are, in principle, deductible. However, certain expenses are not deductible, such as fines and penalties, and expenses incurred with respect to a crime. For companies that do not have shareholders with substantial interests, no other restrictions exist, except with respect to the deductibility of related-party interest expense. For other companies, certain expenses are partially deductible, such as

meals, drinks, and conferences. If expenses exceed normal arm's-length charges and are incurred directly or indirectly for the benefit of shareholders or related parties, the excess is considered a nondeductible expense (a deemed dividend or informal capital contribution). Restrictions are imposed on the deductibility of certain related-party interest expense (see Section E).

Functional currency. Taxpayers must calculate their taxable income in euros. On request, Dutch corporate tax returns may be calculated in the functional currency of the taxpayer, provided the financial statements of the relevant financial year are prepared in that currency. The financial statements may be expressed in a foreign currency if it is justified by the company's business or the international nature of the company's group. If this regime is applied, in principle, the functional currency must be used for at least 10 years.

Inventories. Inventories are generally valued at the lower of cost or market value, but the last-in, first-out (LIFO) and the base stock methods of valuation are acceptable if certain conditions are fulfilled. Both of these make it possible to defer taxation of inventory profits. Valuation under the replacement-cost method is not accepted for tax purposes.

Provisions. Dutch law permits the creation of tax-free equalization and reinvestment reserves.

The equalization reserve may be established in anticipation of certain future expenditure that might otherwise vary considerably from year to year, such as ship maintenance, overhauling, pension payments or warranty costs.

If certain conditions are met, the tax book profit arising from the disposal of a tangible or intangible business asset may be carried forward and offset against the acquisition cost of a reinvestment asset. This is known as a reinvestment reserve. The reinvestment asset must be purchased within three years after the year in which the reinvestment reserve was established. If a reinvestment asset is not purchased within three years after the establishment of the reinvestment reserve, the amount in the reinvestment reserve is included in taxable income for corporate income tax purposes in the third year following the year in which the reinvestment reserve was established. The offset of the book profit may not reduce the book value of the reinvestment asset below the book value of the asset that was sold. An amount that cannot be offset as a result of the rule described in the preceding sentence may continue to be carried forward if the condition of the same economic function for the reinvestment does not apply (see below). If the depreciation period for the reinvestment asset is more than 10 years or if the reinvestment asset is not depreciable, the reinvestment asset must fulfill the same economic function as the asset that was sold. The condition of the same economic function for the reinvestment does not apply to reinvestment assets with a depreciation period of 10 years or less.

Participation exemption. All companies resident in the Netherlands (except qualified investment companies that are subject to a corporate income tax rate of 0%), including holding companies, are in principle exempt from Dutch corporation tax on all benefits connected with certain qualifying shareholdings (participations).

Benefits include cash dividends, dividends-in-kind, bonus shares, “hidden” profit distributions and capital gains realized on disposal of the shareholding. A capital loss that might result from the disposal of the shareholding is similarly nondeductible (but a liquidation loss of a subsidiary company is, in principle, deductible).

The participation exemption applies to all (rights to) interests of 5% or more in the nominal paid-up capital of the subsidiary, unless the participation is a “portfolio investment” (determined through the motive test; see below). A less than 5% direct shareholding may be a qualifying participation if a related company owns an interest of at least 5% in the same subsidiary. If the shareholding is reduced to less than 5% (for example, as a result of a dilution or another event), the participation exemption may still apply for a period of three years from the date the 5% threshold is no longer met. A condition for applying the participation exemption during the three-year period is that the shareholding must have been owned by the Dutch shareholder for more than one year during which the Dutch shareholder was able to fully benefit from the Dutch participation exemption. If the participation can be considered a “portfolio investment” on a particular date, the Dutch shareholder may no longer benefit from the participation exemption as of such date.

The motive test is applied to determine whether a participation is a “portfolio investment.” In general, the motive test is met if the shares in the subsidiary are not merely held for the return that can be expected from normal asset management. In a limited number of specific situations, the participation is deemed to be held as a portfolio investment, which is generally determined based on the function and assets of the subsidiary. However, even if the motive test is not met, the Dutch taxpayer may still benefit from the participation exemption if the reasonable tax test or the asset test is met.

The reasonable tax test is satisfied if the direct subsidiary is subject to a profit tax that results in a reasonable levy of profit tax in accordance with Dutch tax standards. Based on the parliamentary history, in principle, the local tax system needs to be compared with the Dutch tax system. The primary elements that are taken into account for this assessment are the tax base and the local statutory corporate income tax rate. In general, a statutory profit tax rate of at least 10% qualifies as a reasonable levy if no significant deviations exist between the local tax system and the Dutch tax system. Such significant deviations include, among others, a tax holiday, a cost-plus tax base with a limited cost base and the absence of limitation provisions with respect to the interest deduction.

The asset test is satisfied if less than half of the assets of the direct subsidiary usually consist of, directly or indirectly, low-taxed “free” portfolio investments on an aggregated basis. The portfolio investments are considered “free” if the investments are not used in the course of the business of the company. Real estate and rights directly or indirectly related to real estate are excluded from the definition of a portfolio investment. As a result, the participation exemption normally applies to benefits from real estate participations.

Subject to prior approval of the Dutch tax authorities, a taxpayer can apply the participation exemption to the foreign-exchange results relating to financial instruments that hedge the foreign-exchange exposure on qualifying participations.

Hybrid loans. The participation exemption is generally also available for benefits derived from so-called hybrid loans. These are legal debt instruments that are deemed to function as equity for Dutch tax purposes.

Partitioning reserve. Under rules that were proposed on 10 September 2013, companies claiming exemption from corporate income tax (under the 2007 revised participation exemption rules) for dividends received from foreign subsidiaries would be required to apportion the income to the year in which it originated. The change would apply retroactively to 14 June 2013, when the proposed new rules were first announced. It would prevent companies from claiming the exemption on income originating from a non-exempt period. Under the proposed rules, a taxpayer would be required to create a fiscal “partitioning reserve” if it holds a (share) interest in a company to which the participation exemption no longer applies and if the participation exemption did apply until that moment (and vice versa). At the time of writing, parliament was still debating these rules. Taxpayers should consult their Dutch tax advisers to obtain further details regarding the status of these proposed rules.

Tax depreciation. In principle, depreciation is based on historical cost, the service life of the asset and the residual value. Effective from 1 January 2007, depreciation is limited on buildings, goodwill and other assets.

Buildings. Effective from 1 January 2007, buildings (including the land and surroundings on which they were erected) can be depreciated only for as long as the tax book value does not drop below the threshold value. Buildings may not be depreciated to a tax book value lower than the threshold value. The threshold value of buildings held as a portfolio investment equals the value provided in the Law on Valuation of Real Estate (Wet Waardering Onroerende Zaken), known as the WOZ value. The threshold value of buildings used in the taxpayer’s business or a related party’s business equals 50% of the WOZ value. In principle, the WOZ value approximates the fair market value of the real estate. The local municipality determines annually the WOZ value. If the threshold value increases, tax depreciation that had been previously claimed is not recaptured.

Goodwill and other assets. Goodwill must be depreciated over a period of at least 10 years. As a result, the maximum annual depreciation rate is 10%. If the goodwill is useful for a longer period, this period must be taken into account. For other assets such as inventory, cars and computers, the depreciation is limited to an annual rate of 20% of historical cost.

Groups of companies. Under the Dutch fiscal unity regime, a group of companies can be treated as one taxpayer for Dutch tax purposes. The fiscal unity regime has the following characteristics:

- To elect a fiscal unity, among other requirements, a parent company must own at least 95% of the shares of a subsidiary.

- Both Dutch and foreign companies may be included in a fiscal unity if their place of effective management is located in the Netherlands, and if the foreign company is comparable to a Dutch BV or *naamloze vennootschap* (NV).
- A permanent establishment in the Netherlands of a company with its effective management abroad may be included in, or can be the parent of, a fiscal unity.
- A subsidiary may be included in the fiscal unity from the date of acquisition.

Advantages of such group treatment include the following:

- Losses of one subsidiary may be offset against profits of other members of the group.
- Reorganizations, including transfers of assets with hidden reserves from one company to another, have no direct fiscal consequences.
- Intercompany profits between members of a Dutch fiscal unity may be fully deferred.

Acquisition interest limitation. Effective from 1 January 2012, the deduction of interest expense related to the acquisitions of a Dutch company that is subsequently included in a fiscal unity with its Dutch acquirer (or merged) is restricted. In such a transaction, the interest expense incurred by the Dutch acquirer with respect to the acquisition is tax deductible without limitation only if the acquirer has “stand alone” taxable income. If the acquirer does not have sufficient “stand alone” taxable income, limitations to the amount of deductible acquisition interest expense may apply. This is the case if the acquisition interest exceeds an amount of EUR1 million and if the fiscal unity has “excess liabilities.” To determine whether the fiscal unity has “excess liabilities,” the amount of outstanding liabilities related to an acquisition, expressed as a percentage of the initial purchase price, is reviewed annually. In the first year, “excess liabilities” are recognized only if more than 60% of the purchase price is financed with (any) debt, and the deductibility of interest expenses is limited to the amount of the “excess liabilities.” This percentage is reduced by 5% per year. Taxpayers should consult their Dutch tax advisers to discuss these rules in more detail. The restriction was introduced with a grandfathering provision. Under this provision, if the target is included in a fiscal unity with the acquirer before 15 November 2011, or if it was merged before that date, the limitations do not apply.

Relief for losses. Losses of a company may be carried back one year and carried forward nine years.

Restrictions on loss relief apply to holding and financing companies. The restrictions apply to a company if holding activities and direct or indirect financing of related parties account for at least 90% of the company’s activities during at least 90% of the financial year.

A company meeting the above condition may offset losses from a financial year against profits earned in another financial year only if its activities in both financial years consist of (or almost exclusively consist of) holding activities and the direct or indirect financing of related parties. This rule is designed to prevent companies from offsetting losses incurred in years in which they primarily engaged in holding and financing activities against profits of other activities that are subsequently commenced or acquired.

A second restriction provides that the balance of the related-party receivables and the related-party payables of the company during the financial year in which the profits are realized may not exceed this balance in the financial year in which the losses were incurred. This rule is designed to prevent companies from using losses by increasing the profitable finance activities. However, the company may make a case that the balance of the receivables and payables has increased for business reasons and not only for the purpose of using the loss carryforwards. If a taxpayer has at least 25 employees engaged in activities other than holding or financing, this ring-fencing rule does not apply.

The Corporate Income Tax Act contains specific rules to combat the trade in so-called “loss companies.” If 30% or more of the ultimate interests in a Dutch taxpayer changes among ultimate shareholders or is transferred to new shareholders, in principle, the losses of the company may not be offset against future profits. However, many exceptions to this rule exist (for example, the going-concern exception). The company has the burden of proof with respect to the applicability of the exemptions. A similar rule applies to companies with a reinvestment reserve and other attributes (such as tax credit carryforwards).

D. Value-added tax

Value-added tax is imposed on goods delivered and services rendered in the Netherlands other than exempt goods and services. The general rate is 21%. Other rates are 0% and 6%.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Dutch intermediate companies. The Netherlands may be used as a base for intermediate companies. These are primarily holding companies, finance companies, licensing companies and leasing companies. Companies that perform these activities within a group must bear a certain level of risk with respect to these activities. A safe-harbor test involving a requirement with respect to minimum equity at risk determines whether sufficient risk is involved.

The Netherlands does not impose withholding tax on interest and royalties (see Section A). In addition, dividend withholding tax is typically reduced to 0% (see Section B). Because of the participation exemption (see Section C), a Dutch intermediate company is usually exempt from Dutch corporate tax on dividends from, and capital gains connected with, a foreign shareholding.

A new decree, which is effective from 1 January 2014, codifies the existing administrative guidance on substance requirements for companies engaged in intercompany financing and/or licensing activities. Dutch companies that claim the benefits of a tax treaty or EU Directive (treaty benefits) must now declare in their annual corporate income tax return whether the taxpayer meets a defined set of substance requirements. If one or more of these requirements are not met and if the company has claimed the benefits of a tax treaty, the Dutch tax authorities notify the foreign tax authorities. This is a simple notification. It is up to the foreign tax authorities to take action regarding this notification. Taxpayers should consult their Dutch tax advisers to discuss these rules in more detail.

Foreign-exchange controls. No real restrictions are imposed on the movement of funds into and out of the Netherlands.

Debt-to-equity rules and other restrictions on deductibility of interest

Statutory thin-capitalization rules. Effective from 1 January 2013, the statutory thin-capitalization rules are abolished.

Other anti-base erosion provisions. The deduction of interest paid, including related costs and currency exchange results, by a Dutch company on a related-party loan is disallowed to the extent that the loan relates to one of the following transactions:

- Dividend distributions or repayments of capital by the taxpayer or by a related Dutch company to a related company or a related individual resident in the Netherlands
- Capital contributions by the taxpayer, by a related Dutch company or by a related individual resident in the Netherlands into a related company
- The acquisition or extension of an interest by the taxpayer, by a related Dutch company or by a related individual resident in the Netherlands in a company that is related to the taxpayer after this acquisition or extension

This interest deduction limitation does not apply if either of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The loan and the related transaction are primarily based on business considerations.
- At the level of the creditor, the interest on the loan is subject to a tax on income or profits that results in a levy of at least 10% on a tax base determined under Dutch standards, disregarding the Innovation Box (see Section B). In addition, such interest income may not be set off against losses incurred in prior years or benefit from other forms or types of relief that were available when the loan was obtained. In addition, the loan may not be obtained in anticipation of losses or other types of relief that arise in the year in which the loan was granted or in the near future. Effective from 1 January 2008, even if the income is subject to a levy of at least 10% on a tax base determined under Dutch standards at the level of the creditor, interest payments are not deductible if the tax authorities can demonstrate it to be likely that the loan or the related transaction is not primarily based on business considerations. The measure described in the preceding sentence applies to loans that were in existence on 1 January 2008, with no grandfathering.

Hybrid loans. Interest expense incurred on loans that are (deemed) to function as equity for Dutch tax purposes is not deductible and may be subject to Dutch dividend withholding tax.

Participation interest limitation. The participation interest limitation applies to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2013. It seeks to limit the deduction of “excessive interest” paid by a Dutch corporate taxpayer with respect to “participation debt,” which is debt (deemed to be) used to finance assets generating income that is exempt under the Dutch participation exemption. Such assets primarily include participations (such as share interests of at least 5%). The new rule applies only if the interest exceeds EUR750,000 (only the excess above EUR750,000 would potentially be limited).

Under the proposed rule, “participation debt” exists if the average cost price (that is, the combined amount of the purchase prices of the subsidiaries held by the Dutch taxpayer) of a Dutch taxpayer’s participations exceeds the taxpayer’s equity for Dutch tax purposes. Excess interest is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Excess interest} = \frac{\text{Total interest and costs at the level of the taxpayer}}{\text{Total amount of debt}} \times \frac{\text{Participation debt}}{\text{Total amount of debt}}$$

Certain exceptions exist. The cost price of a subsidiary is not taken into account for purposes of calculating the participation debt (that is, a purchase price is excluded from the combined amount of purchase prices of the subsidiaries held by the Dutch taxpayer) if and to the extent that the interest held in an operational subsidiary can be considered an expansion of the operational activities of the group (expansion investment escape). This exception does not apply in certain situations that the legislation deems abusive. Taxpayers should consult Dutch tax advisors to discuss these rules in more detail.

A grandfathering rule applies for subsidiaries held by the Dutch taxpayer on or before 1 January 2006. These subsidiaries are deemed to be an expansion investment for 90%. The Dutch taxpayer can still substantiate that the subsidiary should be considered an expansion investment for 100%.

Another exception is made for active financing activities. When calculating the excess interest, the interest and costs relating to payables held with respect to active financing are excluded from the total amount of interest and costs. In addition, payables that relate to active financing lower the average total debt that is needed to calculate the excessive amount of interest. For this active financing rule to apply, a taxpayer must demonstrate that the payables as well as the receivables connected thereto are held with respect to the active financing activities. This is subject to specific criteria.

Transfer pricing. The Dutch tax law includes the arm’s-length principle (codified in the Corporate Income Tax Act) and contains specific transfer-pricing documentation requirements. Transactions between associated enterprises (controlled transactions) must be documented. Such documentation should include a description of the terms of the controlled transactions, the entities (and permanent establishments) involved and a thorough analysis of the so-called five comparability factors (both from the perspective of the controlled transactions and companies and uncontrolled transactions and companies), of which the functional analysis is the most important. The documentation must establish how transfer prices were determined and provide a basis for determining whether the terms of the intercompany transactions would have been adopted if the parties were unrelated. If such information is not available on request in the case of an audit or litigation, the burden of proof with respect to the arm’s-length nature of the transfer prices shifts to the taxpayer. As a result, the taxpayer is exposed to possible non-compliance penalty charges. Taxpayers can use the Dutch transfer-pricing decrees for guidance. These decrees provide the Dutch interpretation of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) transfer-pricing guidelines.

APAs can be concluded with the Dutch tax authorities with respect to transfer pricing (see Section B).

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under Dutch domestic law.

	Dividends (a) %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	0/5 (b)(t)	0	0
Argentina	10 (b)	0	0
Armenia	0/5 (c)(u)	0	0
Aruba	5/7.5 (b)(aa)	0	0
Australia	15	0	0
Austria	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Azerbaijan	5/10 (b)(s)	0	0
Bahrain	0 (c)	0	0
Bangladesh	10 (c)	0	0
Barbados	0 (c)	0	0
Belarus	0/5 (b)(p)	0	0
Belgium	0/5 (c)(g)	0	0
Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba (BES-Islands)	0 (c)	0	0
Brazil	15	0	0
Bulgaria	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Canada	5 (b)	0	0
China	10 (cc)	0	0
Croatia	0 (c)	0	0
Curaçao	8.3/15 (b)(bb)	0	0
Czech Republic	0 (b)(g)	0	0
Denmark	0 (c)(g)	0	0
Egypt	0 (b)	0	0
Estonia	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Ethiopia	15 (dd)	0	0
Finland	0 (f)(g)	0	0
France	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Georgia	0/5 (c)(o)	0	0
Germany (ee)	0/10 (b)(g)	0	0
Ghana	5 (c)	0	0
Greece	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Hong Kong SAR	0/10 (q)	0	0
Hungary	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Iceland	0 (c)(g)	0	0
India	5/10/15 (c)(k)	0	0
Indonesia	10	0	0
Ireland	0 (b)(g)	0	0
Israel	5 (b)	0	0
Italy	0/5/10 (c)(g)	0	0
Japan	0/5 (c)(v)	0	0
Jordan	0/5 (c)(l)	0	0
Kazakhstan	0/5 (c)(v)	0	0
Korea (South)	10 (b)	0	0
Kuwait	0 (c)	0	0
Latvia	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Lithuania	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Luxembourg	0/2.5 (b)(g)	0	0
Macedonia	0 (c)	0	0

	Dividends (a)	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Malawi	15	0	0
Malaysia	0 (b)	0	0
Malta	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Mexico	5 (c)	0	0
Moldova	0/5 (b)(r)	0	0
Morocco	10 (b)	0	0
New Zealand	15	0	0
Nigeria	12.5 (c)	0	0
Norway	0 (b)(g)	0	0
Oman	0 (c)	0	0
Pakistan	10 (b)	0	0
Panama	0/15 (e)	0	0
Philippines	10 (c)	0	0
Poland	0/5 (c)(g)	0	0
Portugal	0/10 (g)	0	0
Qatar	0 (h)	0	0
Romania	0/5 (c)(g)	0	0
Russian Federation	5/15 (b)(m)	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5 (c)	0	0
Singapore	0 (b)	0	0
Sint Maarten	8.3/15 (b)(bb)	0	0
Slovak Republic	0 (b)(g)	0	0
Slovenia	0/5 (c)(g)	0	0
South Africa	5 (c)	0	0
Spain	0/5 (b)(g)	0	0
Sri Lanka	10 (b)	0	0
Suriname	7.5 (b)	0	0
Sweden	0 (b)(g)	0	0
Switzerland	0 (c)	0	0
Taiwan	10	0	0
Thailand	5 (b)	0	0
Tunisia	0 (c)	0	0
Turkey	5 (b)	0	0
Uganda	0/5 (z)	0	0
Ukraine	0/5 (d)(r)	0	0
USSR (i)	15	0	0
United Arab Emirates	5 (c)	0	0
United Kingdom	0 (c)(g)	0	0
United States	0/5 (c)(y)	0	0
Uzbekistan	0/5 (b)(x)	0	0
Venezuela	0/10 (b)(w)	0	0
Vietnam	5/7 (b)(n)	0	0
Yugoslavia (j)	5 (b)	0	0
Zambia	5 (b)	0	0
Zimbabwe	10 (b)	0	0
Non-treaty countries	15	0	0

(a) The dividend withholding tax rates in this table are based on the lowest available treaty rates.

(b) The rate is increased to 15% (Slovak Republic and Venezuela, 10%) if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 25% of the distributing company.

(c) The rate is increased to 15% (or other rate as indicated below) if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 10% of the distributing company.

Bahrain	10%	Kuwait	10%	South Africa	10%
Ghana	10%	Oman	10%	United Arab Emirates	10%
Japan	10%	Saudi Arabia	10%		

- (d) The treaty withholding rate is increased to 15% if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 20% of the distributing company.
- (e) The treaty withholding rate is increased to 15% if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 15% of the distributing company and if other conditions are met.
- (f) The treaty withholding rate is increased to 15% if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 5% of the distributing company.
- (g) A dividend withholding tax exemption is available to EU/EEA member state resident investors (who are not treated as a resident outside the EU/EEA under a tax treaty between the EU/EEA state and a third state) holding an interest in a Dutch dividend distributing entity that would qualify for participation exemption benefits. For this purpose, the EEA is limited to the countries of Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. The withholding tax exemption does not apply if the foreign shareholder fulfills a similar function as a Netherlands fiscal investment company or tax-exempt investment company. No minimum holding period applies.
- (h) The treaty withholding rate is increased to 10% if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 7.5% of the distributing company.
- (i) The former USSR tax treaty continues to apply to Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.
- (j) The former Yugoslavia tax treaty continues to apply to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia.
- (k) The treaty withholding rate is 15% but contains a most-favorite-nation clause. The 10% rate is based on the treaty withholding rate with Germany. The 5% rate is based on the treaty withholding rate with Slovenia and requires ownership of at least 10% of the distributing company.
- (l) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is exempt from tax on the dividend.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the recipient has invested at least EUR75,000 in the capital of the distributing company and has an interest of at least 25% in the distributing company.
- (n) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the distributing company or has invested more than USD10 million, or the equivalent in local currency, in the distributing company. The 7% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 25% but less than 50% of the distributing company and if, under the provisions of the Netherlands Company Tax Act and future amendments thereto, a company that is a resident of the Netherlands is not charged to Netherlands company tax with respect to dividends received by the company from a company that is a resident of Vietnam.
- (o) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the distributing company and has invested more than USD2 million or the equivalent in euro or Georgian currency in the capital of the distributing company.
- (p) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a corporation that owns at least 50% of the distributing company and has invested EUR250,000 in the share capital of the distributing company or if the recipient is a corporation owning at least 25% of the shares of the distributing company and the capital of the distributing company is guaranteed or insured by the government.
- (q) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the distributing company and if certain other conditions are met. Please consult your Dutch tax advisor for further details.
- (r) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends owns at least 50% of the distributing company and the recipient has invested at least USD300,000, or the equivalent in local currency, in the capital of the distributing company.
- (s) The 5% rate applies if the recipient has invested at least EUR200,000 in the capital of the distributing company.
- (t) The 0% rate applies if the recipient has invested more than USD250,000 in the capital of the distributing company.
- (u) The 0% rate applies if the profits out of which the dividends are paid have been effectively taxed at the normal rate for profits tax and if the dividends are exempt from tax in the hands of the company receiving such dividends.
- (v) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that has directly or indirectly owned shares representing at least 50% of the voting power of the distributing company for the six-month period ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined and if other conditions are met.
- (w) The 10% rate applies if, according to the law in force in Venezuela, taxation of the dividends in Venezuela results in a tax burden of less than 10% of the gross amount of the dividends.

- (x) The 0% rate applies if under the provisions of the Netherlands Company Tax Act and the future amendments thereto, a company that is a resident of the Netherlands is not charged to Netherlands company tax with respect to dividends the company receives from a company that is a resident of Uzbekistan.
- (y) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a company that directly owns shares representing 80% or more of the voting power in the payer of the dividends and if other conditions are met. The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends.
- (z) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a company owning at least 50% of the distributing company with respect to investments made, including increases of investments, after the entry into force of this treaty on 10 September 2006. The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that owns less than 50% of the distributing company. The competent authorities of the contracting states regulate in an agreement the application of the reduced rates.
- (aa) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividend is subject to profit taxation of at least 5.5%.
- (bb) Dividends paid by a resident of the Netherlands to a resident of Curaçao or Sint Maarten are subject to Dutch dividend withholding tax at a rate of 15%. A reduced rate of 8.3% is available if certain requirements are met. On 12 December 2013, the Netherlands and Curacao announced that they reached an agreement on a new tax arrangement. When ratified, the new tax arrangement provides for a reduced withholding rate of 0% if certain requirements are met.
- (cc) On 31 May 2013, the Netherlands and China signed a new tax treaty. When ratified, the new tax treaty provides for a reduced treaty withholding rate of 5% if certain requirements are met.
- (dd) On 10 August 2012, the Netherlands and Ethiopia signed a new tax treaty. When ratified, the new tax treaty provides for a reduced treaty withholding rate of 5% if certain requirements are met.
- (ee) On 12 April 2012, the Netherlands and Germany signed a new treaty. After the new treaty is ratified, a reduced treaty withholding rate of 5% will apply to dividends if certain requirements are met.

The Netherlands is in continuous negotiations with other countries to conclude new tax treaties or amend existing ones. During 2013, the Netherlands continued discussions with Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Guernsey, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Kenya and Mongolia. In addition, in 2013, the Netherlands contacted Korea (South), Malawi, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Tajikistan, Tanzania and Uruguay to begin tax treaty negotiations or renegotiate existing treaties.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	28
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	28
Withholding Tax (%)	
Nonresidents	
Dividends	30 (a)
Interest	15 (b)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15 (c)
Payments to Contractors	15
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Residents	
Dividends	33 (d)
Interest	33 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) This is a final tax. If dividends are fully imputed (see Section B), the rate is reduced to 15% (for cash dividends) or to 0% (for non-cash dividends and, effective from 1 February 2010, for cash or non-cash dividends if nonresident recipients have direct voting interests of at least 10% or if a tax treaty reduces the New Zealand tax rate below 15%). The rate is also reduced to 15% to the extent that the dividends are fully credited under the dividend withholding payment system (which is being phased out) or to the extent that imputation credits are passed on to foreign investors through the payment of supplementary dividends under the foreign investor tax credit regime.
- (b) This is a final tax if the recipient is not associated with the payer. For an associated person, this is a minimum tax (the recipient must report the income on its annual tax return, but it may not obtain a refund if the tax withheld exceeds the tax that would otherwise be payable on its taxable income). Under the Income Tax Act, associated persons include the following:
- Any two companies in which the same persons have a voting interest of at least 50% and, in certain circumstances, a market value interest of at least 50% in each of the companies
 - Two companies that are under the control of the same persons
 - Any company and any other person (other than a company) that has a voting interest of at least 25% and, in certain circumstances, a market value interest of at least 25% in the company
- Interest paid by an approved issuer on a registered security to a non-associated person is subject only to an approved issuer levy (AIL) of 2% of the interest payable. An AIL rate of 0% applies to interest paid on or after 7 May 2012 to nonresidents on certain widely offered and widely held corporate bonds that are denominated in New Zealand currency.
- (c) This is a final tax on royalties relating to literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works. For other royalties, this is a minimum tax.
- (d) See Section B.
- (e) Effective from 1 October 2010, the 33% rate is a default rate if recipients' tax file numbers are not supplied. Individuals may elect rates of 10.5% (if their expected annual income does not exceed NZD14,000), 17.5%, 30% or 33%. Effective from 1 April 2011, the basic rate for interest paid to companies is 28%, but companies may elect a 33% rate.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Income tax. Resident companies are subject to income tax on worldwide taxable income. Nonresident companies carrying on business through a branch pay tax only on New Zealand-source income.

A company is resident in New Zealand if it is incorporated in New Zealand, if it has its head office or center of management in New Zealand or if director control is exercised in New Zealand.

Rate of income tax. Resident and nonresident companies are subject to tax at a rate of 28%.

Capital gains. No capital gains tax is levied in New Zealand. However, residents may be taxed on capital gains derived from many types of financial arrangements and from certain real and personal property transactions. These gains are subject to tax at the standard corporate tax rate.

Administration. The income year is from 1 April to 31 March. A company with an accounting period that ends on a date other than 31 March may apply to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for permission to adopt an income year that corresponds to its accounting period. If the Commissioner approves an alternative income year, income derived during that year is deemed to have been derived during the year ending on the nearest 31 March. For this purpose, year-ends up to 30 September are deemed to be nearest the preceding 31 March, and year-ends after 30 September are deemed to be nearest the following 31 March.

Companies with year-ends from 1 April to 30 September must file tax returns by the seventh day of the fourth month following the end of their income year. All other companies must file their returns by 7 July following the end of their income year.

Provisional tax payments for the 2008-09 and subsequent income years must generally be made in the fifth, ninth and thirteenth months after the beginning of the company's income year. The first installment equals one-third of the provisional tax payable; the second installment equals two-thirds of the provisional tax payable, less the amount of the first installment; and the balance of the provisional tax is payable in the third installment. In general, the provisional tax payable in a year equals 105% of the income tax payable in the preceding year. For the 2008-09 and subsequent income years, companies that are registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST; see Section D) that meet certain criteria may elect to calculate their provisional tax under a GST ratio method and pay the provisional tax in installments when they file their GST returns, generally every two months.

Companies with year-ends from October to January must pay terminal tax by the seventh day of the eleventh month following the end of the income year. Companies with a February year-end must pay terminal tax by the fifteenth day of the following January. All other companies must pay terminal tax by the seventh day of February following the end of their income year. The date for payment of terminal tax may be extended by two months if the company has a tax agent.

Several measures impose interest and penalties on late payments of income tax. For late payments or underpayments, the basic penalty equals 5% of the unpaid tax. This penalty is reduced to 1% if the tax is paid within a week after the due date. An additional penalty of 1% of the unpaid balance, compounding monthly, is also imposed. Interest may be payable if provisional tax paid at each installment date is less than the relevant proportion (generally, one-third for the first installment date, two-thirds for the second installment date and three-thirds for the third installment date) of the final income tax payable for the year. Conversely, interest may be credited on overpaid provisional tax.

Interest charges and the risk of penalties with respect to provisional tax may be reduced if provisional tax is paid under a tax-pooling arrangement through a Revenue-approved intermediary.

For the 2008-09 and subsequent income years, the risk of interest and penalties will be minimized for companies that use the GST ratio method for calculating and paying their provisional tax.

Dividends

Exempt income. Dividends received by New Zealand resident companies from other New Zealand resident companies are taxable. However, dividends received from wholly owned subsidiaries resident in New Zealand are exempt. Dividends received by New Zealand resident companies from nonresident companies are generally exempt. However, as a result of changes applying for taxpayers' income years beginning on or after 1 July 2009, certain dividends received by New Zealand resident companies from nonresident companies are taxable, including the following:

- Dividends that are directly or indirectly deductible overseas
- Dividends on certain fixed-rate shares
- For income years beginning on or after 1 July 2011, dividends derived by Portfolio Investment Entities (PIEs; see Section E)
- Dividends relating to certain portfolio (less than 10%) investments that are exempt from income attribution under the foreign investment fund regime (see Section E)

Imputation system. New Zealand's dividend imputation system enables a resident company to allocate to dividends paid to shareholders a credit for tax paid by the company. The allocation of credits is not obligatory. However, if a credit is allocated, the maximum credit is based on the current corporate income tax rate. Based on the current corporate income tax rate of 28%, the maximum credit is 28/72, meaning that a dividend of NZD72 may have an imputation credit attached of up to NZD28.

The imputation credits described above may not be used to offset nonresident withholding tax on dividends paid to nonresidents. However, effective from 1 February 2010, they may allow nonresident withholding tax to be reduced to 0% if nonresident recipients hold direct voting interests of at least 10% or if a tax treaty reduces the tax rate below 15%. A New Zealand company may pass on the benefit of such credits to other nonresident investors through payments of supplementary dividends. The aim of this mechanism is to allow nonresident investors to claim a full tax credit in their home countries for New Zealand nonresident withholding tax. The New Zealand company may also claim a partial refund or credit with respect to its own New Zealand company tax liability. Effective from 1 February 2010, payment of supplementary dividends can generally be made only to nonresident companies and individuals who hold direct voting interests of less than 10% and who are subject to a tax rate of at least 15% after any tax treaty relief. Effective from the 2013-14 income year, supplementary dividends can also be paid with respect to qualifying nonresident investors in certain portfolio investment entities (PIEs) that invest in assets outside New Zealand.

Australian resident companies may also elect to maintain a New Zealand imputation credit account and collect imputation credits for income tax paid in New Zealand. New Zealand shareholders in an Australian resident company that maintains such an imputation credit account and attaches imputation credits to dividends can receive a proportion of the New Zealand imputation credits

equal to their proportion of shareholding in the Australian company. Imputation credits must be allocated proportionately to all shareholders.

In general, the carryforward of excess credits for subsequent distribution must satisfy a 66% continuity-of-shareholding test. Interests held by companies or nominees are generally traced through to the ultimate shareholders. Listed, widely held companies and limited attribution foreign companies are entitled to special treatment. In effect, they are treated as the ultimate shareholder if their voting interest in other companies is less than 50% or if the actual ultimate shareholders would each have voting interests of less than 10% in the underlying company. The definition of a listed company includes companies listed on any exchange in the world that is recognized by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue. For carryforward purposes, direct voting or market value interests of less than 10% may be considered to be held by a single notional person, unless such an interest is held by a company associated with the company that has the carryforward.

Foreign dividend payments. The foreign dividend payment system was previously called the dividend withholding payment system. Under the foreign dividend payment system, dividends received by a resident company from a nonresident up to the end of their 2008-09 or 2009-10 income year (depending on their year-end date) were subject to a 30% (33% until the end of the 2007-08 income year) foreign dividend payment to be made by the recipient to the Inland Revenue Department.

Companies with foreign dividend payment credits may pass the benefit of the payments to the shareholder by way of a credit attaching to dividends paid by the company. The credit may be available under either the imputation system or the foreign dividend payment system. The unused portion of a foreign dividend payment credit can be refunded to the shareholder, but an excess imputation credit is not refundable.

In accordance with changes enacted in October 2009, the foreign dividend payment system is being phased out. New Zealand resident companies are no longer required to make foreign dividend payments to the Inland Revenue Department on dividends received. Companies may continue attaching credits to dividends paid to pass on the benefit of previous foreign dividend payments.

Resident withholding tax. For dividends paid to a resident company by another resident company that is not in a tax group with the recipient, the payer must deduct a withholding tax equal to 33%, having first allowed for any imputation credits attached to the dividend, unless the recipient holds an exemption certificate. This rate has not been reduced to align with the reduced corporate income tax rate of 28%, but any excess tax can be used as tax credits during or refunded through the annual income tax return process.

Foreign tax relief. In general, any tax paid outside New Zealand by a New Zealand resident taxpayer can be claimed as a credit against the tax payable in New Zealand. The credit is limited to the amount of New Zealand tax payable on that income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Assessable income consists of all profits or gains derived from any business activity, including the sale of goods and services, commissions, rents, royalties, interest and dividends.

A gross approach applies to the calculation of taxable income. Under this approach, a company calculates its gross assessable income and then subtracts its allowable deductions to determine its net income or loss. If the company has net income, it subtracts any loss carryforwards or group losses to determine its taxable income.

To be deductible, expenses must be incurred in deriving gross income or necessarily incurred in carrying on a business for the purpose of deriving gross income. Interest is now generally deductible for most New Zealand resident companies, subject only to the thin-capitalization rules (see Section E). Effective from taxpayers' income years beginning on or after 1 July 2009, interest paid on certain debts that are stapled to shares on or after 25 February 2008 may be treated as nondeductible dividends. Deductions for certain business entertainment expenses are limited to 50% of the expenses incurred. Capital expenditures are generally not deductible.

Exempt income. The only major categories of exempt income are dividends received from a wholly owned subsidiary resident in New Zealand, certain dividends received from nonresident companies and dividends paid out of capital gains derived from arm's-length sales of fixed assets and investments on winding up.

A specific exemption applies until 31 December 2014 for income derived by nonresident companies from certain oil and gas drilling and related seismic survey vessel activities in New Zealand's offshore permit areas. Legislation has been introduced to extend this exemption until 31 December 2019, but it has not yet been enacted.

Inventories. Stock in trade must generally be valued at cost. Market selling value may be used (but not for shares or "excepted financial arrangements") if it is lower than cost. Cost is determined by reference to generally accepted accounting principles, adjusted for variances between budgeted and actual costs incurred. Simplified rules apply to "small taxpayers," which are those with annual turnover of NZD3 million or less. A further concession applies to taxpayers with annual turnover of NZD1,300,000 or less and closing inventory of less than NZD10,000.

Depreciation. The depreciation regime generally allows a deduction for depreciation of property, including certain intangible property, used in the production of assessable income. Depreciation cannot be claimed for income tax purposes on buildings with useful lives estimated by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to be at least 50 years, effective from taxpayers' 2011-12 income years. Depreciation may continue to be claimed on commercial building fit-outs, certain depreciable land improvements and structures other than 50-year buildings. Most assets can be depreciated using the straight-line or the declining-balance methods. For assets valued at less than NZD2,000, a taxpayer may elect to pool the assets and apply the pool-depreciation method. Under

the pool-depreciation method, the lowest rate applicable to any asset in the pool is used to depreciate all assets in the pool. A taxpayer may have more than one pool of assets. Assets in a pool must be used for business purposes only or be subject to Fringe Benefit Tax (see Section D) to the extent the assets are not used for business purposes. Buildings may not be pooled. Property costing NZD500 or less may generally be written off immediately.

Assets, other than intangible property, acquired before 1 April 1993 are depreciated at the rates provided under the prior depreciation regime.

A transitional system applies to assets, including certain intangible property, acquired from 1 April 1993 through the end of the taxpayer's 1994-95 income year (the income year ending nearest to 31 March 1995). Under the transitional system, a taxpayer could elect to use the depreciation rates under the prior regime or the economic depreciation rates set by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, which are based on the effective useful life of an asset.

Assets acquired in a taxpayer's 1995-96 or subsequent income year must be depreciated using economic depreciation rates. In general, most of these assets, other than buildings and used imported motor cars, qualified for a 20% loading on the applicable depreciation rates for the 1995-96 and subsequent income years, if the assets were not previously used in New Zealand and if they were acquired by 20 May 2010. In certain circumstances, a taxpayer may apply for a special depreciation rate. The formula for setting depreciation rates has changed for the 2005-06 income year and subsequent years, resulting in increased rates for most plant and equipment acquired on or after 1 April 2005, and reduced rates for buildings acquired on or after 19 May 2005. The following table provides some of the general straight-line and declining-balance depreciation rates applicable to assets acquired between the 1995-96 and 2004-05 income years and assets acquired in the 2005-06 and subsequent income years, before the addition of any loading.

Asset	Method			
	Declining-balance		Straight-line	
	1995-96 to 2004-05 Rate (%)	From 2005-06 Rate (%)	1995-96 to 2004-05 Rate (%)	From 2005-06 Rate (%)
Buildings*	4	3	3	2
Chairs (office)	15	16	10	10.5
Computers and software	40	50	30	40
Desks	12	13	8	8.5
Filing cabinets	12	13	8	8.5
Motor vehicles	15 to 40	16 to 50	10 to 30	10.5 to 40
Photocopiers	33	40	24	30

* Effective from taxpayers' 2011-12 income years, no tax depreciation can be claimed on buildings with useful lives estimated by the Commissioner to be at least 50 years, regardless of the date of acquisition of the building.

The rates for plant and machinery vary depending on the particular industry and type of plant and machinery.

Tax depreciation is generally subject to recapture on the sale of an asset to the extent the sales proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation. Amounts recaptured are generally included in assessable income in the earliest year in which the disposal consideration can be reasonably estimated. If sales proceeds are less than the tax value after depreciation, the difference may generally be deducted as a loss in the year of disposal. However, such losses on buildings are deductible only if they occur as a result of natural disasters or other events outside the taxpayer's control. Specific rules have been introduced to provide some deferral and rollover relief with respect to irreparable damage arising from the 2010-11 Canterbury earthquakes, and related insurance recoveries and replacements.

Special deductions. A few special deductions designed to achieve specific government objectives are available, such as certain deductions relating to petroleum, mining, forestry and agricultural activities. Legislation is in the process of being enacted to repeal concessionary provisions relating to exploring for and mining certain minerals (including gold and silver), effective from taxpayers' 2014-15 income years.

Trading losses. Trading losses may be carried forward and offset against future taxable income if, at all times from the beginning of the year of loss to the end of the year of offset, a group of persons held aggregate minimum voting interests in the company and, in certain circumstances, minimum market value interests of at least 49%.

Group losses. Losses incurred within a group of companies may be offset against other group company profits either by election or subvention payments.

Subvention payments are intercorporate payments specifically made to effect the transfer of company losses. They are treated as deductions to the paying (profit) company and as taxable income to the recipient (loss) company. The loss company and the profit-making company must be in the same group of companies throughout the relevant period. The required common ownership is 66%.

Wholly owned corporate groups may elect income tax consolidation.

Elective regime for closely held companies. Look-through companies with five or fewer shareholders may elect to be taxed similarly to partnerships. However, reforms enacted following the May 2010 budget restrict shareholders' ability to claim losses, effective from their 2011-12 income years.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Goods and Services Tax (GST), similar to a value-added tax, levied on the supply of goods and services and on imports	15
Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT); paid by the employer on the value of fringe benefits provided to employees and on non-cash dividends distributed to shareholder-employees	49.25

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
<p>(If benefits are attributable to particular employees, employers may elect to calculate FBT on the attributable benefits at a range of rates between 11.73% and 49.25%. The rates vary depending on the employee's cash remuneration inclusive of the fringe benefits. Unattributed benefits provided to such employees are subject to FBT at a rate of 42.86% [49.25% if provided to major shareholder-employees]. As a further alternative, employers may pay FBT at a rate of 49.25% on attributed benefits and 42.86% on unattributed benefits [49.25% if provided to major shareholder-employees].)</p>	
<p>Accident compensation levy, on gross salaries and wages, paid by Employer; rate (before residual and health and safety elements) varies according to industry class and may be reduced if the employer meets certain work safety criteria; certain employers may take direct responsibility under full self-cover or partnership discount plans</p>	0.03 to 5.49
<p>Employee</p>	1.70
<p>Self-employed; rate (before residual and health and safety elements) varies according to industry class, incorporating income and non-income benefit portions (the calculation of which depends on the individual's earnings) and according to age and abatement factors if a guaranteed amount of weekly compensation is purchased</p>	0.03 to 5.49

E. Miscellaneous matters

Anti-avoidance legislation. Legislation permits the Inland Revenue Department to void any arrangement made or entered into if tax avoidance is one of the purposes or effects of the arrangement and is not merely incidental.

Branch-equivalent system. Under the branch-equivalent system of taxation, New Zealand residents that have interests in the income of a controlled foreign company (CFC) may be taxed on attributed income as if the CFC is a branch of a New Zealand resident company. A CFC is a foreign company under the control of five or fewer New Zealand residents or a group of New Zealand resident directors. In general, for the purposes of the CFC rules, control is more than 50% ownership. A New Zealand resident with an income interest greater than 10% is required to calculate and include in income the attributed foreign income or loss of the CFC unless the CFC is resident in Australia and meets certain criteria or the active-income exemption applies. Branch-equivalent losses are quarantined.

No attribution is required under the CFC rules if passive income is less than 5% of the CFC's or a relevant group's income. If the 5% threshold is exceeded, any attribution is limited to passive income. The rules defining passive income and calculating the percentage of a CFC's passive income in relation to total income are complex.

Foreign investment fund system. New Zealand has a foreign investment fund (FIF) system that aims to tax the change in value of a New Zealand resident's interest in the FIF over an income year. The change in value may include income, capital growth and any exchange fluctuation.

The FIF regime generally applies to all offshore investments that are not CFC interests, including interests in foreign companies, foreign unit trusts, foreign life insurance, and foreign savings and superannuation funds.

The FIF rules do not apply to individuals owning FIF interests that cost less than NZD50,000. Exemptions are also provided for certain employment-related foreign superannuation schemes and foreign private annuities and pensions as well as for the first four years that individuals who become resident in New Zealand hold interests in foreign life insurance funds and superannuation schemes, if the individuals held these interests before they became resident in New Zealand. Legislative proposals that have been introduced but not yet enacted would remove superannuation scheme interests from the FIF regime if individuals acquired them before becoming resident in New Zealand.

As a result of reforms to the FIF rules, which generally apply for the 2007-08 and subsequent income years, a general exclusion of interests in grey list country companies no longer exists. Interests in certain Australian listed companies and unit trusts, certain venture capital investments in grey list country companies and shares held under certain employee share schemes may be excluded from the FIF rules if statutory criteria are met. The grey list countries are Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Initially, the four permissible methods for calculating FIF income were a branch-equivalent method, a deemed rate of return method, a comparison of opening and closing values, and a method based on accounting profits. Effective from the 2007-08 income year, two other alternatives could generally be used if the FIF interest held was less than 10%. These two methods were the 5% fair dividend rate method and the cost method.

An "active business" and "active income" exemption for FIF interests in companies of at least 10% replaced the previous grey list country exemption for income years beginning on or after 1 July 2011. An exemption is retained for FIF interests of at least 10% in Australian companies. Application of the outbound thin-capitalization rules (see *Debt-to-equity ratios*) is extended to residents with interests of at least 10% in FIFs that are exempt from attribution of FIF income under the Australian FIF exemption and to cases in which the "active income" method is used. The branch-equivalent and accounting profits methods are no longer available for taxpayers' income years beginning on or after 1 July 2011, and use of the deemed rate of return method is more restricted. The 5% fair dividend rate method is the general default method if taxpayers with FIF interests of at least 10% do not have sufficient information, or do not want, to use the "active income" method to determine exempt or non-exempt status or to calculate any attributable FIF income.

Portfolio investment entities. Certain collective-investment entities that elect the Portfolio Investment Entity (PIE) regime are not taxable on gains on the disposal of New Zealand and certain Australian shares. In addition, their income may generally be taxed at the corporate tax rate or at rates approximating their individual investors' marginal tax rates (which may be 0% for non-resident investors in certain types of PIEs that invest wholly or partly in assets outside New Zealand).

Transfer pricing. The transfer-pricing regime in New Zealand is aimed primarily at cross-border arrangements between associated parties. Taxpayers are able to adopt the method that produces the most reliable measure of arm's-length consideration. The allowable methods are the comparable uncontrolled price method, the resale price method, the cost-plus method, the profit-split method and the comparable profits method. Binding rulings with respect to transfer-pricing issues are available from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue. New Zealand and countries with which New Zealand has concluded tax treaties may enter into multilateral advance pricing agreements under the transfer-pricing regime.

Debt-to-equity ratios. In conjunction with the transfer-pricing regime (see *Transfer pricing*), a thin-capitalization regime applies to New Zealand entities that are at least 50% owned or controlled by a single nonresident (however, interests held by persons associated with a nonresident may be included for the purpose of determining the nonresident's level of control). This regime generally denies interest deductions to the extent that the New Zealand entity's level of interest-bearing debt exceeds both a safe harbor debt to total assets ratio of 60% and 110% of the ratio of interest-bearing debt to total assets of the entity's worldwide group. A netting rule excludes borrowings that are in turn loaned to the following:

- Nonresidents that are not carrying on business in New Zealand through a fixed establishment
- Non-associated persons
- Associates that are subject to the thin-capitalization regime but are not in the lender's New Zealand group

Specific rules and thresholds apply to registered banks.

As a result of changes enacted in October 2009, for thin-capitalization purposes, certain stapled debt securities and fixed-rate shares are included as debt, while investments in CFCs may be excluded from assets.

For income years beginning on or after 1 July 2009, dividend amounts paid on certain fixed-rate shares may also be added back when interest deductions are limited under the thin-capitalization rules.

Legislation that has been introduced but not yet enacted would generally extend the application of the inbound thin-capitalization rules, effective from the 2015-16 income year, to New Zealand entities that are at least 50% owned or controlled by two or more non-associated nonresident investors if the latter are regarded as acting together with respect to the funding of the New Zealand entities or if the exercise of their ownership rights is coordinated by or through an intermediary, such as a private equity manager.

The changes also propose to exclude shareholder-related debt from the worldwide group debt percentage calculations in inbound investment situations.

Similar thin-capitalization rules are extended to New Zealand residents with income interests in CFCs, effective from their income years beginning on or after 1 July 2009. Under safe harbor rules, the outbound thin-capitalization rules do not limit interest deductions on outbound investment if the New Zealand group debt percentage does not exceed 75% and 110% of the worldwide group debt percentage. Additional exemptions with respect to outbound investment may apply in certain circumstances, including situations in which New Zealand group assets (generally excluding CFC investments) are at least 90% of the worldwide group assets. An alternative safe harbor threshold calculation based on an interest-to-net income ratio may be used in limited outbound circumstances. The apportionment calculation provides an effective exemption with respect to outbound investment by eliminating any adjustment if annual finance costs are below NZD1 million and provides relief on a tapering basis if annual finance costs are between NZD1 million and NZD2 million.

For income years beginning on or after 1 July 2011, the above rules are extended to New Zealand residents with interests in FIFs that are at least 10% and that are subject to the new “active income” method or Australian exemptions from FIF income attribution.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Australia	0/5/15 (i)	10 (j)	5
Austria	15	10 (a)	10
Belgium	15	10	10
Canada (n)	15	15	15
Chile	15	15 (e)	5 (h)
China	15	10 (a)	10
Czech Republic	15	10 (a)	10
Denmark	15	10	10
Fiji	15	10	15
Finland	15	10	10
France	15	10 (a)	10
Germany	15	10 (a)	10
Hong Kong SAR	0/5/15 (k)	10 (j)	5
India	15	10 (a)	10
Indonesia	15	10 (a)	15
Ireland	15	10	10
Italy	15	10 (a)	10
Japan (b)	0/15 (q)	10 (j)	5
Korea (South)	15	10 (a)	10
Malaysia	15	15	15
Mexico	0/5/15 (p)	10 (a)	10
Netherlands	15	10 (a)	10
Norway	15	10 (a)	10
Philippines	15	10	15
Poland	15	10	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Russian Federation	15	10	10
Singapore	5/15 (l)	10 (m)	5
South Africa	15	10 (a)	10
Spain	15	10	10
Sweden	15	10	10
Switzerland	15	10	10
Taiwan	15	10	10
Thailand	15	15 (f)	10/15 (g)
Turkey	5/15 (o)	10/15 (c)	10
United Arab Emirates	15	10 (a)	10
United Kingdom	15	10 (a)	10
United States	0/5/15 (i)	10 (j)	5
Non-treaty countries (d)	30	15	15

- (a) Interest paid to a contracting state or subdivision, to certain state financial institutions or with respect to certain state-guaranteed loans is exempt.
- (b) These rates apply to payments of dividends, interest and royalties, effective from 1 January 2014.
- (c) The rate is reduced to 10% for bank interest. Interest paid to certain government bodies or central banks may be exempt.
- (d) See applicable footnotes to Section A.
- (e) The rate is 10% for interest paid to banks and insurance companies.
- (f) The rate is 10% for interest paid to financial institutions, including insurance companies, or if the interest relates to arm's-length sales on credit of equipment, merchandise or services. Interest paid to certain institutions of the government or the central bank is exempt.
- (g) The 10% rate applies to payments for the use of copyrights, industrial, scientific or commercial equipment, films, tapes or other broadcast matter. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (h) In August 2011, this rate was reduced from 10% with retrospective effect from 1 May 2010.
- (i) The rate may be reduced to 5% or 0% for company shareholders, depending on their level of ownership and certain other criteria.
- (j) No tax applies to interest paid to government bodies or to unrelated financial institutions in certain circumstances.
- (k) The rate may be reduced to 5% or 0% for company shareholders, depending on their level of ownership and certain other criteria. Dividends paid to certain government institutions are exempt.
- (l) The rate may be reduced to 5% for dividends paid to companies that have an interest of at least 10% in the payer.
- (m) Interest paid to certain government institutions is exempt.
- (n) A new treaty was signed with Canada on 3 May 2012, but it is not yet in force. It reduces the tax rates applicable to dividends (0% for certain government bodies if the competent authorities so agree; 5% if paid to companies holding at least 10% of the voting power; otherwise, 15%), interest (0% for loans made by certain export development bodies or unrelated financial institutions; otherwise, 10%) and royalties (5% on certain copyright, cultural, software and patent royalties; otherwise, 10%).
- (o) The rate may be reduced to 5% if the dividends are paid to companies that have an interest of at least 25% in the payer and if the dividends are exempt in the recipient's country.
- (p) The rate may be reduced to 5% or 0% for company shareholders, depending on their level of ownership and certain other criteria. The reduced rates were announced in August 2011 and apply retrospectively, effective from 1 May 2010.
- (q) The rate may be reduced to 0% for dividends paid to company shareholders, depending on the shareholders' level of ownership and certain other criteria.

New Zealand has also signed double tax treaties with Papua New Guinea and Vietnam and protocols to its tax treaties with Belgium and Malaysia, but those treaties and protocols have not yet entered into force.

New Zealand has signed and ratified the multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, which enters into force for New Zealand on 1 March 2014.

New Zealand has entered into tax information exchange agreements with Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Curaçao, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Netherlands Antilles, Niue, Samoa and Sint Maarten. It has also entered into tax information exchange agreements that are not yet in force with Anguilla, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Marshall Islands, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Vanuatu.

Nicaragua

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	5/10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (a)
Interest	10 (a)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10 (a)
Payments for Movies, Films, Radio and Television	10 (a)
Income Derived from Leasing of Real Estate	7 (a)(b)
Air and Maritime Transportation	3 (a)(c)
International Telecommunications	3 (a)(c)
Insurance and Bail Premiums	3 (a)(c)
Reinsurance	1.5 (a)
Musical and Artistic Public Spectacles	0
Compensation for Services	15 (a)(c)(d)
Other Service Activities	15 (a)(c)
Branch Remittance Tax	15
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) This withholding tax applies to residents and nonresidents.
 (b) For income derived from real estate property, the tax base equals the net income after applying a deduction of 30% of the gross income.
 (c) This withholding tax is creditable against income for residents and final for nonresidents.
 (d) Transactions with tax havens are subject to a 17% withholding tax. However, the list identifying such tax havens has not yet been issued.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. The Nicaraguan tax system is based on an extended territorial principle. The following items are subject to tax:

- Compensation of employees
- Income from economic activities
- Income from capital income, capital gains and capital losses

Corporate income tax rates. The standard corporate tax rate is 30% of taxable income for both resident and nonresident companies.

Companies operating under certain special incentive regimes, such as Free Trade Zone companies, are exempt from income tax.

After the third year of operations, companies are subject to tax on their Nicaraguan-source income, which equals the higher of the following:

- 30% of net taxable income
- 1% of gross taxable income (income subject to withholding at source is not included in the tax base)

Certain exceptions may be stated in the law.

Capital gains. Capital gains are realized gains resulting from the transfer of immovable and movable assets, goods and rights of the taxpayer. The following are the capital gain tax rates:

- Transfer of assets entrusted: 5%
- Other capital gains derived by residents and nonresidents: 10%

An advance payment is required on the transfer of property subject to public registration. This payment ranges from 1% to 4% of the transfer value. It is creditable against the capital gains tax.

Administration. The statutory tax year runs from 1 January through 31 December. However, taxpayers may request a special fiscal year.

Annual income tax returns must be filed within three months after the end of the tax year.

Companies must make monthly advance payments for purposes of income tax equal to 1% of their monthly gross income. The advance payments are applied to the annual income tax liability. In addition, for large collectors of the excise tax and financial institutions supervised by the Superintendency of Banks and Other Financial Institutions, the minimum monthly payment is the greater of 30% of monthly profits and 1% of gross monthly income. The advance payments are applied to the annual income tax liability.

Dividends. A 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to resident and nonresident individuals and business entities.

Foreign tax relief. Nicaragua taxes only income derived from Nicaraguan sources. Consequently, the domestic income tax law does not grant any relief for foreign taxes paid.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), subject to adjustments required by the Nicaraguan income tax law.

In general, taxable income includes Nicaraguan-source income derived from goods, services, assets, rights and any other economic activity in Nicaragua, even if such income is accrued or realized abroad, and regardless of whether the taxpayer has physical presence in the country.

Allowable deductions generally include all expenses necessary to generate taxable income.

Expenses paid or credited by a resident taxpayer or a permanent establishment of a nonresident to a person or entity resident in a tax haven are subject to a final withholding tax rate of 17%.

Inventories. If inventories are a significant element in the determination of a company's taxable income, the company must value each item based on the lower of the acquisition cost or market price. The law allows companies to use the weighted-average cost, first-in, first-out (FIFO) or last-in, first-out (LIFO) methods to determine the cost of merchandise sold. The tax administration may authorize other methods.

Provisions. In general, companies may deduct 2% of the balance of accounts receivable from customers.

Banks may deduct increases in minimum reserves for debtors in accordance with the standards of the Superintendent of Banks in Nicaragua.

Tax depreciation. Regulations under the income tax law allow the use of the straight-line method to calculate depreciation. However, the tax authorities may authorize certain exporters to use accelerated depreciation methods. The regulations containing the applicable straight-line rates are pending.

Relief for losses. Companies may carry forward their net operating losses for three years to offset all types of income. Net operating losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Nicaraguan law does not allow the filing of consolidated income tax returns or provide any other tax relief to consolidated groups of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	15
Municipal taxes	
Monthly tax on gross income	1
Annual municipal registration tax; tax base equals one-third of the gross income for the last three months of the preceding tax year	2
Real estate tax; imposed on 80% of the appraised value of the property	1
Payroll taxes; paid by employers (average rate)	18

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Nicaraguan currency is the córdoba (NIO). As of 31 December 2012, the exchange rate for the córdoba against the US dollar was NIO25.3318 = USD1.

No restrictions apply to foreign-trade operations or to foreign-currency transactions.

F. Tax treaties

Nicaragua has not entered into any income tax treaties with other foreign countries.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Withholding Tax (%) (a)	
Investment Income (b)	
Dividends	10 (c)
Interest	10 (d)
Rental Income	10
Royalties	10
Building, Construction and Related Activities	5
Contract for Supplies	5
Consulting, Management and Technical Services	10
Commissions	10
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

(a) Applicable to residents and nonresidents.

(b) For nonresidents, these are final taxes. For resident companies, only the withholding tax on dividends is a final tax.

(c) Certain dividends are exempt (see Section B).

(d) Certain interest is exempt (see Section C).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide profits. Nonresident companies are taxed on the profits of their operations in Nigeria only. However, if a nonresident company performs a contract for survey, deliveries, installation or construction, the entire contract price is taxable in Nigeria, regardless of whether a portion of the contract is performed outside Nigeria. Assessable profits from all sources accruing in the accounting period are aggregated for tax purposes. Total profit on which tax is assessed is calculated by deducting capital allowances (tax depreciation) from the aggregate of assessable profits.

A company is resident in Nigeria if it is incorporated in Nigeria. A foreign company that intends to carry on a trade or business in Nigeria is required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act to incorporate a Nigerian company.

Rates of corporate tax

Corporate income tax. The corporate income tax rate is 30%. However, tax is assessed at a reduced rate of 20% for a Nigerian company's first five tax years if it is engaged in manufacturing or agricultural production or in the mining of solid materials, and if its turnover (gross sales) is under NGN1 million.

Tax holidays. Limited liability companies registered in Nigeria may apply for pioneer status, which is granted to companies in industries that are considered vital to Nigeria's economic development. A company with pioneer status is granted a tax holiday of up to three years, with a possible extension for two years.

Approved enterprises operating in export free-trade zones are exempt from all federal, state and local government taxes, levies and rates. New export-oriented companies located outside free-trade zones may qualify for a three-year tax holiday if they satisfy certain conditions. Under the Companies Income Tax (Amendment) Act of 2007, the exempt profit list also includes the profit of a company established in an Export-Processing Zone (EPZ) or Free-Trade Zone (FTZ) that exports 100% of its production.

New companies engaged in the mining of solid minerals also benefit from a tax holiday during their first three years of operations. Under the Mining and Minerals Act 2007, the tax holiday can be extended for two years.

Oil and gas companies. Companies engaged in the marketing and distribution of gas for domestic and industrial use are subject to the Companies Income Tax Act.

Beginning on the date on which they begin production, companies engaged in gas utilization (downstream operations), which is the marketing and distribution of gas for domestic and industrial use, and companies using gas in industrial projects benefit from an initial three-year tax holiday. This tax holiday is renewable for an additional two years after the tax holiday expires if the company is performing satisfactorily. The companies also benefit from accelerated capital allowances after the tax-holiday period. These allowances consist of the following:

- An annual allowance of 90% with a 10% retention for investment in plant and machinery
- An additional 15% investment allowance, which does not reduce the cost of the asset for the purposes of calculating the annual allowance

All expenditure necessarily incurred to separate gas from the reservoir (underground rock formation containing crude oil or gas), to convert it into usable product and to deliver gas to points of use is considered part of the capital investment for oil field development, which may be charged against profits.

A gas-flaring penalty is imposed on oil companies for wasteful disposals of gases through burning in oil fields and refineries.

Companies engaged in gas exploration are subject to the Companies Income Tax Act.

Companies engaged in petroleum operations are deemed to be in the upstream sector of the oil and gas sector and are subject to tax under the Petroleum Profit Tax Act. The applicable Petroleum Profit Tax rate is 85%. A reduced rate of 65.75% applies if certain conditions are met. However, for petroleum operations carried out under the production-sharing contract regime, the applicable rate is 50%.

Minimum tax. Companies are required to pay minimum corporate tax if the minimum tax is greater than their actual tax liability. If a company's turnover is NGN500,000 or less, the minimum tax is the highest of the following:

- 0.5% of gross profit
- 0.5% of net assets
- 0.25% of paid-up capital
- 0.25% of turnover

If turnover is higher than NGN500,000, the minimum tax equals the amount computed in the preceding paragraph plus 0.125% of the turnover exceeding NGN500,000.

The minimum tax does not apply to companies until the fifth year after the commencement of business. Companies engaged in an agricultural trade or business and companies with at least 25% imported equity capital are exempt from the minimum tax requirement.

Withholding tax. The withholding tax rate on dividends and interest for residents and for recipients in non-treaty countries is generally 10%. However, certain dividends are exempt from tax (see *Dividends*). Taxable interest income includes interest on all time deposits with banks and on savings passbook accounts of NGN50,000 and above. Certain types of interest income are exempt from tax (see Section C). Tax withheld from dividends and interest accruing to nonresident companies is regarded as a final tax. For resident companies, the withholding tax from dividends is also regarded as a final tax, but they must account for other investment income in their tax returns and claim credit for tax withheld. Both resident and nonresident companies must include in their tax returns earned income subject to withholding and claim the tax withheld as a credit.

Special tax reliefs. Nigeria offers the special types of tax relief described below.

Employment tax relief. If, in an assessment period, a company has minimum net employment of 10 employees and if 60% of the employees do not have any form of previous work experience and are within three years of graduating from school or a vocation, the company is granted employment tax relief. This relief is an exemption from income tax equal to 5% of its assessable profits in the assessment period in which the profits are generated, subject to other specified conditions.

Work Experience Acquisition Programme Relief. If a company has a minimum net employment of five new employees and if it retains such employees for a minimum of two years from the year of assessment in which the employees are first employed, it is granted Work Experience Acquisition Programme Relief. This relief is an exemption from income tax equal to 5% of the company's assessable profits in the assessment period in which the company qualifies, subject to other specified conditions.

Infrastructure Tax Relief. Qualifying companies are granted Infrastructure Tax Relief. This relief equals 30% of the cost incurred in providing infrastructure or facilities of a "public nature," which includes power (electricity), roads, bridges, water and other items. The relief is granted in addition to the usual deductions allowed with respect to the costs incurred under the relevant provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act, and it forms part of the deductible expenses of the company.

Capital gains. Capital gains tax is chargeable on the gains accruing from the disposal of all types of assets, including the following:

- Land and buildings
- Options, debts and other property rights
- Any currency other than Nigerian currency
- Any form of property created by the person disposing of it or otherwise coming to be owned without being acquired
- Movable assets (motor vehicles)

For resident companies, disposals of assets located outside Nigeria are taxable regardless of whether gains accruing from such disposals are received in Nigeria. For nonresident companies, only gains accruing in Nigeria are taxable.

Taxable gain is the difference between the consideration accruing on the disposal of an asset and its original cost together with expenses incurred on its disposal.

Any loss incurred on a disposal may not be offset against the gains accruing from the disposal of another asset unless the two disposals result from a single transaction. Taxable gains are assessed in the year of disposal of an asset. The capital gains tax rate is 10%.

A company may claim an exemption if the proceeds from the disposal of an asset used in a trade or business are applied within a year before or after the disposal toward the acquisition of a similar asset to be used in the same trade or business.

Dividends. Dividends are generally subject to a final 10% withholding tax.

Dividends distributed from pioneer profit (see *Rates of corporate tax*) or from after-tax petroleum profit are exempt from tax.

Administration

Tax authority. The Federal Inland Revenue Service (Establishment) Act, which was enacted in 2007, established the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). The FIRS is responsible for assessing, collecting and accounting for tax revenue accruable to the federal government of Nigeria.

Filing and tax payment. The FIRS is responsible for administering and collecting companies' income tax, petroleum profits tax (see Section D) and capital gains tax imposed on companies.

The tax year is from 1 January to 31 December. Under the self-assessment regime modified by the government in December 2011, all companies subject to tax must compute their tax liability, make payment and file their tax return with the FIRS on or before the due date. The due date for filing of the company income tax return is six months after the end of its accounting year or within 18 months after its date of incorporation. A penalty of NGN25,000 is imposed for the first month of lateness in filing a return and NGN5,000 for each subsequent month.

A taxpayer must apply to the tax authority for the making of installment payments. The final installment must be paid not later than the due date. The tax authority may grant approval for three installment payments beginning from the due date such that the last installment is paid not later than two months after the due date. Companies that do not comply with the requirement to file self-assessment returns and pay taxes due on or before the due date are assessed tax based on an administrative assessment issued by the FIRS. These companies may be required to pay their tax liability within two months after the date the assessment notice is served.

A 10% penalty and interest at the prevailing bank lending rate are imposed for late payment of assessed tax.

Tax refunds. The reforms to the tax system in Nigeria included the introduction of a tax refund system. After auditing a company's documents, the FIRS determines whether an overpayment was made.

Advance tax on dividends. A company planning to distribute dividends must first pay tax on the taxable profits at the corporate income tax rate to ensure that the dividends are paid with after-tax profits. This tax on dividends is considered an advance tax payment. If dividends are distributed from profits on which no tax is payable as a result of no total profits or total profits that are less than the amount of dividends paid, the company paying the dividends is charged to tax on the dividends as if such dividends are the total profits of the company for the relevant year of assessment. The tax paid on dividends is not regarded as an advance payment of tax, and it is not refundable.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax relief for the avoidance of double taxation is governed by tax treaties with other countries. If foreign tax is paid to a country that does not have a tax treaty with Nigeria, resident companies may claim the foreign tax paid as a tax-deductible expense.

C. Determination of trading profit

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared on commercial principles (that is, local generally accepted accounting principles [GAAP] or International Financial Reporting Standards [IFRS]). Trading profit is adjusted for deductions not allowed for tax purposes and for profits or gains not subject to tax.

Investment income earned abroad is tax-exempt if it is brought into Nigeria through the Central Bank of Nigeria or through any bank or other corporate body appointed by the Minister of Finance as an authorized dealer.

Interest received by banks on loans with a moratorium of at least 18 months and with an interest rate that is not more than the base lending rate at the time the loan was granted is exempt from tax if the following circumstances exist:

- The loans are granted to agricultural trades or businesses.
- The loans are granted to companies or individuals engaged in the manufacturing of plant and machinery in Nigeria.
- The loans are granted for working capital for any cottage industry established by the company.

Interest on bank loans granted for the manufacturing of goods for export are exempt from tax if certain specified conditions are met.

Interest on foreign loans is exempt from tax in accordance with the following percentages.

Repayment period including moratorium	Grace period	Tax exemption allowed (%)
More than 7 years	Not less than 2 years	100
5 to 7 years	Not less than 18 months	70
2 to 4 years	Not less than 12 months	40
Less than 2 years	None	0

Interest earned by a nonresident company on a deposit account consisting entirely of foreign-currency transfers is exempt from tax. In addition, interest on foreign-currency accounts maintained or operated in Nigeria is exempt from tax.

The following are exempt from income tax, effective from 2 January 2012:

- Trading income derived from short-term federal government securities, such as treasury bills and promissory notes
- Trading income derived from bonds issued by federal, state and local governments and their agencies
- Trading income derived from bonds issued by corporate bodies including supranationals
- Interest earned by holders of the bonds and securities listed above

The exemption is for a period of 10 years with the exception of income derived from bonds issued by the federal government which have an indefinite exemption.

Expenses must be reasonable and incurred wholly, exclusively, necessarily and reasonably for the purpose of the trade or business.

Deductions are not allowed for the following:

- Losses reimbursable under an insurance contract or a contract of indemnity
- Donations made to public bodies and institutions not approved by the government
- Subscriptions to social organizations

Limitations apply to the deductibility of the following:

- Donations to approved bodies and institutions
- Management fees
- Contributions to the National Pension Fund Scheme

Inventory. The tax law does not prescribe any basis for the valuation of inventory, provided a method is used consistently from year to year. However, subject to certain exceptions stated in the Statement of Accounting Standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council (formerly Nigerian Accounting Standards Board), stocks must be valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is discouraged.

Tax depreciation (capital allowances)

Initial and annual allowances. Annual allowances are granted under the straight-line method. The company deducts the initial allowance from the asset's cost once in the life of an asset and then applies the annual allowance rate to the balance. The following are rates of initial and annual allowances.

Qualifying expenditure	Initial allowance (%)	Annual allowance (%)
Buildings (industrial and non-industrial)	15	10
Mining Plant	95	Nil
Agricultural production	95	Nil
Others	50	25
Furniture and fittings	25	20
Motor Vehicles		
Public transportation	95	Nil
Others	50	25
Plantation equipment	95	Nil
Housing estate	50	25
Ranching and plantation	30	50
Research and development	95	Nil

Investment allowances. An investment allowance at a rate of 10% is granted for expenditure incurred on plant and equipment. If the expenditure is for replacement of obsolete industrial plant and equipment, an investment tax credit of 15% is granted. The investment allowance is not taken into account in determining the written-down tax value of the asset. It is granted in addition to the initial allowance.

Initial and annual allowances are recaptured on the sale of an asset if the sales price exceeds the written-down tax value. The amount recaptured may not exceed the initial and capital allowances granted. Amounts recaptured are taxed as ordinary income at the regular corporate tax rates.

Investment tax relief. Investment tax relief is similar to the rural investment allowance. It is granted for expenditures on certain infrastructural facilities by companies established at least 20 kilometers (12.4 miles) from such facilities. The following are the types of facilities and the applicable percentages of the relief:

- Electricity: 50%
- Water: 30%
- Tarred road: 15%

The investment tax relief may be claimed for three years. A company that has enjoyed or is enjoying pioneer status (see Section B) may not claim the relief.

Companies engaged in research and development activities may claim a tax credit of 20% of their qualifying capital expenditure.

Relief for losses. Trade and business losses may be carried forward to offset profits of the same trade or business for an unlimited number of years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Each company must file a separate tax return. No provisions exist for filing consolidated returns or offsetting losses and capital allowances against profits within a group of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, levied on specified goods and services, including goods manufactured or assembled in Nigeria, imported goods, certain bank services and services performed by professionals	5
Education tax, on assessable income; the tax is deductible for purposes of the petroleum profits tax	2
Pension contributions, on monthly gross salary (for pension purposes, gross salary consists of basic pay, housing and transport allowances); paid by	
Employer	7.5
Employee	7.5
(Expatriates covered by a plan in their home country may qualify for exclusion.)	

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Information technology levy; imposed on before-tax profits of specified companies and enterprises with annual turnover of NGN100 million or more	1

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Foreign investors that intend to set up businesses in Nigeria must register with the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission and obtain a Certificate of Capital Importation from authorized foreign-exchange dealers through whom foreign currency is imported. This certificate, which serves as documentary evidence of the importation of the currency, guarantees the unconditional transferability of dividends and interest and the repatriation of capital through authorized dealers.

Companies are free to determine the amount of dividends distributed. Borrowing funds to remit dividends is not allowed. The application to remit dividends must be submitted with the Certificate of Capital Importation and a tax clearance certificate, which establishes that tax was paid or that no tax is due with respect to the dividends to be remitted. If the appropriate amount of tax is withheld from dividends and interest paid to nonresidents, no additional tax clearance is required.

Remittances of royalties and fees require the approval of the underlying agreements by the National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion. Permission is granted if the royalties and fees are within certain prescribed limits.

Importation and exportation of the naira (NGN), the Nigerian currency, are regulated.

Exporters must open a local domiciliary bank account marked "Export Proceeds" and must credit their foreign-currency export earnings to this account.

Anti-avoidance provisions. Under the general anti-avoidance provisions, if the tax authority determines that a disposition has not in fact had an effect or that a transaction that reduces or would reduce the amount of any tax payable is artificial or fictitious, it may disregard any such disposition or transaction or direct that appropriate adjustments be made to the tax liability. These actions are designed to counteract the reduction of the tax liability that would otherwise result from the transaction. Any company concerned is then assessed accordingly. For this purpose, a disposition includes a trust, grant, covenant, agreement or arrangement.

Transfer pricing. Transfer Pricing Regulations, which took effect on 4 August 2012, apply to transactions between connected taxable persons (related parties, as defined in the regulations). Connected taxable persons entering into transactions to which the regulations apply must determine the taxable profits resulting from such transactions in a manner that is consistent with the arm's-length principle. For purposes of the regulations, a permanent establishment is treated as a separate entity, and a transaction between a permanent establishment and its head office or other connected taxable persons is considered a controlled transaction

subject to the regulations. Key provisions of the regulations include those pertaining to the following:

- Entities and transactions to which the regulations apply
- Methods that may be used to determine arm's-length prices
- Documentation that must be maintained to support the arm's-length price and advance pricing agreements

The regulations must be applied in a manner consistent with the arm's-length principle in Article 9 of the United Nations (UN) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Model Tax Conventions on Income and Capital, the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations, and the UN Transfer Pricing Manual.

Debt-to-equity rules. No tax-related thin-capitalization rules apply in Nigeria.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Belgium	7.5	7.5	7.5
Canada	7.5	7.5	7.5
China	7.5	7.5	7.5
Czech Republic	7.5	7.5	7.5
France	7.5	7.5	7.5
Netherlands	7.5	7.5	7.5
Pakistan	7.5	7.5	7.5
Romania	7.5	7.5	7.5
South Africa	7.5	7.5	7.5
United Kingdom	7.5	7.5	7.5
Non-treaty countries	10	10	10

Nigeria has signed double tax treaties with Bulgaria, Mauritius, the Philippines and Poland, but these treaties have not yet been ratified.

Nigeria has begun tax treaty negotiations with Algeria and Tunisia.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Branch Income Tax Rate (%)	35 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	30 (a)(b)
Interest	30 (a)(b)(c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	30 (a)(b)
Branch Profits Tax	30 (a)(d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	2
Carryforward	20 (e)

- (a) Income tax on income sourced within the Northern Marianas that exceeds gross revenue tax on the same income is subject to a rebate. For details, see Section B.
- (b) Imposed on payments to nonresidents. See Section E.
- (c) Bank deposit interest not effectively connected with a trade or business in the Northern Marianas and interest on certain portfolio debt obligations are exempt from withholding tax.
- (d) This is the branch profits tax, imposed on the earnings of a foreign corporation attributable to its branch, reduced by earnings reinvested in the branch and increased by reinvested earnings withdrawn.
- (e) No deduction is available for net operating losses arising before 1 January 1985.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporations are subject to a gross revenue tax. In addition, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) has adopted the US Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as its income tax law. For a description of the income taxation of resident corporations doing business in CNMI, refer to the

chapter in this book on the United States and substitute “CNMI” for each reference to the “United States.”

To avoid double taxation, a credit against income tax is given for gross revenue tax paid or accrued on income earned within the Northern Marianas. If income tax on Northern Marianas income exceeds the gross revenue tax, the company is entitled to a rebate of specified percentages of the excess. The following are the rebate percentages:

- 90% of the excess up to USD20,000
- 70% of the next USD80,000
- 50% of the excess over USD100,000

Income earned by residents from foreign sources is subject to the full amount of tax under the IRC. A special rule prevents US residents from taking advantage of the rebate by changing their residence to report gains on the sale of US property or stock in US companies on their Northern Marianas tax return.

Gross revenue tax. A gross revenue tax is imposed on the gross income of businesses from their activities and investments in the CNMI. The gross revenue tax rates are shown in the following table.

Gross revenue		Rate on
Exceeding USD	Not exceeding USD	total gross income %
0	5,000	0
5,000	50,000	1.5
50,000	100,000	2
100,000	250,000	2.5
250,000	500,000	3
500,000	750,000	4
750,000	—	5

These rates apply to total gross income and are not progressive.

Tax incentives. The CNMI, through the Commonwealth Development Authority, is authorized by law to grant tax rebates to qualified investors. The Commonwealth Development Authority grants Qualifying Certificates (QCs) for tax incentives to businesses engaged in activities that are deemed to be beneficial to the development of the CNMI economy. The incentives are aimed primarily at franchise restaurants, water parks, aquariums, cultural centers, theme parks, resort hotels, golf courses, convention centers, dinner theaters, special events, CNMI-based airlines, manufacturing of high-technology products and Internet-related businesses. In general, QCs can provide rebates of up to 100% of income tax paid for up to 25 years.

Basis of qualified fresh-start assets. Under the Northern Marianas Territorial Income Tax, effective 1 January 1985, income from pre-1985 appreciation of Northern Marianas property is not subject to income tax. For the purposes of determining gain and allowances for depreciation and amortization, the basis of the Northern Marianas real and personal property is the greater of the basis determined under the IRC or the fair-market value as of 1 January 1985. Fair-market value can be established either by independent appraisal or by discounting the ultimate sales price back to 1 January 1985, using the discount factors specified by regulation. Currently, rates published by the US Internal Revenue Service are used.

Administration. Income taxes are paid to the government of the Northern Marianas, which administers its tax system. In general, the administration of the Northern Marianas tax is the same as in the United States, but estimated taxes are due on the last day of the month following the end of each quarter of the tax year. The income tax rebate is not available to reduce estimated tax payments.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax credits are available in the Northern Marianas to reduce income tax in the same manner as foreign tax credits in the United States. The credits do not reduce gross revenue tax, which is imposed on CNMI-source income only.

C. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Hotel occupancy tax	15%
Bar tax	10%
Excise taxes on all property except school and library books and machinery and raw materials used in manufacturing	Various
Liquid fuel taxes	
Gasoline, diesel and other liquid fuels (refunded if used by commercial vessels outside CNMI)	15 cents a gallon
Aviation fuel (reduced depending on flight schedule)	3%
Social security contributions (including 1.45% Medicare Tax; US system); imposed on Wages up to USD117,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	7.65%
Employee	7.65%
Wages in excess of USD117,000 but not in excess of USD200,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	1.45%
Employee	1.45%
Wages in excess of USD200,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	1.45%
Employee	2.35%
Miscellaneous license fees	Various

D. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. CNMI does not impose foreign-exchange controls, but large currency transfers must be reported to the US Treasury Department.

Transfer pricing. The US transfer-pricing rules apply in CNMI.

Debt-to-equity rules. The US thin-capitalization rules apply in CNMI.

E. Treaties and withholding taxes

CNMI does not participate in the US income tax treaties and has not entered into any treaties with other countries. The withholding tax rate for dividend, interest and royalty payments to nonresidents is 30%, but the rebate discussed in Section B is available if a recipient files a CNMI income tax return. In general, no withholding tax is imposed on payments between CNMI and the United States or Guam, unless the recipient exceeds certain foreign ownership and income limitations.

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Unless otherwise indicated, the rates and thresholds stated in the chapter apply to 2013 income. Certain proposed tax measures for 2014 are also mentioned in the chapter. Changes with respect to the taxation of 2014 income may be introduced with retroactive effect until 31 December 2014.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	27 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	27 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	27 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	25 (b)
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0 (c)
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) This is the rate, effective from 1 January 2014. The corporate tax rate for 2013 was 28%.
- (b) This tax applies to dividends paid to nonresident shareholders. Dividends paid to corporate shareholders resident and really established in member states of the European Economic Area (EEA) agreement (including the European Union [EU], Iceland and Liechtenstein) are exempt from withholding tax.
- (c) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. In general, resident companies are subject to corporate income tax on worldwide income. However, profits and losses on upstream petroleum activities in other jurisdictions are exempt from Norwegian taxation. Nonresident companies are subject to corporate income tax on income attributable to Norwegian business operations.

A company is tax resident in Norway if it is legally incorporated in Norway or if its central management and control are effectively exercised in Norway.

Rates of corporate tax. For 2014, the corporate tax rate is 27%. The rate was 28% in 2013.

In addition to the general income tax of 27%, a special petroleum tax of 50% applies to income from oil and gas production and from pipeline transportation. A special power production tax of 30% applies on top of the general income tax of 27% for the generation of hydroelectric power. For 2014, the special petroleum tax rate is increased to 51% and the hydroelectric power production tax rate is increased to 31%.

Qualifying shipping companies may elect a special shipping tax regime instead of the ordinary tax regime. Under the shipping tax regime, profits derived from shipping activities are exempt from income tax. However, companies electing the shipping tax regime must pay an insignificant tonnage excise tax. Financial income is taxed at a rate of 28%.

Capital gains. In general, capital gains derived from the disposal of business assets and shares are subject to normal corporate taxes. However, for corporate shareholders, capital gains derived from the sale of shares in limited liability companies, partnerships and certain other enterprises that are qualifying companies under

the tax exemption system are exempt from tax. This tax exemption applies regardless of whether the exempted capital gain is derived from a Norwegian or a qualifying non-Norwegian company. In general, life insurance companies and pension funds are not covered by the tax exemption regime.

For companies resident in another EEA member state (the EEA includes the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway), the exemption applies regardless of the ownership participation or holding period. However, if the EEA country is regarded as a low-tax jurisdiction (as defined in the Norwegian tax law regarding controlled foreign companies [CFCs]; see Section E), a condition for the exemption is that the EEA resident company be actually established and carrying out genuine economic activities in its home country.

For non-EEA resident companies, the exemption does not apply to capital gains on the alienation of shares in the following companies:

- Companies resident in low-tax jurisdictions, as defined in the Norwegian tax law regarding CFCs; see Section E)
- Companies of which the corporate shareholder has not held at least 10% of the capital and the votes in the company for more than two years preceding the alienation

The right of companies to deduct capital losses on shares is basically eliminated to the same extent that a gain would be exempt from tax.

The exit from Norwegian tax jurisdiction of goods, merchandise, intellectual property, business assets and other items triggers capital gains taxation as if such items were sold at the fair market price on the day before the day of exit.

Administration. The annual tax return is due 31 March for accounting years ending in the preceding calendar year. The deadline is extended to 31 May if the tax return is submitted electronically. Assessments are made in the fourth quarter of the year in which the return is submitted (normally October). Tax is paid in three installments. The first two are paid on 15 February and 15 April, respectively, each based on $\frac{1}{2}$ of the tax due from the previous assessment. The last installment represents the difference between the tax paid and the tax due, and is payable three weeks after the issuance of the assessment. Interest is charged on residual tax.

Dividends. An exemption regime with respect to dividends on shares is available to companies. However, the 100% tax exemption is limited to 97% if the recipient of the dividends does not hold more than 90% of the shares in the distributing company and a corresponding part of the votes that may be given at the general meeting (that is, the companies do not constitute a tax group of companies). In such cases, the remaining 3% of the dividends is subject to 28% taxation, which results in an effective tax rate of 0.84%.

The tax exemption applies regardless of the ownership participation or holding period if the payer of the dividends is a resident in an EEA member state. However, if the EEA country is regarded as a low-tax jurisdiction, conditions for the exemption are that the EEA resident company be actually established and carrying

out genuine economic activities in its home country and that Norway and the EEA country have a treaty containing exchange-of-information provisions. As of 2013, all of Norway's treaties with EEA countries have such provisions.

For non-EEA resident companies, the exemption does not apply to dividends paid by the following companies:

- Companies resident in low-tax jurisdictions as defined in the Norwegian tax law regarding CFCs (see Section E)
- Other companies of which the recipient of the dividends has not held at least 10% of the capital and the votes of the payer for a period of more than two years that includes the distribution date

Dividends paid to nonresident shareholders are subject to a 25% withholding tax. The withholding tax rate may be reduced by tax treaties. Dividends distributed by Norwegian companies to corporate shareholders resident in EEA member states are exempt from withholding tax. This exemption applies regardless of the ownership participation or holding period. However, a condition for the exemption is that the EEA resident company be actually established and carrying out genuine economic activities in its home country.

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit is allowed for foreign tax paid by Norwegian companies, but it is limited to the proportion of the Norwegian tax that is levied on foreign-source income. Separate limitations must be calculated according to the Norwegian tax treatment of the following two different categories of foreign-source income:

- Income derived from low-tax jurisdictions and income taxable under the CFC rules
- Other foreign-source income

For dividend income taxable in Norway, Norwegian companies holding at least 10% of the share capital and the voting rights of a foreign company for a period of more than two years that includes the distribution date may also claim a tax credit for the underlying foreign corporate tax paid by the foreign company, provided the Norwegian company includes an amount equal to the tax credit in taxable income. In addition, the credit is also available for tax paid by a second-tier subsidiary, provided that the Norwegian parent indirectly holds at least 25% of the second-tier subsidiary and that the second-tier subsidiary is a resident of the same country as the first-tier subsidiary. The regime also applies to dividends paid out of profits that have been retained by the first- or second-tier subsidiary for up to four years after the year the profits were earned. The tax credit applies only to tax paid to the country where the first- and second-tier subsidiaries are resident.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Although taxable income is based on book income shown in the annual financial statements (which must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles), the timing of income taxation is based on the realization principle. Consequently, the basic rules are that an income is taxable in the year in which the recipient has obtained an unconditional right to receive the income, and an expense is deductible in the year in which the payer has incurred an unconditional obligation to pay

the expense. In general, all expenses, except gifts and entertainment expenses, are deductible.

Inventory. Inventory is valued at cost, which must be determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

Depreciation. Depreciation on fixed assets must be calculated using the declining-balance method at any rate up to a given maximum. Fixed assets (with a cost of more than NOK15,000 and with a useful life of at least 3 years) are allocated to one of the following 10 different groups.

Group	Maximum depreciation rates (%)
A Office equipment and similar items	30
B Acquired goodwill	20
C Trailers, trucks, buses, taxis and vehicles for the transportation of disabled persons	20
D Cars, tractors, other movable machines, other machines, equipment, instruments, furniture, fixtures and similar items	20
E Ships, vessels, drilling rigs and similar items	14
F Aircraft and helicopters	12
G Installations for transmission and distribution of electric power, electronic equipment in power stations and such production equipment used in other industries	5
H Industrial buildings and industrial installations, hotels, rooming houses, restaurants and certain other structures	
Useful life of 20 years or more	4
Useful life of less than 20 years	10
I Office buildings	2
J Technical installations in buildings	10

Assets in groups A, B, C and D are depreciated as whole units, while assets in groups E, F, G, H, I and J are depreciated individually.

If fixed assets in groups A, B, C and D are sold, the proceeds reduce the balance of the group of assets and consequently the basis for depreciation. If a negative balance results within groups A, C or D, part of the negative balance must be included in income. In general, the amount included in income is determined by multiplying the negative balance by the depreciation rate for the group. However, if the negative balance is less than NOK15,000, the entire negative balance must be included in taxable income.

A negative balance in one of the other groups (B, E, F, G, H, I and J) must be included in a gains and losses account. Twenty percent of a positive balance in this account must be included annually in taxable income.

For 2014, the depreciation rate for assets in Group D is increased by 10 points in the acquisition year. As a result, the total depreciation rate for assets in Group D in the acquisition year is 30%.

Relief for losses. A company holding more than 90% of the shares in a subsidiary may form a group for tax purposes. Intragroup contributions to set off profits in one company against losses in another may be made if included in the statutory accounts.

Alternatively, losses may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses can only be carried back when a line of business has been terminated. Losses may be carried back to offset profits of the preceding two years.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on any supply of goods and services, other than an exempt supply, in Norway	
General rate	25
Articles of food	15
Passenger transportation	8
Social security contributions, on all taxable salaries, wages and allowances, and on certain fringe benefits; paid by	
Employer (general rates; lower in some municipalities and for employees age 62 and over)	14.1
Employee (expatriates liable unless exempt under a social security convention)	7.8
Professional income	11
Pensioners and persons under 17 years old	3

E. Miscellaneous matters

Anti-avoidance legislation. Based on general anti-avoidance principles developed by court and administrative practice, substance prevails over form. The tax authorities may disregard transactions or structures if the dominant motive is to save taxes and the tax effects of entering into the transaction or structure are regarded as disloyal to the tax system.

Foreign-exchange controls. Norway does not impose foreign-exchange controls. However, foreign-exchange transactions must be carried out by approved foreign-exchange banks.

Debt-to-equity rules. Norway does not have statutory thin-capitalization rules. Based on general anti-avoidance principles, the tax authorities may deny an interest deduction on a case-by-case basis if they find that the equity of the company is not sufficient (for example, the Norwegian debtor company is not able to meet its debt obligations). An allocation rule regulates the deductibility of interest expenses for income subject to petroleum tax.

Interest-barrier rules are effective from 1 January 2014. Under these rules, interest expenses paid to related parties that exceed 30% of "tax EBITDA," which is defined as ordinary taxable income with the add-back of tax depreciation and net interest expenses, are nondeductible.

These rules impose a general restriction on interest deductibility, which applies to corporations and transparent partnerships as well as Norwegian permanent establishments of foreign companies. The restriction applies to interest payments made to related parties in both domestic and cross-border situations. Companies taxed under the tonnage tax regime and under the hydropower tax regime

are also subject to the interest restrictions. However, entities subject to the Norwegian Petroleum Tax Act are not yet covered by the rules.

Under the rules, a related party is a person, company or entity if, at any point during the fiscal year, is either of the following is true:

- It directly or indirectly controls at least 50% of the debtor.
- It is a company or entity of which the debtor directly or indirectly controls at least 50%.

In general, interest expenses that cannot be deducted during the fiscal year can be carried forward for 10 years. However, the interest expenses carried forward cannot exceed 30% of the basis of the calculation to be made in any future year. Any carryforward of non-deducted interest expenses must be deducted before the current year's interest expenses.

The interest deduction rules apply only if net interest expenses exceed NOK5 million. If the threshold is surpassed, all interest expenses become nondeductible, including the first NOK5 million.

Controlled foreign companies. Norwegian shareholders in controlled foreign companies (CFCs) resident in low-tax jurisdictions are subject to tax on their allocable shares of the profits of the CFCs, regardless of whether the profits are distributed as dividends. A CFC is a company of which 50% or more of its shares is owned directly or indirectly by Norwegian residents. A low-tax jurisdiction is a jurisdiction with an effective corporate tax rate for that kind of company that is less than two-thirds of the Norwegian effective tax rate that would have been imposed if the taxpayer had been resident for tax purposes in Norway. The CFC rules do not apply to the following CFCs:

- A CFC resident in a country with which Norway has entered into a tax treaty if the income of the CFC is not of a predominantly passive nature.
- A CFC resident in an EEA member country if such CFC is actually established and carries out genuine economic activities in its home country and if Norway and the home country have entered into a treaty containing exchange-of-information provisions. As of 2013, all of Norway's treaties with EEA countries have such provisions.

The losses of a CFC may not offset the non-CFC income of an owner of the CFC, but they may be carried forward to offset future profits of the CFC.

Transfer pricing. Norwegian law allows the tax authorities to impute arm's-length prices if transactions between related parties are not considered to be at arm's length.

As an attachment to the annual tax return, Norwegian companies and Norwegian permanent establishments must report summary information about transactions with affiliated companies.

Norwegian companies and Norwegian permanent establishments must prepare and maintain written documentation describing certain transactions with related parties. To avoid a deemed tax assessment, such documentation must be presented to the tax authorities no later than 45 days after it has been requested. The statutory limitation for providing such documentation is 10 years.

Companies belonging to a group of companies with less than 250 employees may be exempted from the documentation requirement if the group has sales revenue of less than NOK400 million or a balance sheet total of less than NOK350 million. The exemption does not apply if the Norwegian entity has transactions with related parties located in countries from which Norwegian tax authorities cannot claim exchange of information under a treaty. The exemption also does not apply to companies subject to tax under the Norwegian Petroleum Tax Act.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Interest and royalties paid to foreign recipients are not subject to withholding tax under Norwegian domestic law. Consequently, the following table provides treaty withholding tax rates for dividends only.

	Dividends (a)	
	Normal rate %	Reduced rate %
Albania	15	5 (c)
Argentina	15	10 (c)
Australia	15	0/5 (d)(o)
Austria (a)	15	0 (p)
Azerbaijan	15	10 (k)
Bangladesh	15	10 (d)
Barbados	15	5 (d)
Belgium (a)(b)	15	5 (c)
Benin	20	—
Bosnia-Herzegovina (f)	15	—
Brazil	25	—
Bulgaria	15	—
Canada	15	5 (d)
Chile	15	5 (c)
China (n)	15	—
Côte d'Ivoire	15	—
Croatia (f)	15	—
Cyprus (a)(b)	5	0 (g)
Czech Republic (a)	15	0 (d)
Denmark (a)		
(Nordic Treaty)	15	0 (d)
Egypt (b)	15	—
Estonia (a)	15	5 (c)
Faroe Islands		
(Nordic Treaty)	15	0 (d)
Finland (a)		
(Nordic Treaty)	15	0 (d)
France (a)	15	0 (i)
Gambia	15	5 (c)
Georgia	10	5 (d)
Germany (a)(b)	15	0 (c)
Greece (a)	20	—
Greenland	15	5 (d)
Hungary (a)	10	—
Iceland (a)		
(Nordic Treaty)	15	0 (d)
India	10	—
Indonesia	15	—
Ireland (a)	15	5 (d)

	Dividends (a)	
	Normal rate	Reduced rate
	%	%
Israel	15	5 (g)
Italy (a)(b)	15	—
Jamaica	15	—
Japan	15	5 (c)
Kazakhstan	15	5 (d)
Kenya	25	15 (c)
Korea (South)	15	—
Latvia (a)	15	5 (c)
Liechtenstein (a)	25	0 (l)
Lithuania (a)	15	5 (c)
Luxembourg (a)	15	5 (c)
Macedonia	15	10 (c)
Malawi	15	5 (d)
Malaysia (b)	0	—
Malta (a)	15	— (s)
Mexico	15	0 (c)
Montenegro (f)	15	—
Morocco	15	—
Nepal	15	5 (h)
Netherlands (a)	15	0 (c)
Netherlands Antilles	15	5 (c)
New Zealand	15	—
Pakistan	15	—
Philippines	25	15 (d)
Poland (a)	15	0 (d)
Portugal (a)	15	5 (t)
Qatar	15	5 (d)
Romania	10	—
Russian Federation	10	—
Senegal	16	—
Serbia (f)	15	—
Sierra Leone	5	0 (g)
Singapore (b)	15	5 (c)
Slovak Republic	15	5 (c)
Slovenia (f)	15	—
South Africa	15	5 (c)
Spain (a)	15	10 (c)
Sri Lanka	15	—
Sweden (a)		
(Nordic Treaty)	15	0 (d)
Switzerland	15	0 (m)
Tanzania	20	—
Thailand	15	0 (d)
Trinidad and Tobago	20	10 (c)
Tunisia	20	—
Turkey	15	5 (q)
Uganda	15	10 (c)
Ukraine	15	5 (c)
United Kingdom (a)(b)	15	5 (d)
United States (b)	15	—
Venezuela	10	5 (d)
Vietnam	15	5 (j)
Zambia	15	—
Zimbabwe	20	15 (c)
Non-treaty countries	25	—

- (a) Dividends paid to corporate residents of EEA member states are exempt from withholding tax if the EEA resident company is really established in its home country.
- (b) A revision of this treaty is currently being negotiated.
- (c) The treaty withholding rate is increased if the recipient is not a company owning at least 25% of the distributing company.
- (d) The treaty withholding rate is increased if the recipient is not a company owning at least 10% of the distributing company.
- (e) Norway honors the Czechoslovakia treaty with respect to the Slovak Republic. Norway has entered into a tax treaty with the Czech Republic. The withholding tax rates under the Czech Republic treaty are shown in the above table.
- (f) Norway honors the suspended Yugoslavia treaty with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina (effective from 2009), Croatia, and Serbia. Norway had honored the suspended Yugoslavia treaty with respect to the Union of Serbia and Montenegro based on an exchange of notes. However, when the Union of Serbia and Montenegro was dissolved on 3 June 2006, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs considered Serbia to be the successor state. Accordingly, the tax treaty applied to Serbia only. Based on an exchange of notes on 31 October 2011, the Yugoslavia tax treaty also applies to Montenegro, effective from 3 June 2006.
- (g) The treaty withholding rate is increased if the recipient is not a company holding at least 50% of the voting power of the distributing corporation.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company owning at least 25% of the distributing company. The rate is increased to 10% if the recipient is a company owning at least 10%, but less than 25%, of the distributing company. For other dividends, the rate is 15%.
- (i) The treaty withholding rate is increased to 15% if the recipient is not a corporation owning at least 25% of the distributing company. However, the rate is 5% if the recipient is a French corporation owning at least 10%, but less than 25%, of the distributing company.
- (j) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends owns at least 70% of the capital of the Norwegian payer. The rate is increased to 10% if the recipient owns at least 25%, but less than 70%, of the Norwegian payer. For other dividends, the rate is 15%.
- (k) The treaty withholding rate is increased to 15% if the recipient is not a company that satisfies both of the following conditions:
- It owns at least 30% of the capital of the distributing company.
 - It has invested more than USD100,000 in the payer.
- (l) Norway has not entered into a double tax treaty with Liechtenstein. However, because Liechtenstein is a member of the EEA, under domestic Norwegian tax law, the reduced rate applies to dividends paid to companies. In other cases the rate is 25%.
- (m) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a company that owns at least 20% of the distributing company.
- (n) The Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions (SARs) are not covered by the China treaty.
- (o) The rate is 0% if the corporate recipient of the dividends owns at least 80% of the voting power in the distributing company and if certain other criteria are met.
- (p) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a company.
- (q) The treaty withholding rate is increased if the recipient is not a company owning at least 20% of the distributing company.
- (r) The treaty withholding rate is increased if the recipient is not a company owning at least 15% of the distributing company.
- (s) The treaty withholding rate is increased if the recipient does not directly own at least 10% of the distributing company for a minimum of 24 months, including the time of the dividend distribution.
- (t) The treaty withholding tax rate is increased if the recipient is not a company directly owning at least 10% of the distributing company for the last 12 months. If the distributing company has existed for less than 12 months, the recipient must satisfy the 10% condition since the date on which the distributing company was established.

Norway is currently negotiating or renegotiating tax treaties with Belgium, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Norway has entered into exchange-of-information tax treaties with Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Dominica, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liberia, Lichtenstein, Macau, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Monaco, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. In addition, Norway is currently negotiating such treaties with Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Guatemala, the Hong Kong SAR, Panama, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

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A new Income Tax Law (ITL), which is effective from the tax year beginning on 1 January 2010, was published in the Official Gazette on 1 June 2009. The Executive Regulations (ERs), which provide clarifications to certain provisions of the ITL, were issued on 28 January 2012 through Ministerial Decision (MD) 30/2012.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	12 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	12
Branch Tax Rate (%)	12
Withholding Tax (%)	10 (b)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (c)

- (a) See Section B.
(b) This tax is imposed on certain payments to foreign persons that do not have a permanent establishment in Oman. Companies or permanent establishments in Oman that pay these items must deduct tax at source and remit it to the Secretary General of Taxation (for a listing of these items, see Section B).
(c) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies, which include Omani companies, partnerships, joint ventures and sole proprietorships, and permanent establishments of foreign companies are subject to Omani income tax. A permanent establishment is defined in the law. In addition, a permanent establishment is created for a foreign person providing consultancy or other services in Oman through employees or designated agents visiting Oman for at least 90 days in any 12-month period.

Omani companies and Omani sole proprietorships are subject to tax on overseas income (income accrued from a source outside Oman). However, a foreign tax credit limited to Oman's tax rate of 12% is available against the tax payable in Oman.

Rates of corporate income tax. Companies registered in Oman, regardless of the extent of foreign participation, and permanent establishments of foreign companies are subject to tax at a rate of 0% on their first OMR30,000 of taxable income, and at a rate of 12% on their taxable income in excess of OMR30,000.

Oil exploration and production companies are taxed at a rate of 55% and are usually covered by special rules contained in concession agreements. Exploration and production sharing agreements (EPSAs) signed between the government of Oman and concession partners provide detailed procedures for computing taxable income and settlement of tax due. Under an EPSA, the government of Oman settles tax due on behalf of the concession partner out of the government's share of production.

Foreign shipping and aviation companies are exempt from tax in Oman if the Omani shipping and aviation companies enjoy similar reciprocal treatment in the respective foreign countries. Omani companies and sole proprietorships engaged in shipping are exempt from tax.

Income derived by investment funds established in Oman and by funds established outside Oman dealing in Omani securities listed in the Muscat Securities Market (MSM) is exempt from tax. These exemptions are for indefinite periods.

Tax holidays are available to companies engaged in manufacturing, mining, exports, operating of hotels and tourist villages, farm and animal products processing, fishing and fish processing, higher education, private schools and nurseries, private hospitals, teaching and training institutions in education and medical care fields. The exemption for these categories of companies is available for five years but may be renewed for a maximum period of an additional five years, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions.

No income can be exempt from tax unless provided by a law or Royal Decree.

Capital gains. No special rules apply to capital gains. Capital gains are taxed as part of regular business income at the rates set out in *Rates of corporate income tax*.

The tax law provides that profits and gains derived from disposals of all assets, including disposals of goodwill, trade names or trademarks with respect to all or part of a business, are included as deemed income.

Gains derived from the sale of investments and securities listed on the MSM are exempt from tax.

Withholding tax. Withholding tax at a rate of 10% of gross payments is imposed on certain gross payments made to foreign companies, including the following:

- Royalties (see below)
- Consideration for research and development
- Management fees
- Consideration for the use of or right to use computer software

Entities in Oman, including permanent establishments, are responsible for deducting and remitting tax to the government. The tax is final. Foreign persons do not have any further filing or other obligations with respect to such income.

If a foreign company has a permanent establishment in Oman, but the permanent establishment in Oman is unconnected to the receipt of income that is subject to withholding tax, withholding tax applies to such payments.

Royalties include payments for the use of or right to use software, intellectual property rights, patents, trademarks, drawings, equipment rentals, consideration for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience, and concessions involving minerals.

Administration

General. A taxpayer is required to register with the tax department by filing a Form for Declaration of Business Particulars within a period of 3 months after the date of incorporation or commencement of activities. Any changes to the registration information must be communicated within two months. The accounting period begins on the date of commencement of business for joint ventures and permanent establishments. For companies, the start date is the date of registration or incorporation. The first accounting period may be less than 12 months but cannot exceed 18 months. The accounting period may be changed with the approval of the Secretary General for Taxation.

The books of account are required to be maintained for a period of 10 years. Permission is required for maintaining books of accounts in a foreign currency. In such a case, income must be converted at exchange rates prevailing on the last day of the accounting year. The accrual method of accounting must be used.

The term "Principal Officer" is defined for various entities. If a permanent establishment carries on an activity in Oman through a dependent agent, the agent is treated as Principal Officer. If a sole proprietor or owner of a permanent establishment is outside Oman, the individual or permanent establishment must designate a Principal Officer to comply with the obligations under the law. Such Principal Officer may not be absent from Oman for more than 90 days in a tax year.

Partners of joint ventures are jointly and severally liable for taxes of the joint venture.

Returns. Provisional returns of income must be filed within three months after the year-end. A final return of income, together with

audited financial statements, must be filed within six months after the end of the accounting year.

Assessments. Assessments must be issued within five years from the end of the year in which tax returns are filed. If no assessment is issued within a period of five years, such assessments are deemed to have been issued (that is, tax returns are accepted as filed).

Corrections of assessments as a result of obvious errors are allowed. Such corrections must be made within five years after the year of issuance of the original assessment.

If a tax return is not submitted for a tax year, the time limit for making an assessment is 10 years from the end of the tax year for which the tax return is due.

Assessed tax, reduced by tax already paid, must be paid within 30 days from the date of issuance of the assessment. A delay results in a delay fine of 1% per month on taxes due for the period of delay. If a refund is assessed, the refund must be claimed within five years from the end of the year in which such refund is due.

Assessments are made with respect to withholding tax.

Statutory periods of limitation. For the period of limitation related to assessments, see *Assessments*.

The government's right to collect taxes expires after seven years from the date taxes became due and payable, unless the tax authority initiates action to recover taxes.

Appellate processes. An objection against the assessment order must be filed with the Secretary General for Taxation. Other appellate procedures are an appeal with the Tax Committee, a tax suit filed in the primary court, an appeal to the appellate court, and finally a case before the Supreme Court.

The objection against an assessment must be filed within 45 days from the date of serving of the assessment order. An appeal must be submitted within 45 days from the date of the decision on the objection or the date of expiration of the specified period for deciding on the objection if no decision is issued.

The time limit for consideration of the objection is five months, with an extension of an additional five months. If no decision is issued, an implied rejection of the objection is deemed to occur.

A taxpayer can seek extension of time for the payment of disputed tax. However, the undisputed tax must be paid within 30 days after the date of assessment.

Dividends. Dividends received by Omani companies, permanent establishments of foreign companies or Omani sole proprietorships from Omani companies are exempt from tax.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit limited to Oman's tax rate of 12% is available against the tax payable in Oman on overseas income of Omani companies and sole proprietors.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Tax is levied on the taxable income earned by Omani companies, permanent establishments of foreign companies and

Omani sole proprietorships. Financial accounts must be prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Gains on the disposal of goodwill and trademarks are deemed to be taxable income.

Income arising before registration or incorporation is considered to be taxable income in the first year after registration. The market value of assets received in exchange for other assets is considered to be the disposal value, suggesting that mergers may give rise to a taxable event.

Other types of income such as payments on insurance claims, debts recovered in subsequent periods, balancing charges and reversals of liabilities, are treated as income subject to tax.

Expenses are deductible only if they are incurred wholly and exclusively for the purpose of production of gross income. If only a portion of the expense is incurred for the purpose of income generation, the proportionate expense attributable to the income generated is allowed as a deduction. Expenses incurred before registration, incorporation or the commencement of business are deemed to be incurred on the day on which business commences and are deductible in the first year of commencement of operations.

Expenses that are incurred in generating tax-exempt income are not allowed as deductions.

Special rules apply to allowances, such as depreciation, bad debts, donations, remuneration of shareholders, proprietors and directors, rent, head-office overhead allocated to branches and sponsorship fees. Exchange differences relating to head-office or related-party balances are normally disregarded.

Foreign taxes are not deductible for tax purposes. However, foreign taxes can be set off against taxes due on the same income in Oman (see Section B).

Inventories. The tax law does not stipulate a required method of accounting for inventories. In general, inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost determined using the weighted-average or first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Provisions to reduce the value to net realizable value are not allowed for tax purposes.

Provisions. In general, provisions are not allowed as deductible expenses when created. However, they are allowed as deductions when they are written off or utilized. Exceptions to this rule include the following:

- Provisions for loan losses are deductible for tax purposes for banks and other financial companies regulated by the central bank.
- Provisions for unexpired risks, unsettled claims and contributions to contingency funds are deductible for tax purposes for insurance companies.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation of assets other than buildings must be calculated using the pooling (or block) of assets method. Each pool's asset base is calculated with reference to the written-down value plus additions minus sale proceeds from disposals.

The straight-line depreciation method applies to buildings.

The following annual depreciation rates are set out under the tax law.

Assets	Rate (%)
Permanent buildings (selected materials)	4
Building (other than selected materials)	15
Quays, jetties, pipelines, road, railways	10
Ships and aircraft	15
Drilling rigs	10
Other machinery and equipment	15
Tractors, cranes, and other heavy equipment	33½
Computers, vehicles, self-propelling machines	33½
Furniture and fixtures (including computer software and copyrights)	33½
Hospital buildings and educational establishments	100

The rate for intangible assets is determined by the Secretary General of Taxation.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for five years. The losses of an earlier year must be set off first before using losses of a later year.

Companies that are exempt from tax because they are carrying on the activities set out in Section B may carry forward net losses incurred during the first five years of exemption for an indefinite period.

No carryback of losses is permitted.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Social security contributions, on basic salary of Omani employees only	
Pension fund; paid by	
Employer	9.5%
Employee	6.5%
Government	2%
Occupational injuries and diseases; payable by employer	1%
Vocational training levy for each non-Omani employee; paid biennially by employer	OMR200

E. Miscellaneous matters

Anti-avoidance legislation. If a company carries out a transaction with a related party that is intended to reduce the company's taxable income, the income arising from the transaction is deemed to be the income that would have arisen had the parties been dealing at arm's length.

For transactions between related parties that are not at arm's length, certain arrangements and terms may be ignored by the tax authorities if such arrangements or terms result in lower taxable income or greater losses.

The tax authorities may make adjustments if the principal purpose of a transaction is to avoid taxation even if the transaction is between unrelated parties.

Thin-capitalization rules. Under the ITL, interest payable by Omani companies other than banks and insurance companies may be deducted from taxable income, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions prescribed by the ERs.

The ERs provide that interest on loans from related parties paid by Omani companies other than banks and insurance companies may be deductible if total loans do not exceed twice the value of the shareholder's equity.

The above provision introduces the concept of thin capitalization requiring Omani companies to comply with a minimum capital requirement, which is that loans may not exceed a debt-to-equity ratio of 2 to 1.

Transfer pricing. The tax law has introduced the concept of transfer pricing. It seeks to restrict any measures that may be taken by related parties for the avoidance of tax through transactions entered into between them.

Head office overhead. Allocations of overhead by the head office to a branch are capped at the lower of 3% of revenue or actual charges. If the head office has only a supervisory role with respect to a branch, no overhead deduction is allowed.

Others. Oman does not have any rules relating to foreign-exchange controls or controlled foreign companies.

F. Tax treaties

Oman has entered into double tax treaties with Algeria, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Croatia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Korea (South), Lebanon, Mauritius, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Yemen.

Oman has signed double tax treaties with Belgium, Egypt, Germany and the Russian Federation, but these treaties are not yet in force.

Oman has also entered into treaties with several countries with respect to the avoidance of double taxation on income generated from international air transport.

Oman has a free trade agreement with the United States. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have entered into a free trade agreement with Singapore, but this agreement has not yet been ratified by Oman.

Under Omani domestic law, withholding tax is not imposed on dividends or interest. Under the Mauritius treaty, no withholding tax is imposed on royalties paid to companies resident in this country, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

Few of the double tax treaties include the benefit of reduced withholding tax rates on royalties. The applicability of reduced tax rates under the provisions of a double tax treaty is not automatic. With the issuance of the ERs, the tax department is now requiring companies to provide supporting documents before allowing reduced tax rates.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	34
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	8/10/34 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	34
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	7.5/10/20/25 (c)
Interest	10 (d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15/20 (e)
Fees for Technical Services	6/15 (f)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (g)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	6

- (a) Capital gains on listed securities are taxable at reduced rates (see Section B).
 (b) See Section B for a listing of additional withholding taxes.
 (c) The 10% rate is the general tax rate for dividends. The 7.5% rate applies to dividends paid by companies engaged in power generation or by purchasers of power projects privatized by the Water and Power Development Authority.

The withholding tax is imposed on the gross amount of the dividend. The withholding tax on dividends is considered a final discharge of the tax liability on such income. The 20% rate applies to dividends received by banking companies from their asset management companies. The 25% rate applies to dividends received by banks from money market funds and income funds.

- (d) The withholding tax on interest is considered to be an advance payment of tax, which may be credited against the final tax liability for the year. Interest paid on loans and overdrafts to resident banks and Pakistani branches of nonresident banks and financial institutions is not subject to withholding tax. The withholding tax rate is 10% of the gross amount of interest paid to resident persons and to nonresident persons without a permanent establishment (PE) in Pakistan. The rate is 20% for nonresidents with a PE in Pakistan.
- (e) The general withholding tax rate for royalties is 15%. This tax is considered to be a final tax for nonresident recipients of royalties. However, if royalties are derived with respect to properties or rights effectively connected with a PE of a nonresident, a 20% withholding tax rate is imposed, unless a nondeduction certificate is obtained by the PE. The 20% withholding tax is credited against the final tax liability.
- (f) Fees for technical services do not include consideration for construction, assembly or similar projects of the recipient (such consideration is subject to a 6% withholding tax) or consideration that is taxable as salary. The general withholding tax rate is 15% of the gross amount of the payment. This withholding tax is considered to be a final tax for nonresident recipients. However, if technical services are rendered through a PE in Pakistan, the 6% rate applies. The 6% tax is considered to be an advance payment of tax by the nonresident recipient of such technical service fees and may be credited against the eventual tax liability.
- (g) Remittances of after-tax profits by branches of nonresident petroleum exploration and production companies are not taxable.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies that are resident in Pakistan are subject to corporation tax on their worldwide income. Tax is levied on the total amount of income earned from all sources in the company's accounting period, including dividends and taxable capital gains. Branches of foreign companies and nonresident companies are taxed only on Pakistan-source income. A company is resident in Pakistan if it is incorporated in Pakistan or if its control and management are exercised wholly or almost wholly in Pakistan during the tax year. Company is defined to include the following:

- A company as defined in the Companies Ordinance, 1984
- A body corporate formed by or under any law in force in Pakistan
- An entity incorporated by or under the corporation law of a country other than Pakistan
- The government of a province
- A local authority
- A foreign association that the Federal Board of Revenue declares to be a company
- A modaraba, cooperative society, finance society or other society
- A nonprofit organization
- A trust, entity or a body of persons established or constituted by or under any law

Tax rates. For the 2014 tax year (from 1 July 2013 through 30 June 2014), the tax rate is reduced from 35% to 34%. However, for banking companies, the tax rate remains at 35%.

Small companies are subject to tax at a rate of 25%.

Small companies are companies that meet the following conditions:

- They have paid-up capital and undistributed reserves of not exceeding PKR25 million.

- They have no more than 250 employees at any time during the year.
- They have annual turnover not exceeding PKR250 million.
- They were not formed as a result of a restructuring involving the splitting up or reorganization of an already existing business.

The gross revenue of nonresidents' air transportation and shipping businesses is taxed at 3% and 8%, respectively. This income is not subject to any other tax.

Certain types of income are subject to final withholding taxes. For information regarding these taxes, see Section A and *Withholding taxes*.

Tax incentives. Some of the significant tax incentives available in Pakistan are described in the following paragraphs.

Private sector projects engaged in the generation of electricity are exempt from tax. However, this exemption is not available to oil-fired electricity generation plants set up during the period of 22 October 2002 through 30 June 2006.

Income derived by nonresidents not operating in Pakistan from the foreign-currency account scheme held at authorized banks in Pakistan or from certificates of investment issued by investment banks in accordance with the foreign-currency account scheme introduced by the State Bank of Pakistan is exempt from tax.

Income derived from instruments of redeemable capital, as defined in the Companies Ordinance, 1984, by the National Investment (Unit) Trust of Pakistan established by the National Investment Trust Limited or by mutual funds, investment companies or collective-investment schemes approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission is exempt from tax if such enterprises distribute at least 90% of their profits to their unit holders.

Income derived by a collective-investment scheme or real estate investment trust scheme is exempt from tax if at least 90% of the scheme's accounting income for the year, reduced by realized and unrealized capital gains, is distributed among the unit or certificate holders or shareholders.

Income derived from the export of computer software developed in Pakistan and related services is exempt from tax until 30 June 2016.

A tax credit of 10% of the amount invested by a company that is an industrial undertaking for the purchase of plant and machinery for the purposes of extension, expansion, balancing, modernization and replacement in an industrial undertaking set up in Pakistan and owned by the company may be claimed against the tax payable if the plant and machinery is purchased and installed between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2015. Any unused tax credit may be carried forward to the following two tax years.

A tax credit equal to 100% of the tax payable on taxable income for a period of five years is granted to a company if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The company is incorporated and an industrial undertaking is set up during the period of 1 July 2011 through 30 June 2016.
- The investment is made entirely out of equity.

A tax credit is allowed to a company that is set up in Pakistan before 1 July 2011 if it invests any amount with 100% new equity raised through issuance of new shares in the purchase and installation of plant and machinery for an industrial undertaking, for the expansion of plant or machinery already installed or for the undertaking of a new project. The credit is allowed against the tax payable for a period of five years. The credit is calculated by applying the proportion of new equity to total equity including new equity against the tax payable.

A tax credit equal to 20% of the amount of investment is allowed to a company that is set up in Pakistan before 1 July 2011 and that makes an investment during the period of 1 July 2011 through 30 June 2016 with 100% new equity raised through the issuance of new shares, for the purpose of balancing, modernization and replacement of plant and machinery already installed in an industrial undertaking owned by a company. The tax credit may be carried forward up to five years.

A tax credit of 15% of the tax payable is allowed in the tax year in which a company becomes listed on a registered stock exchange in Pakistan.

Capital gains. Capital gains on shares of public companies, vouchers of the Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation, modaraba certificates, instruments of redeemable capital and derivative products are taxable. The tax rates vary according to the holding period of the securities. If the holding period for such securities is more than one year, the tax rate is 0%. The following tables provide the tax rates if the holding period is less than one year.

Holding period of less than six months

Year	Rate (%)
2013	10
2014	10
2015	17.5

Holding period of 6 months to 12 months

Year	Rate (%)
2013	8
2014	8
2015	9.5
2016	10

Capital gains on other assets (including non-public securities) are taxable at the corporate rate. However, only 75% of capital gains derived from transfers of capital assets, excluding immovable properties and assets on which tax depreciation or amortization is claimed, is taxed if the assets were held for more than 12 months.

Effective from 24 April 2012, capital gains on the disposal of listed securities and the tax payable on the gains are computed, determined, collected and deposited on behalf of a taxpayer by the National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL), which is licensed as a clearing house by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. However, the NCCPL does not collect tax from the following categories of the taxpayers:

- Mutual funds
- Banking companies, nonbanking finance companies and insurance companies

- Modarabas
- Foreign institutional investors that are registered with the NCCP as foreign institutional investors
- Other persons or classes of persons notified by the Federal Board of Revenue

The investors listed above are required to self-pay their capital gain tax obligation on a quarterly basis at a rate of 1.5% or 2% of the amount of gain, depending on the amount of gain. They must file a statement of advance tax and pay the tax within 21 days after the end of each quarter.

Capital gains arising on immovable property held for a period of up to two years by a person are subject to tax at the following rates:

- Immovable property held for a period of up to one year: 10%
- Immovable property held for a period of more than one year but up to two years: 5%

Capital losses can be offset only against capital gains. Capital losses can be carried forward for six years. However, capital losses on disposals of securities (shares of public companies, vouchers of the Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation, Modaraba Certificates, instruments of redeemable capital and derivative products) can be set off only against capital gains on disposal of securities for subsequent years.

Administration

Filing requirements. The tax year commences on 1 July and ends on 30 June. Companies are required to end their fiscal years on 30 June. Special permission is required from the Commissioner of Income Tax to use a different year-end. The Federal Board of Revenue has specified 30 September as the year-end for certain industries, such as sugar and textiles, and 31 December as the year-end for insurance companies.

An income tax return must be filed by 30 September of the following year if the company's year-end is from 1 July through 31 December and by the following 31 December if the year-end is from 1 January through 30 June. Any balance due after deducting advance payments and withholding taxes must be paid when the tax return is filed.

Advance tax payments. In general, advance tax is payable quarterly based on the tax to turnover ratio of the latest tax year. However, banking companies must pay advance tax on a monthly basis. If the tax liability is estimated to be more or less than the tax charged for the prior tax year, an estimate of tax liability can be filed and advance tax liability can be paid in accordance with such estimate, subject to certain conditions. For taxpayers other than banking companies, the due dates for the advance tax payments are 25 September, 25 December, 25 March and 15 June. Banking companies must pay advance tax by the 15th day of each month.

Adjustable quarterly advance tax on capital gains from sale of securities is payable on the capital gains derived during the quarter at a rate of 2% if the holding period is less than 6 months and 1.5% if the holding period is between 6 and 12 months.

Minimum tax. Resident companies and nonresident banking companies are subject to a minimum income tax equal to 1% of gross receipts from sales of goods, services rendered and the execution of contracts, if the corporate tax liability is less than the amount of the minimum tax. The excess of the minimum tax over the corporate tax liability may be carried forward and used to offset the corporate tax liability of the following five tax years.

Withholding taxes. Withholding tax is an interim tax payment that may or may not be the final tax liability. Amounts withheld that are not final taxes are credited to the final tax liability of the taxpayer for the relevant year.

In addition to the withholding taxes listed in Section A, payments by corporations are subject to the following taxes that are deducted or collected at source.

Tax	Rate
Foreign-exchange proceeds from exports of goods	1% (a)
Rent for immovable property	15% (b)
Payments for goods	
Specified goods	1.5%
Other goods	
Payments to companies	3.5% (c)
Payments to others	4%
Imports of goods	
By industrial undertakings and companies	5% (d)
By other taxpayers	5.5%
Foreign-produced films	12%
Payments under executed contracts for construction, assembly and similar projects	
By companies and nonresident contractors	6% (e)
By other taxpayers	6.5%
Payments for services	
Rendered by residents	
Transport services	2%
Other services	
By companies	6% (f)
By other taxpayers	7%
Rendered by nonresidents through permanent establishments (PEs)	
Transportation services	2%
Other services	6% (f)
Brokerage and commission	
Indenting commission	5% (a)(g)
Other commission and brokerage	10% (a)(g)
Advertisement services by a nonresident person relaying from outside Pakistan (broadcasting an advertisement into Pakistan from outside the country)	6%/10% (a)
Payments to employees	– (g)(h)
Commission earned by members of stock exchange	0.01% (i)
Cash withdrawals exceeding PKR50,000	0.3% (j)
Purchases of domestic air tickets	5%
Payments to distributors, dealers and wholesalers for specified goods	0.1% (k)
Transfers of immovable property	0.5% (l)

Tax	Rate
Sales to retailers	0.5% (m)
Cable operators	Various (n)
Internet protocol television (IPTV), FM radios, mobile television, satellite television channels and landing rights (tax collected from licensee)	20% (o)
Dealers, commission agents and arhatis (middlemen) and similar persons	Various (p)
Payments for holding functions and gatherings	10%
Foreign-produced films and television plays	PKR100,000 per film or episode

- (a) This tax is a final tax.
- (b) Property income is subject to bottom-line profit taxation. The tax deducted at source may be credited against the eventual tax liability.
- (c) The 3.5% rate applies to residents and to PEs of nonresidents in Pakistan. Tax deducted on the sale of goods is a final tax for resident companies, other than listed companies, engaged in trading.
- (d) This tax is a final tax for entities engaged in the trading of imported goods.
- (e) Nonresident contractors may irrevocably elect to treat the withholding tax as a final tax. The 6% rate applies to resident companies and nonresidents. The withholding tax is a final tax for all resident contractors, other than listed companies.
- (f) For corporate taxpayers, including permanent establishments of nonresident companies, the tax is considered an advance payment of tax, which is credited against the final tax liability for the year.
- (g) This tax is imposed on residents and nonresidents.
- (h) The applicable rate depends on the income earned by the employee for the year.
- (i) The 0.01% rate applies to the traded value (sales price) of shares traded on the stock exchange that relate to the commission earned by the members on the purchase and sale of shares for its clients and investors. The 0.01% tax is considered to be an advance payment of tax, which is credited against the final tax liability of the member of the stock exchange for the year.
- (j) The 0.3% rate applies to all withdrawals exceeding PKR50,000 except for withdrawals by the following:
- The federal government or provincial governments
 - Foreign diplomats
 - Diplomatic missions in Pakistan
 - Persons who produce a certificate from the Commissioner of Income Tax that the person's income is exempt from tax
- The withholding tax is imposed on the entire sum if the aggregate of sums withdrawn during a day exceeds PKR50,000.
- (k) The tax is collected by manufacturers and commercial importers at the time of the sale of goods in specified sectors. The tax collected is an advance tax for distributors, dealers and wholesalers.
- (l) A person responsible for registering or attesting the transfer of immovable property must collect the tax from the person selling or transferring the property. The tax collected is an advance tax.
- (m) The tax is collected by manufacturers, distributors, dealers, wholesalers or commercial importers at the time of the sale of goods in specified sectors to retailers. The tax collected may be credited against the eventual tax liability.
- (n) The tax is collected by Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority at the time of issuance or renewal of a license. The amount of tax depends on the category of license. The tax collected may be credited against the eventual tax liability.
- (o) The tax is collected on the permission or renewal fee.
- (p) The market committee collects the tax from dealers, commission agents, arhatis, and similar persons on the issuance or renewal of the license. The tax collected may be credited against the eventual tax liability.

In general, for payments not listed in the above tables or in Section A, withholding tax is imposed at a rate of 20% on payments to nonresidents subject to tax in Pakistan.

Interest and penalties. For a failure to file an income tax return by the due date, a penalty equal to 0.1% of the gross tax payable for each day of default is imposed, subject to a maximum penalty of 50% of the gross tax payable. However, if the calculated penalty is less than PKR20,000 or if no tax is payable for that tax year, the penalty is PKR20,000.

In addition, interest and penalties are imposed in the following circumstances:

- Interest at a rate equal to 18% per year is charged if tax payments, including advance tax payments, are not made or are partially paid.
- For nonpayment or underpayment of tax, a penalty equal to 5% of the amount of tax in default is imposed. For a second default, a penalty equaling an additional 25% of the amount of tax in default is imposed. For any subsequent defaults, an additional penalty equal to 50% of the amount of tax in default is imposed. For any subsequent defaults, an additional penalty equal to 50% of the amount of tax in default is imposed.
- If income is concealed, a penalty equal to the amount of tax sought to be evaded or PKR25,000, whichever is higher, is levied in addition to the normal tax payable.

The income tax department is required to pay compensation at a rate of 15% per year on refunds due that have not been paid within three months after the due date, from the expiration of the three months until the date on which the refund is paid.

Dividends. Dividends, including remittances of profits by a Pakistan branch to its head office (other than remittances of profits by a Pakistan branch engaged in exploration and production of petroleum), are subject to withholding tax at a general rate of 10%. The withholding tax is considered to be a final discharge of the tax liability. A 7.5%, 20% or 25% rate is imposed on certain dividends (see footnote [c] to Section A). Intercorporate dividends paid within a wholly owned group are exempt from tax.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit is granted to resident companies with respect to foreign-source income at the average rate of Pakistani income tax or the actual foreign tax paid, whichever is less. If foreign income is derived under different heads (categories) of income, the amount of the allowable credit is applied separately to each head of income. However, income derived under a particular head of income from different locations is pooled together. A credit is allowed only if the foreign income tax is paid within two years after the end of the tax year in which the foreign-source income is derived.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The determination of taxable income is generally based on the audited financial statements, subject to certain adjustments. Any income accruing or arising, whether directly or indirectly, through or from a PE or any other business connection in Pakistan, through or from any asset, property or source of income in Pakistan, or through the transfer of a capital asset located in Pakistan, is subject to tax.

Expenses incurred to derive income from business that is subject to tax are allowed as deductions to arrive at taxable income. For

branches of foreign companies, allocated head-office expenses may be deducted, up to an amount calculated by applying the ratio of Pakistani turnover to worldwide turnover.

Inventories. Inventory for a tax year is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value of the inventory on hand at the end of the year. If a particular item of inventory is not readily identifiable, the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted-average methods may be used. The valuation method should be applied consistently from year to year, but the method may be changed with the prior approval of the tax authorities.

Provisions. General provisions for bad debts are not allowed as deductions from income. However, a charge for specific bad debts may be allowed if the debt is accepted by the income tax officer as irrecoverable.

Nonbanking finance companies and the House Building Finance Corporation may claim a deduction equal to 3% of the income from consumer loans for the maintenance of a reserve for bad debts resulting from such loans. In this context, a consumer loan is a loan obtained for personal, family or household purposes and includes debts resulting from the use of a credit card or insurance premium financing.

For advances and off-balance sheet items, banking companies are allowed a provision not exceeding 1% of their total advances. This percentage is increased to 5% with respect to consumers and small and medium-sized enterprises. The provision is allowed if a certificate from the external auditor is furnished by the banking company to the effect that such provisions are based on and are in line with the Prudential Regulations issued by the State Bank of Pakistan. The amount in a provision in excess of the allowable percentage may be carried over to succeeding years.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation recorded in the financial statements is not allowed for tax purposes. Tax depreciation allowances are given on assets, such as buildings, plant and machinery, computers and furniture owned by the company and used for business purposes. A depreciation allowance for a full year is allowed in the year the asset is placed in service, but no depreciation allowance is allowed in the year of disposal of the asset.

Depreciation is calculated using the declining-balance method. The following depreciation rates are generally used.

Assets	Annual allowance %
Buildings	10
Furniture and fixtures	15
Machinery and plant, including computer hardware, technical or professional books, ships, aircraft and motor vehicles	15 to 30
Below-ground installations (including offshore) of mineral oil enterprises	100
Offshore platform and production installations of mineral oil enterprises	20

To promote industrial development in Pakistan, certain other allowances relating to capital expenditure have been introduced. These allowances are summarized below.

Initial allowance. An initial depreciation allowance at a rate of 25% is available for all categories of eligible depreciable assets placed in service in Pakistan. The allowance is granted in the tax year in which the assets are first placed in service in Pakistan and used in the taxpayer's business for the first time, or in the tax year in which commercial production begins, whichever is later.

First-year allowances. A first-year depreciation allowance at a rate of 90% is granted for plant machinery and equipment installed by an industrial undertaking established in specified rural and underdeveloped areas. This allowance is granted instead of the initial allowance.

A first-year depreciation allowance at a rate of 90% is granted for plant machinery and equipment installed for generation of alternate energy. This allowance is available to an industrial undertaking set up anywhere in Pakistan and owned and managed by a company. The allowance is granted instead of the initial allowance.

Amortization of intangibles. Amortization of intangibles is allowed over the normal useful life of intangibles. If an intangible does not have an ascertainable useful life or if the normal useful life is more than 10 years, for purposes of calculating annual amortization, the normal useful life is considered to be 10 years for the purposes of calculating amortization.

Amortization of expenses incurred before the commencement of business. The amortization of expenses incurred before the commencement of business is allowed on a straight-line basis at an annual rate of 20%.

Relief for losses. Business losses, other than capital losses and losses arising out of speculative transactions, may be carried forward to offset profit in subsequent years for a period not exceeding six years. Unabsorbed depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely.

Groups of companies. A group of companies comprising holding companies and subsidiaries in a 100%-owned group can file its tax returns as one fiscal unit, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

In addition, on the satisfaction of certain conditions, group companies can surrender their assessed losses (excluding capital losses and losses brought forward) for the tax year to other group companies.

The option of group taxation is available to group companies that comply with the corporate governance requirement and group designation rules or regulations, as specified by the Stock Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Sales tax, on the supply of goods, on the cost of imported goods and on certain services; certain items and classes of persons are exempt	0/17
Excise duties, on specified goods imported or manufactured in Pakistan and on specified services provided or rendered in Pakistan (the government may declare any goods or class of goods exempt)	Various
State and local taxes; an annual trade tax on companies, including branches of foreign companies	Various
Capital value tax; imposed on purchases of immovable property	2
Net assets tax (<i>zakat</i> , a religious levy), on certain assets of companies having a majority of Muslim shareholders who are citizens of Pakistan	2.5
Social security contributions, on salaries of employees (maximum of PKR600 per month)	6
Employees' old-age benefits; based on minimum wages of employees under law of PKR8,000 per month; payable by	
Employer	5
Employee	1

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. In general, remittances in foreign currency are regulated, and all remittances are subject to clearance by the State Bank of Pakistan. However, foreign currency may be remitted through the secondary market.

Debt-to-equity rules. Under the thin-capitalization rules, if the foreign debt-to-equity ratio of a foreign-controlled company (other than a financial institution or a banking company) exceeds 3:1, interest paid on foreign debt in excess of the 3:1 ratio is not deductible.

The State Bank of Pakistan prescribes that borrowers from financial institutions have a debt-to-equity ratio of 60:40. This may be increased for small projects costing up to PKR50 million or by special government permission.

Loans and overdrafts to companies (other than banking companies), controlled directly or indirectly by persons resident outside Pakistan, and to branches of foreign companies are generally restricted to certain specified percentages of the entities' paid-up capital, reserves or head-office investment in Pakistan. The percentage varies, depending on whether the entities are manufacturing companies, semi-manufacturing companies, trading companies or branches of foreign companies operating in Pakistan. No limits apply, however, to companies exporting at least 50% of their products.

To meet their working capital requirements, foreign controlled companies and branches of foreign companies may contract working capital loans in foreign currency that can be repatriated. The State Bank of Pakistan also permits foreign controlled companies

to take out additional matching loans and overdrafts in rupees equal to the amount of the loans that may be repatriated. Other loans in rupees are permitted in special circumstances. Certain guarantees issued on behalf of foreign controlled companies are treated as debt for purposes of the company's borrowing entitlement.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The maximum withholding rates provided in the treaties are shown in the following table.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Austria	10/20 (d)	– (b)(g)	20
Azerbaijan	10	10	10
Bahrain	10	10 (b)	10
Bangladesh	15	15 (b)	15
Belarus	10/15 (d)	10 (b)	15
Belgium	10/15 (d)	15 (b)	20 (m)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	20	15
Canada	15/20 (d)	25	20 (c)
China	10	10	12.5
Denmark	15	15 (b)(f)	12
Egypt	15/30 (q)	15 (t)	15
Finland	12/15/20 (s)	15 (i)	10
France	10/15 (o)	10 (t)	10
Germany	10/15 (v)	20 (b)(i)	10
Hungary	15/20 (p)	15 (b)	15
Indonesia	10/15 (p)	15	15
Iran	5	10	10
Ireland	10 (h)	– (b)(g)	– (e)
Italy	15/25 (r)	30 (t)	30
Japan	5/7.5/10 (a)	10 (b)	10
Jordan	10	10 (b)	10
Kazakhstan	12.5/15 (o)	12.5 (t)	15
Korea (South)	10/12.5 (d)	12.5 (b)	10
Kuwait	10	10 (t)	10
Kyrgyzstan	10	10	10
Lebanon	10	10 (b)	7.5
Libya	15	– (g)	– (g)
Malaysia	15/20 (d)	15 (b)(f)	15
Malta	15 (a)	10 (b)	10
Mauritius	10	10 (b)	12.5
Morocco	10	10 (b)	10
Nepal	10/15 (a)	10/15 (f)(i)	15
Netherlands	10/20 (p)	20 (b)(l)	5/15 (j)
Nigeria	12.5/15 (o)	15	15
Norway	15	10 (b)	12
Oman	10/12.5 (o)	10 (t)	12.5
Philippines	15/25 (p)	15 (b)	25 (k)
Poland	15 (d)	– (b)(g)	20 (c)
Portugal	10/15 (a)	10 (f)	10
Qatar	5/10 (o)	10 (t)	10
Romania	10	10 (f)	12.5
Saudi Arabia	5/10 (a)	10 (f)	10
Serbia	10	10 (b)	10
Singapore	10/12.5/15 (u)	12.5	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
South Africa	10/15 (o)	10 (t)	10
Spain	5/7.5/10 (a)	10	7.5
Sri Lanka	15	10 (b)	20
Sweden	15	15 (b)	10
Switzerland	10/20 (a)	10 (f)	10
Syria	10	10	10/15/18 (w)
Tajikistan	5/10 (p)	10 (x)(y)	10 (x)
Thailand	15/25 (d)	25 (i)	10/20 (j)
Tunisia	10	13	10
Turkey	10/15 (d)	10	10
Turkmenistan	10	10	10
Ukraine	10/15 (a)	10	10
United Arab Emirates	10/15 (v)	10 (b)	12
United Kingdom	10/15/20 (n)	15 (b)	12.5
United States	3.75 (h)	– (g)	– (e)
Uzbekistan	10	10 (b)	15
Vietnam	15	15 (y)	15
Yemen	10	10 (y)	10
Non-treaty countries	7.5/10 (aa)	10/20 (z)	15/20 (z)

- (a) Treaty-determined percentage holding required.
- (b) Interest paid to the government or, in certain circumstances, to a financial institution owned or controlled by the government is exempt.
- (c) Fifteen percent for industrial, commercial or scientific know-how.
- (d) Treaty-determined percentage holding required, and payer must be engaged in an industrial undertaking; otherwise, higher rate or normal rate applies.
- (e) Royalties are exempt from withholding tax to the extent they represent a fair and reasonable consideration.
- (f) Certain approved loans are exempt.
- (g) Normal rates apply.
- (h) Treaty-determined percentage holding by a public company required and the profits out of which the dividends are paid must be derived from an industrial undertaking; otherwise, normal rates apply.
- (i) Ten percent if the recipient is a financial institution.
- (j) Lower amount for literary, artistic or scientific royalties.
- (k) Fifteen percent if payer is an enterprise engaged in preferred activities.
- (l) Rate reduced to 10% if recipient is a bank or financial institution or if certain types of contracts apply. Rate reduced to 15% if recipient holds 25% of the capital of the paying company.
- (m) Copyright royalties and other similar payments for literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work are exempt.
- (n) Fifteen percent if the recipient is a company. Further reduced to 10% if the treaty-determined percentage is held by the recipient and the industrial undertaking is set up in Pakistan after 8 December 1987. Twenty percent in other cases.
- (o) Lower rate applies if the recipient is a company that controls, directly or indirectly, 10% of the voting power in the company paying the dividend.
- (p) Lower rate applies if recipient is a company that owns directly at least 25% of the capital of the paying company.
- (q) The 15% rate applies to dividends paid to companies. The 30% rate applies to other dividends.
- (r) The 15% rate applies if the recipient is a company that owns directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer and is engaged in an industrial undertaking.
- (s) The 12% rate applies if the recipient is a company that owns directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer; the 15% rate applies to dividends paid to other companies; and the 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) Interest paid to the government or to an agency of or an instrumentality owned by the government is exempt from tax.
- (u) The 10% rate applies if the payer is engaged in an industrial undertaking and if the recipient is a company; the 12.5% rate applies if the recipient is a company; the 15% rate applies in all other cases.

- (v) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 20% of the shares of the payer.
- (w) The 10% rate applies to royalties for cinematographic films and to tapes for television or radio broadcasting. The 15% rate applies to royalties for literary, artistic or scientific works.
- (x) The treaty rate applies to the extent the amount represents a fair and reasonable consideration.
- (y) Interest paid to the government or to the central bank is exempt.
- (z) See Section A.
- (aa) The 10% rate is the general rate. The 7.5% rate applies to dividends paid by companies engaged in power generation or by purchasers of power projects privatized by the Water and Power Development Authority.

Pakistan has also entered into treaties that cover only shipping and air transport. These treaties are not included in the above table.

Palestinian Authority

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)(b)
Withholding Tax (%) (c)	
Dividends	0
Interest	5 (d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	5
Payments for Services and Goods	10 (e)
Other Payments to Nonresidents	10
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) This is the maximum rate, see Section B.
 (b) Foreign branches operating in Palestine are taxed like Palestinian companies.
 (c) In general, the withholding taxes may be credited against income tax due.
 (d) This withholding tax is imposed on interest paid by banks to depositors (excluding interest paid on local interbank deposits). The withholding tax is considered to be a payment on account for resident companies and a final tax for individuals and nonresident companies.
 (e) This withholding tax applies to resident and nonresident companies. It applies to payments of higher than ILS2,500 if the vendor does not provide a deduction-at-source certificate.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Palestinian companies and branches of foreign companies carrying on business in Palestine are subject to corporate income tax. A company is considered Palestinian if it is registered in Palestine. A branch of a foreign company registered in Palestine is treated like a Palestinian company.

Rates of corporate income tax. Corporate income tax is imposed at a rate of 15% on income up to ILS125,000, and at a rate of 20% on the amount above ILS125,000. The tax rate on life insurance companies is 5% of the total life insurance premiums owed to the company.

Under the Law for Encouragement of Investments, as amended in 2011, approved companies may benefit from a full income tax exemption of 7 to 11 years, depending on the amount invested. An application must be filed with the Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency to obtain approval for these tax benefits.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxable except for 25% of the gains arising from the sale of shares and bonds. Capital losses are deductible. Capital gains are aggregated with other income and are subject to tax at the standard corporate tax rates.

Administration. Companies must file a corporate tax return by the end of the fourth month after their year-end. All companies must use the calendar year as their tax year, unless the tax authorities approve a different tax year. As a result, tax returns are generally due on 30 April. Any balance of tax due must be paid by the due date of filing the annual tax return.

Payment of income tax on account must be made in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister of Finance. The tax regulations provide incentives for advance tax payments made during the tax year. The incentive rates are announced at the beginning of the tax year.

Special incentives are granted for companies who file and pay within a certain period after the tax year-end. For filing and paying during the first and second months after the year-end, the discount is 4%. The discount is 2% for the third month.

Dividends. Dividends distributed by companies resident in Palestine are exempt from tax. Twenty percent (subject to change) of dividend income must be added back to income as disallowed expenses.

Interest. Interest paid by banks to depositors, except for interest on local interbank deposits, is subject to a 5% withholding tax. The withholding tax is considered to be a payment on account for resident companies and a final tax for individuals and nonresident companies.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is the income reported in the companies' financial statements, subject to certain adjustments.

All types of income are taxable, unless otherwise stated in the law.

All business expenses incurred to generate income may be deducted, with limitations on certain items, such as entertainment

and donations. A certain percentage of entertainment expenses is deductible. Head-office charges are limited to 2% of branch net taxable income.

Inventories. The tax law does not specify a particular method for determining the cost of inventory.

Provisions. In general, provisions are not deductible for tax purposes, except for banks and insurance companies. Banks can deduct bad debt provisions, and insurance companies can deduct part of its unexpired risks' and outstanding claims' provisions.

Depreciation. The Palestinian tax law provides straight-line tax depreciation rates for various types of assets. These rates are applied to the purchase prices for the assets. If the rates for accounting purposes are greater than the tax depreciation rates, the excess is disallowed but may be used for tax purposes at a later date. The following are the straight-line rates for certain assets.

Asset	Rate (%)
Industrial buildings	4
Transportation	
Land transportation	
Cars, trains, buses, trucks and trailers	10
Cars and buses for public transportation and for driving schools	12
Air transportation	
Aircraft	8
Cable cars	5
Sea transportation	
Ships for transportation, cargo and freezing	5
Boats and yachts	8
Sport and racing boats	15
Other ships or boats that work over or under the water	15
Office equipment	7 to 10
Equipment used in industrial activities	5 to 10
Equipment used in agricultural activities	7 to 25
Technological equipment	20 to 25
Office furniture and decoration	10 to 15
Computers	20

Groups of companies. Companies must file separate financial statements for tax purposes.

Relief for losses. Companies may carry forward losses to the following five tax years.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT)	
Standard rate	15
Wages and profit tax; imposed on financial institutions instead of VAT and in addition to corporate income tax	15
Property tax; based on 80% of the assessed rental value	17

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Palestinian Authority does not have a currency. Major currencies used in Palestine include the Israeli shekel (ILS), Jordanian dinar (JOD) and the US dollar (USD).

F. Tax treaties

The Palestinian Authority has entered into double tax treaties with Jordan, Oman, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Vietnam.

The Palestinian Authority has also entered into tax treaties related to customs with the European Union, Japan, Turkey, the United States and certain Arab countries. Under these treaties, goods imported from the treaty countries have either full or limited customs exemption, depending on the type of goods imported.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends (a)	
On Nominative Shares	10
On Bearer Shares	20
Interest	12.5 (c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	12.5
Payments on Leases	12.5
Payments for Professional Services	12.5
Branch Remittance Tax	10
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (d)

- (a) See Section B for details concerning deemed dividend tax.
 (b) The withholding taxes apply only to nonresidents. Nonresident companies are entities not incorporated in Panama.
 (c) Certain interest is exempt from tax. See Section B.
 (d) For details, see Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporations, partnerships, branches of foreign corporations, limited liability companies and any other entity considered a legal entity by law are subject to income tax on any profits or income generated in or derived from Panama. Income that does not arise in Panama or is not derived from Panama is not subject to tax in Panama. However, dividends arising from foreign income that are distributed by Panamanian companies holding a Notice of Operation (formerly Commercial License) are subject to tax (for further details, see *Dividends*).

Corporate income tax rates. Income tax is assessed at a flat rate of 25% on net taxable income. For details regarding net taxable income, see Section C.

Financial entities regulated by Law 42 of 2001 and entities that are mainly engaged in the generation and distribution of electricity, telecommunications services, the administration of gaming and casino activities, insurance and reinsurance, mining, fabrication of cement and banking services are also subject to tax at a rate of 25% for 2014.

Taxpayers with annual taxable income greater than PAB1,500,000 are required by law to calculate the tax using two methods and pay the higher of the amounts calculated under these methods. This calculation must be included in their annual income tax return. The following are the two methods:

- Applying the corresponding tax rate to the net taxable income
- Applying the corresponding tax rate to 4.67% of the total income

Headquarters Law. The Headquarters Law created a special tax-incentive system for multinational companies that establish their headquarters in Panama (Multinational Company Headquarters [Sede de Empresas Multinacionales, or SEM] regime).

Under the Headquarters Law, a headquarters is the office that renders services, such as management services, to operations based in a geographically limited area or to the global operation as a whole. Under the law, a headquarters may provide only specified services, including the following:

- Technical assistance
- Financial and accounting services
- Logistics or warehousing services to the multinational group
- Marketing and publicity
- Plot or construction design

These services must be part of the ordinary course of business of the parent company or its affiliates.

Under the Headquarters Law, the headquarters must belong to a multinational company with either regional or international operations or significant operations in the country of origin. To operate under the Headquarters Law, a license granted by the Commission of Licenses of the Multinational Companies of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry must be obtained. Companies granted a license are exempt from income tax for services rendered to entities domiciled abroad that do not generate taxable income in Panama. However, if the services rendered by the company affect the production or conservation of Panamanian income and if the price or value of the services provided is considered to be a deductible expense by the services recipient, the income related to those services is considered to be Panamanian-source income. In this case, the recipient of the services must withhold 25% of 50% of the amount paid to the company under the Headquarters Law regime (effective tax rate of 12.5%).

Companies granted a license to operate under this regime, are exempt from value-added tax (VAT). However, the VAT exemption applies only to the export of services. The VAT exemption does not apply to imports made by the headquarters or the sale or purchase of goods or services rendered in Panama.

In addition, the Headquarters Law creates a special immigration regime for foreign employees working for the beneficiary company in Panama. Permanent visas can be obtained for expatriates with an employment contract. After five years, they can obtain permanent residency. These employees are exempt from income tax and social taxes if they receive all of their compensation directly from the head office outside of Panama and not through the local payroll.

Foreigners who have special temporary visas are not subject to income tax if they satisfy the following conditions:

- From an office established in Panama, they direct transactions that take place or produce effects abroad.
- They receive their income directly from the home office established abroad.

Contributions to the social security regime are not required for such foreigners.

Capital gains

Shares and quotas. Under Section 701(e) of the Panamanian Tax Code, capital gains derived from the transfers of shares or quotas are subject to capital gains tax if the shares or quotas were issued by a company that has operations or assets located in Panama. The tax applies regardless of the place where the transaction takes place. Law No. 18 of 19 June 2006 amended Section 701(e) of the Tax Code. The following are significant rules contained in Law No. 18, as amended:

- Capital gains derived from transfers of shares in Panama that constitute taxable income are subject to income tax at a reduced rate of 10%.
- The buyer must withhold 5% from the purchase price as an advance income tax payment and remit the withholding tax to the tax authorities within 10 days following the date on which the payment was made according to the transaction documents. Failure to comply with this obligation transfers the liability to the seller of the shares.
- The 5% tax withheld by the buyer can be credited against the final 10% capital gain tax. However, the seller may elect to consider the 5% tax to be the final income tax payment.
- If the 5% tax withheld by the buyer is higher than the 10% income tax on the capital gain, the taxpayer may claim a cash refund or credit the excess against other tax liabilities. The tax credit may also be transferred to another taxpayer.
- Income derived from capital gains is not included in the seller's ordinary income for the fiscal year, because the tax due is paid through withholding.

Indirect transfers of shares “economically invested in Panama” are also subject to Panamanian capital gains tax, even if the seller and buyer are nonresidents. Specific rules apply to compute the gain if one or several entities that are being transferred generate both Panamanian-source income and foreign-source income. In this case, the tax base is the proportion of Panamanian-source income determined by using the greater amount resulting from the following two methods:

- The equity amount of the entities that earn taxable income in Panama divided by the total equity of the transaction
- The proportion of assets economically invested in Panama divided by the total assets of the transaction

Movable assets. Capital gains derived from transfers of movable assets are subject to income tax at a reduced rate of 10%.

Real estate transfer tax. Under Section 1 of Law No. 6 of 2005, transfer tax at a rate of 2% is imposed on the higher of the following:

- Sales price set forth in the public deed of transfer
- The cadastral value of the property on the date of the acquisition, plus any increase in value derived from improvements, plus 5% per year computed on the sum of the cadastral value and the improvements

To execute the deed of transfer before a Notary Public, the seller of real estate must submit evidence to demonstrate that the corresponding transfer tax and capital gains tax have been paid.

The real estate transfer tax is not imposed on the first transfer of new houses and commercial establishments if the transfer occurs within the two-year period after the occupation permit is issued.

Sales of homes and business premises by taxpayers engaged in real estate business. Effective from 1 January 2012, for home sales by taxpayers in the real estate business, the following rates are applied to the higher of the total value of the transfer or the land value.

Higher of transfer or land value	Rate %
PAB0 to PAB35,000	0.5
PAB35,000 to PAB80,000	1.5
Over PAB80,000	2.5

The rate imposed on taxpayers in the real estate business for sales of new business premises is 4.5%.

The above rates apply if building permits are issued on or after 1 January 2010.

Ordinary taxpayers that are not engaged in the trade or business of the purchase and sale of real estate. For ordinary taxpayers that are not engaged in the trade or business of the purchase and sale of real estate, tax is calculated at a rate of 10% on taxable income. This income is not taken into account in determining the taxpayer's taxable income, and the taxpayer may not deduct the transfer tax or transfer fees incurred.

Advance income tax of 3% must be paid on the greater of the total value of the transfer or cadastral value.

The above tax can be considered as final payment or the surplus can be reimbursed if the amount of the tax exceeds 10% of taxable income.

Administration. The calendar year is the fiscal year. However, under certain circumstances, a special fiscal year may be requested from the National Authority of Public Revenues. Businesses earning income subject to Panamanian tax must file annual income tax returns even if the net result for the period is a loss. Corporations having no Panamanian taxable income or loss are not required to file income tax returns. Tax returns are due 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The regulations provide for an extension of time of up to one month to file an income tax return if the corporation pays the estimated tax due. If an extension is obtained, any tax that is due when the return is filed is subject to interest at a rate of approximately 1% per month. Tax returns are filed using forms provided by the National Authority of Public Revenues.

The taxpayer must file an estimated tax return for the following year together with the income tax return. The total amount of estimated tax for the following year, which normally cannot be lower than the income declared in the current-year return, must be paid in full or in three equal installments by 30 June, 30 September and 31 December.

Dividends. All companies that have a Notice of Operations or Commercial License (the prior name of the Notice of Operations) or that generate taxable income in Panama must pay dividend tax at a fixed rate of 10% for nominative shares and 20% for bearer shares. Dividends distributed from foreign-source income, export operations, and certain types of exempt income are subject to a final 5% withholding tax. Subsequent distributions of these dividends are not taxed if they arise from dividends that already have been subject to the above-mentioned withholding.

Dividends distributed by entities in free-trade zones from local-source income, foreign-source income, export activities and certain types of exempt income are subject to a final 5% withholding tax.

The following are exempt dividends:

- Dividends distributed by Panamanian companies that do not require a Notice of Operations or Commercial License and that do not produce any taxable income in Panama
- Dividends distributed by entities under the tax-incentive system for multinational companies that establish headquarters in Panama (SEM regime; see *Headquarters Law*)
- Dividends distributed by entities under the Panama-Pacifico Special Economic Area (Howard Regime) from activities that are exempt under such regime

If a tax treaty applies, the treaty measures prevail over the domestic rules.

Withholding taxes. The withholding tax rate is 12.5% for interest and royalties paid to nonresident companies. Payments for professional services rendered in Panama or from abroad are subject to a 12.5% withholding tax. The tax must be withheld by the enterprise that receives the benefits of the loans, leases or professional services, and must be remitted to the government within 10 days after the tax is withheld or the account is credited, whichever occurs first.

Interest income derived from the following investments is exempt from withholding tax:

- Savings and time deposits held in Panamanian banks
- Panamanian government securities
- Securities issued by companies registered with the National Securities Commission, if the securities were acquired through a securities exchange established to operate in Panama
- Interest and commissions paid by banking institutions in Panama to international banks or financial institutions established abroad, in connection with loans, bankers' acceptances and other debt instruments
- Interest paid to official or semiofficial institutions of international bodies or foreign governments

- Interest paid to foreign investors, if the capital on which such interest is paid is exclusively intended for housing projects for people of low income

For a loan granted by a domestic bank or related Panamanian party, no withholding tax is applicable, because the financial services payment is taxed in the lender's annual income tax return.

Except in the case of financing, if a local company does not take a deduction for an expense, no withholding tax applies.

Foreign tax relief. Because Panama taxes only income sourced in Panama, regardless of where payment is received or the residence of the taxpayer, no credit or deduction is available for any foreign taxes paid, except in international transport activities.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income or revenue includes all income derived from business activities in Panama less expenses incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of taxable income or the conservation of its source.

Net taxable income is the difference or balance that results on deducting the following from gross income or general earnings:

- Foreign income
- Exempt income
- Deductible costs and expenses

Revenues must be recognized in the year in which they are earned. Construction companies may recognize long-term contract revenues either by the percentage-of-completion method, percentage-of-invoicing method or the completed-contract method. The installment-sales method of recognizing revenue is not permitted by the Panamanian Fiscal Code.

Earnings derived from the following activities are not considered to be Panamanian source:

- Invoicing by an office established in Panama for sales of merchandise or goods for amounts greater than cost, provided the merchandise never enters Panama
- Directing by an office established in Panama of transactions that are completed, consummated or take effect outside Panama
- Distributing dividends or profits derived from income not generated in Panama, including income derived from the two activities noted above, to the extent that the company distributing dividends does not hold a Notice of Operation

All expenses incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of taxable income or in the conservation of its source are allowed as deductions for income tax purposes, regardless of where the expense is incurred. Expenses of one tax year may not be deducted the following year, except those which, by their nature, cannot be determined precisely in the current tax year.

Interest is a deductible expense if it is incurred on loans or credits necessary for the production of taxable income. If non-taxable interest income from savings accounts or certificates of deposit is earned, the only interest deductible is the excess of the interest expense over the non-taxable interest income. Royalties are deductible, except for those paid abroad by free-zone companies.

Inventories. Inventories may be valued by using the first-in, first-out (FIFO), last-in, first-out (LIFO) or average-cost methods. Other methods may be allowed by the National Authority of Public Revenues. After a system of valuation is adopted, it may not be changed for five years.

Provisions. The only deductible reserves are those for depreciation, bad debts (1% of credit sales, up to 10% of total receivables) of entities other than banks and financial institutions and certain fringe benefits. Reserves for personal insurance and contingencies are not deductible.

Tax depreciation and amortization allowances. Depreciation allowances are permitted for capital expenditures incurred in the production of taxable income. Depreciation may be computed by using the straight-line, declining-balance or sum-of-the-years' digits methods. Depreciation is computed over the useful life of an asset. The minimum useful lives are 3 years for movable assets and 30 years for buildings.

Start-up expenses may be amortized over a period of five years. Improvements to leased properties must be amortized over the period of the lease. Purchasers of intangible assets, such as patents and goodwill, may claim straight-line amortization deductions for such assets when they derive income from such assets.

Relief for losses. Tax-loss carrybacks are not recognized under Panamanian law. Carryforwards of net operating losses are allowed. Taxpayers can deduct net operating losses over a period of five years following the year in which the loss is incurred. The maximum annual deduction is 20% of the relevant loss, but the amount of the deduction may not exceed 50% of the taxable income for the year.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; tax on the sale or transfer of any chattel, services and imports of goods; certain goods and services are specifically exempt, such as medical services and fixed telephony that is not for commercial use	7
Notice of Operation (formerly Commercial and Industrial Licenses); paid annually on corporate capital (up to a maximum amount of PAB60,000)	2
Notice of Operation for companies operating under a free-trade zone regime; paid annually on corporate capital (up to a maximum tax of PAB50,000)	1
Municipal tax; based on the nature of the business activity and the amount of sales (up to a maximum tax of PAB3,000 a month)	Various
Social security contributions and education tax, based on wages or salaries; paid by	
Employer	13.75
Employee	10.25

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Excise taxes	
Imports and sales of alcoholic beverages	10
Imports and sales of tobacco and cigarettes	15
Imports of jewels, cars, motorcycles, jet skis, boats (including sailboats), non-commercial airplanes, cable and microwave television services and mobile phones	Various
Public accommodations and lodging services	10

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Panama does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Transfer pricing. Panama's transfer-pricing law applies to arrangements between related parties.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Panama has entered into tax treaties with Barbados, the Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore and Spain. It has signed tax treaties with Israel, Italy, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom, but these treaties are not yet in effect. Panama has concluded treaty negotiations with Bahrain and Belgium.

The following are withholding tax rates under Panama's tax treaties.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Barbados	7.5 (a)	0/5/7.5 (j)(k)	0/7.5 (t)
Czech Republic	10	0/5/10 (w)(x)	10
France	5/15 (b)	0/5 (l)	5
Ireland	5	0/5 (y)	5
Korea (South)	5/15 (c)	0/5 (m)	0/10 (u)
Luxembourg	5/15 (b)	0/5 (l)	5
Mexico	5/7.5 (c)	0/5/10 (n)(o)	10
Netherlands	0/15 (d)	0/5 (p)	5
Portugal	10/15 (e)	10 (q)	10
Qatar	6 (f)	6 (r)	6
Singapore	5 (g)	5 (s)	5
Spain	0/5/10 (h)(i)	5 (v)	5
Non-treaty countries (z)	10/12.5	12.5	12.5

- (a) The rate equals 75% of the statutory nominal rate applicable at the time of dividend distribution. The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The rates do not apply to dividends paid on bearer shares.
- (b) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (c) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (d) The rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 15% of the capital of the payer of the dividends (additional specific conditions apply).
- (e) The rate is reduced to 10% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.

- (f) The rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is the other state, a political subdivision, a local authority or the central bank of the other state, a pension fund, an investment authority or any other institution or fund that is recognized as an integral part of the other state, political subdivision or local authority, as mutually agreed.
- (g) The rate is reduced to 4% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (h) The rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that owns at least 40% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (i) The rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 80% of the capital of the payer of the dividends (additional specific conditions apply).
- (j) The rate is reduced to 5% if the interest is derived by a bank that is resident in Barbados.
- (k) The rate is reduced to 0% if the beneficial owner of the interest is a contracting state, the central bank of a contracting state, or a political subdivision or local entity of the contracting state or if the interest is paid to another entity or body (including a financial institution) as a result of financing provided by such institution or body in connection with an agreement concluded between the governments of the states.
- (l) The rate is reduced to 0% with respect to the following:
- Interest paid to or by the state, a local authority or central bank
 - Interest paid on sales on credit
 - Interest paid by a financial institution to another financial institution
 - Interest paid to the state as a result of financing provided in relation to an agreement between the governments of the states
- (m) The rate is reduced to 0% with respect to the following:
- Interest paid to the state, a local authority, central bank or a public financial institution
 - Interest paid on sales on credit
 - Interest paid to entities (including financial institutions) as a result of financing provided in relation to an agreement between the governments of the states
- (n) The rate is reduced to 5% if the interest is derived by a bank that is resident in Mexico.
- (o) The rate is reduced to 0% with respect to interest paid to the state, a political subdivision or local entity of the state, the central bank or specific credit institutions.
- (p) The rate is reduced to 0% with respect to the following:
- Interest paid to the state, a local authority or the central bank
 - Interest paid on sales on credit
 - Interest paid to the state as a result of financing provided in relation to an agreement between the governments of the states
 - Interest paid to pension funds
- (q) The rate is reduced to 0% with respect to interest paid to the state, a political subdivision or local entity, or the central bank.
- (r) The rate is reduced to 0% with respect to the following:
- Interest paid to the state or a political subdivision or local authority of the state
 - Interest paid to specific credit institutions
 - Interest paid on sales on credit
 - Interest paid by a financial institution to another financial institution
 - Interest paid as a result of financing provided in relation to an agreement between the governments of the states
- (s) The rate is reduced to 0% with respect to interest paid to the government or to banks.
- (t) The rate is reduced to 0% with respect to royalties including royalties for scientific works related to biotechnology industry.
- (u) The rate is reduced to 3% with respect to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (v) The rate is reduced to 0% with respect to the following:
- Interest paid to or by the state, a local authority or central bank
 - Interest paid on sales on credit
 - Interest paid by a financial institution to another financial institution
 - Interest paid to the state as a result of financing provided in relation to an agreement between the governments of the states
 - Interest paid to pension funds
- (w) The rate is 5% if the beneficial owner is a bank that is a resident of the other contracting state.

-
- (x) The rate is reduced to 0% if any of the following circumstances exists:
- Interest arises in a contracting state and is paid to a resident of the other contracting state that is the beneficial owner thereof, and such interest is paid in connection with the sale on credit of merchandise or equipment.
 - Interest is paid to the government of the other contracting state, including a political subdivision or local authority thereof, the central bank or a financial institution owned or controlled by such government.
 - Interest is paid to a resident of the other state in connection with a loan or credit guaranteed by the government of the other state, including a political subdivision or local authority thereof, the central bank, or a financial institution owned or controlled by such government, if the loan or credit is granted for a period of not less than four years.
- (y) The rate is reduced to 0% if any of the following circumstances exists:
- The beneficial owner of the interest is a contracting state, the central bank of a contracting state, or a political subdivision or local authority of such state.
 - Interest is paid with respect to the sale on credit of merchandise or equipment to an enterprise of a contracting state.
 - Interest is paid to other entities or bodies (including financial institutions) as a result of financing provided by such institutions or bodies in connection with agreements concluded between the governments of the states.
 - Interest is paid to a pension fund established in the other contracting state to provide benefits under pension arrangements recognized for tax purposes in that other contracting state.
- (z) See Section A.

Papua New Guinea

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Income Tax Rate (%)	48 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	17
Interest	15
Royalties	
Associates	30
Non-associates	– (b)
Foreign contractors	12
Management fees	17
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	20 (c)

(a) See Section B.

(b) For payments to non-associates, the amount of tax equals the lesser of 10% of assessable income or 48% of taxable income. Assessable income is the amount assessable under the provisions of the Income Tax Act. Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from assessable income all allowable deductions.

(c) Resource (mining, oil and gas) and primary production taxpayers may carry forward losses for an unlimited number of years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to income tax on worldwide assessable income. Nonresident companies carrying on business through a branch pay tax only on Papua New Guinea (PNG)-source income. A resident company is a company incorporated in PNG. A company not incorporated in PNG is considered a resident company if it carries on business in PNG and if it has either its central management and control in PNG or its voting power controlled by shareholders who are residents of PNG.

Tax rates. Resident companies are subject to tax at a rate of 30%. Branches of nonresident companies (other than those engaged in mining operations) are subject to tax at a rate of 48%. Nonresident companies deriving “prescribed income” are subject to the foreign contractor provisions (see *Foreign Contractor Withholding Tax*).

The following table lists the tax rates for companies engaged in mining, petroleum and gas operations.

	Residents' rate (%)	Nonresidents' rate (%)
New petroleum operations	45	45
Incentive rate petroleum operations	30	30
Other petroleum operations	50	50
Gas operations	30	30
Mining operations	30	40

In addition to any tax liability determined in accordance with the above rates, an Additional Profits Tax may be levied with respect to gas projects in certain circumstances.

Foreign Contractor Withholding Tax. Most activities conducted by nonresidents in PNG (including PNG branches), other than individuals deriving employment income, fall under the foreign contractor and management fee (see *Management Fee Withholding Tax*) provisions of the domestic law. The Foreign Contractor Withholding Tax (FCWT) applies if income is derived by nonresidents (usually referred to as “foreign contractors”) from contracts for “prescribed purposes,” including installation and construction projects, consultancy services, lease of equipment and charter payments.

FCWT is calculated by reference to the gross contract income. In broad terms, the PNG Income Tax Act provides that if a foreign contractor derives income from a prescribed contract, the person is deemed to have derived taxable income of 25% of the gross contract income. This taxable income is subject to tax at the non-resident corporate tax rate of 48%, resulting in an effective PNG tax rate of 12% on the gross contract payment. The local contracting party must withhold the tax and remit it to the Internal Revenue Commission (IRC) within 21 days after the end of the month in which the payment is made.

As an alternative to paying FCWT, the foreign contractor can elect to file an income tax return and pay tax on actual taxable income at the nonresident corporate tax rate of 48%. This election must be made by written request to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before the commencement of work under the contract. The FCWT is considered the default tax regime. Requests to be assessed on a net profit basis are subject to the discretion of the Commissioner General.

If the foreign contractor elects to be assessed on a net profit basis, a deduction is available for all costs directly attributable to the derivation of the PNG-source income, including depreciation of equipment. A deduction is also available for any indirect costs related to the income (that is, head office, general administration and management expenses). The deduction for allowed indirect costs is limited to the lesser of the following:

- 5% of the gross income from the prescribed contract
- An amount calculated by applying to the head office expenses (other than expenses incurred directly in deriving the contract income) the ratio of the gross income from the prescribed contract to the worldwide income of the taxpayer

Management Fee Withholding Tax. Subject to the availability of treaty relief, Management Fee Withholding Tax (MFWT) at a rate of 17% must be withheld from management fees paid or credited to nonresidents.

The definition of “management fee” is very broad and includes “a payment of any kind to any person, other than to an employee of the person making the payment and other than in the way of royalty, in consideration for any services of a technical or managerial nature and includes payment for consultancy services, to the extent the Commissioner is satisfied those consultancy services are of a managerial nature.”

In practice, MFWT generally applies to services rendered outside PNG, and FCWT (see *Foreign Contractor Withholding Tax*) applies to fees for services rendered in PNG.

The deduction for management fees paid by a PNG resident company to a nonresident associate cannot exceed the greater of 2% of assessable income derived from PNG sources or 2% of allowable deductions excluding management fees paid. However, a full deduction is allowed if the management fee can be supported as an arm’s-length transaction. The above limit does not apply with respect to payments made to non-associates.

Incentives. Several specific incentives are available with respect to taxpayers operating in certain industries, including resource taxpayers (mining, oil and gas) and taxpayers engaged in primary production. These incentives range from general concessions with respect to the calculation of taxable income to concessions with respect to specific types of expenditure. Although some investors have been able to negotiate specific incentives for particular projects, the government now aims to include all tax concessions in the domestic legislation and make any concessions available on an industry basis with the goal of developing a more neutral and equitable treatment of projects.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not subject to tax in PNG. The disposal of a capital asset may be subject to tax to the extent the disposal takes place as part of a profit-making scheme or is part of the ordinary business activities of a taxpayer.

Although capital gains on the disposal of depreciable plant and equipment are generally not subject to tax, a calculation of any gain or loss on disposal must be performed. If the amount received exceeds the tax written-down value, an amount of income may be derived (up to the amount of depreciation deductions previously claimed). Alternatively, if the amount received on disposal is less than the tax written-down value, the taxpayer may be able to claim a deduction.

Administration. The PNG tax year is the calendar year. However, for most companies, a substituted accounting period is permitted on written request to the Commissioner General of Internal Revenue. Tax for any fiscal year is payable in three equal installments on a provisional tax assessment basis according to the following schedule:

- First installment by 30 April
- Second installment by 31 July
- Third installment by 31 October

Provisional tax is generally assessed by the Commissioner based on the income tax return of the preceding year. Accordingly, provisional tax does not generally become payable until after a taxpayer has filed its first tax return.

Any balance must be paid within 30 days after the assessment is issued and served on the taxpayer. Any overpayment of provisional tax is refundable to the taxpayer. The Commissioner General of Internal Revenue does not pay interest on overpaid tax. Penalties apply for underestimation of provisional tax.

Companies are required to file tax returns within three months after the end of the fiscal year (that is, by the end of February of the following year), but extensions of an additional three, six or eight months are possible, depending on the level of taxable income. The income and expenses of taxpayers must be expressed in Papua New Guinea currency, unless permission is granted by the Commissioner General of Internal Revenue to report in a currency other than Papua New Guinea currency.

Companies carrying on business in PNG, or deriving income in PNG, must appoint a public officer to act as the representative of the company in all dealings with the IRC. The public officer need not be an employee or shareholder of the company but must be tax resident in PNG.

Dividends. Dividends received by resident companies from other resident companies are fully rebatable; that is, although dividends received by corporate taxpayers from other PNG corporations are fully assessable, the taxpayers may claim a credit of 30% (corporate tax rate), thereby reducing the effective tax rate to nil. Dividends are exempt if they are either paid out of profits derived by petroleum or gas operations or paid out of profits arising from the sale or revaluation of assets that were acquired for purposes other than resale at a profit.

Dividends paid or credited by resident companies to nonresident shareholders are generally subject to a final 17% dividend withholding tax (unless the rate is reduced by a tax treaty), which is deducted at source from the gross amount of the dividend.

Foreign tax relief. A resident deriving foreign-source income that has been subject to foreign tax is entitled to a credit equal to the lesser of the following:

- The foreign tax paid
- The amount of PNG tax payable on that income

For purposes of the foreign tax credit, no distinction is made between income derived from treaty and non-treaty countries.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Income is defined as the aggregate of all sources of income, including annual net profit from a trade, commercial, financial or of other business. Expenses are deductible to the extent that they are incurred in producing assessable income, and are not capital or of a capital nature or incurred in producing exempt income. Deductions are allowable for certain capital expenditures incurred in the agriculture and fishing industries.

Foreign-exchange gains and losses. Realized exchange gains and losses from debts incurred or borrowings made in a foreign currency are generally assessable and deductible, respectively, as are any gains or losses made on amounts of income or deductions. Unrealized gains are not assessable, and unrealized losses are not deductible.

Inventories. A taxpayer must elect to value trading stock either at cost, market selling price or any other approved value in the first year of income. Thereafter, trading stock must be valued at the end of an income year either at cost, market selling price, or replacement price. Any change in the method of valuing trading stock must be approved by the Commissioner General of Internal Revenue. The Commissioner has the discretion to make adjustments if the trading stock is sold or otherwise disposed of other than at market value.

Provisions. Provisions are not deductible until payments are made or, in the case of doubtful debts, until the debts are considered totally irrecoverable and are written off.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation of fixed assets that are used in the production of taxable income is calculated using either the prime-cost (straight-line) method or the diminishing-value method. The taxpayer must elect the depreciation method in the first year of income. Any change in the method of depreciation must be approved by the Commissioner General of Internal Revenue.

The IRC publishes depreciation rates for certain items of plant and equipment. The following are some of the applicable rates published by the IRC.

Item	Method	
	Prime-cost (%)	Diminishing-value (%)
Manufacturing		
Cement, pipe and tile manufacturing plant	10	15
Chemical manufacturing plant	10	15
Primary industries, farmers and so forth		
Cocoa and coffee industry plant	10	15
Copra industry plant	5	7.5
Other industries		
Aircraft	10	15
Building industries	20	30
Buildings		
Residential buildings	2	3
Storage buildings (steel framed)	4	6
Transportation		
Aircraft	12.5	18.75
Motor vehicles (other motor vehicles, including buses, lorries and trucks)	20	30
Wharves	5	7.5
Ships and steamers	7.5	11.25
Mining		
Development works	Nil	Nil
Dragline	13	20

Item	Method	
	Prime-cost (%)	Diminishing-value (%)
Plant and machinery		
General plant and equipment	10	15
Drills	17	25
Earthmoving plant and heavy equipment	20	30
Motor trucks	20	30
Shovels	20	30
Oil		
Exploration	20	30
Oil companies		
Aircraft	25	37.5
Aircraft refueling equipment	15	22.5
Drilling plant	20	30
Seismic geophysical survey equipment	20	30
Oil rigs (offshore) and ancillary plant	10	15
Petroleum		
Drilling and down hole (specialized drilling) equipment	20	30
Earthmoving plant and heavy equipment	20	30
General plant and equipment	17	25
Onshore production plant	13	18
Offshore production plant	13	20
Refining plant	13	20
Wharves and jetties	5	7.5
Vehicles	20	30

The annual depreciation rate for allowable exploration expenditure incurred by resource taxpayers is determined using the diminishing-value method. The rate is determined by dividing the expenditure by the lesser of the number of years in the remaining life of the project or four.

Depreciation for short-life allowable capital expenditure (ACE; effective life of less than 10 years) incurred by resource taxpayers must be calculated at a rate of 25% under the diminishing-value method. For long-life ACE (effective life of 10 years or more) incurred by resource taxpayers, depreciation must be calculated at a rate of 10% under the straight-line method.

Environmental protection and clean-up costs. A specific deduction is available to taxpayers for certain expenditure incurred with respect to environmental-protection activities and clean-up costs incurred when pollution occurs. This measure is available to taxpayers in all industries. It was introduced to encourage taxpayers to safeguard the environment.

Several specific exclusions exist, including capital expenditure incurred to acquire land and buildings. Expenditure incurred for environmental impact studies is deductible under a separate measure (see *Environmental impact studies*).

Depreciation deductions are also available for plant and equipment used in environmental-protection activities.

Environmental impact studies. A deduction is allowed for environmental impact studies. For this purpose, an environmental impact study is the study of the environmental impact of an assessable income-producing activity or business that is carried on or proposed to be carried on in PNG by the taxpayer.

The expenditure incurred is apportioned over the life of the project or 10 years, whichever is less. If the taxpayer is in the resources industry, the cost of the environmental impact is not allowable under this measure, but is available under the specific resources taxation provisions.

Depreciation deductions are also available for plant and equipment used for environmental impact studies.

Rehabilitation costs of resource taxpayers. For resource projects that begin on or after 1 January 2012, at the end of a project, a resource taxpayer may transfer losses incurred on environmental rehabilitation to other projects owned by it. PNG uses ring-fencing provisions and calculates the profits of resource projects on a project-by-project basis. Historically, losses incurred were effectively lost if no further income was produced.

Research and development. Beginning 1 January 2014, the extended deduction of 50% will be phased out for research and development (R&D) expenditure. Previously, a 150% deduction was available for “prescribed” R&D expenditure. To claim the R&D concession, taxpayers needed to complete and submit an application annually to the Research and Development Expenses Approval Committee (within the PNG IRC) for approval before the start of the fiscal year. These changes were announced by the government of PNG in the 2014 National Budget, but at the time of publication, they have not yet been legislated. However, any expenditure on scientific research incurred before 1 January 2014 will continue to be eligible. In addition, although the additional deduction (50%) for eligible R&D expenditure will be abolished, such expenditure will continue to be deductible on a 100% basis even if such expenditure might otherwise be capital in nature and deductible under general provisions.

The following payments and expenditure incurred by a taxpayer carrying on business for the purpose of obtaining assessable income may be allowable R&D deductions:

- Payments to an approved research institute for scientific research related to the business of the taxpayer and payments to an approved research institute for the purpose of undertaking research related to the business of the taxpayer
- Capital expenditure on scientific research related to the business of the taxpayer (except expenditure on plant, machinery, land or buildings, or alterations, additions or extensions to buildings)

For purposes of the R&D concession, scientific research includes any activities in the fields of natural or applied science for the extension of knowledge.

Relief for losses. Losses incurred may generally be carried forward for 20 years. However, losses incurred by resource taxpayers and primary production taxpayers can be carried forward indefinitely. Losses are allowed as a deduction only if the taxpayer passes either the continuity of ownership test or the same business test.

For entities in the resources sector, losses may also be quarantined on a project basis.

Losses may not be carried back.

No provisions exist for grouping losses with associated companies (with the specific exception of certain company amalgamations).

Groups of companies. No provisions exist in PNG for the grouping of income or losses of associated companies or for other group relief. Companies are assessed on an individual basis.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Goods and services tax (GST); imposed on virtually all goods and services unless the goods or services are exempt (for example, financial services and gambling) or the recipient or supplier is zero-rated (for example, resource companies); any entity undertaking taxable activity in PNG must register and charge GST if taxable supplies exceed, or are expected to exceed, PGK250,000 in any 12-month period (the registration threshold before 1 January 2012 was PGK100,000); entities that are registered must account for GST collected (output tax) and GST paid (input tax) during each month with any excess of GST collected to be remitted to the IRC by the 21st day of the following month; entities may generally claim a refund for most GST input tax paid on importations or local purchases of goods and services	10
Training levy; imposed on all businesses with an annual payroll exceeding PGK200,000; the amount payable is reduced by training expenses incurred by the employer for the benefit of PNG citizen employees; expenses incurred to train non-citizens are not qualifying training expenses for the purpose of the training levy	2
Customs and excise duty; imposed on all goods imported into PNG, unless the goods are duty-free or exempt from duty; duty is imposed on the total value including cost, insurance and freight; the rate of duty depends on the nature of the goods; a zero rate often applies to goods imported into PNG if the goods are not available in PNG, but a specific analysis must be undertaken in each instance	Various
Stamp duty; imposed on dutiable instruments such as deeds, share transfers and a wide range of other documents at varying rates; may also apply to documents executed outside PNG under provisions that impose an obligation to file documents for assessment for stamp duty with respect to property or activities in PNG	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in PNG is the kina (PGK).

A tax-clearance certificate is required if certain cumulative remittances of foreign currency exceed PGK200,000 in a calendar year. For a remittance to a tax haven, a tax clearance is always required, regardless of the amount being remitted.

PNG resident companies are generally not permitted to receive payment for goods or services in a foreign currency. Consequently, if a contract is entered into between two PNG resident companies in a foreign currency (for example, US dollars), the settlement of the invoice must be made in Papua New Guinea currency. For exchange-control purposes, a resident includes a foreign company operating actively in PNG as a branch.

Debt-to-equity ratios. Previously, the thin-capitalization rules applied only to taxpayers operating in the resources sector. Effective from 2013, PNG's thin-capitalization rules apply to PNG companies in all industries. The 3:1 debt-to-equity ratio for resource companies is retained. However, all other companies are subject to a 2:1 ratio (with the exception of approved financial institutions which are not subject to any ratio). If the applicable ratio is breached, a proportion of the interest on foreign debt is denied as a tax deduction.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Contracts, agreements or arrangements that have the effect of avoiding any tax may be rendered void by the tax authorities.

Transfer pricing. Related-party transactions are accepted by the tax authorities if they are carried out at arm's length. However, a taxpayer's taxable income can be adjusted if transactions are not conducted on an arm's-length basis (that is, if the transaction would not have been conducted on the same basis between independent parties). Specific provisions also exist with respect to management or technical fees paid to international related parties.

Controlled foreign companies. The PNG tax legislation does not currently contain any controlled foreign company (CFC) rules. Consequently, any income derived by foreign subsidiaries of a PNG entity is typically taxed on a receipts basis only.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Taxpayers self-assess any treaty reductions of withholding taxes.

The following table lists the treaty withholding tax rates for dividends, interest, royalties, management fees and payments to foreign contractors with respect to prescribed services.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties	Management fees (a)	Payments to foreign contractors
	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	17	10	10	0 (b)	12 (c)
Canada	17	10	10	0 (b)	12 (c)
China	15	10	10	0 (b)	12 (c)
Fiji	17	10	15	15	12 (c)
Germany	15	10	10	10	12 (c)
Korea (South)	15	10	10	0 (b)	12 (c)

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties	Management fees (a)	Payments to foreign contractors
	%	%	%	%	%
Malaysia	15	15	10	10	12 (c)(d)
Singapore	15	10	10	0 (b)	12 (c)(d)
United Kingdom	17	10	10	10	12 (c)(d)
Non-treaty countries	17	15	– (e)	17	12

- (a) For the purposes of this table, management fees include technical fees.
- (b) Management services, including services of a technical nature rendered from sources outside of PNG for a resident of PNG are subject to MFWT at a rate of 17%. For services provided by a resident of a country with which PNG has entered into a double tax treaty that does not have a specific technical services article, the payment is not subject to withholding tax in PNG if all of the services were performed outside PNG.
- (c) Nonresident entities deriving income from “prescribed contracts” are subject to FCWT at a rate of 12% of the gross receipts. The income of residents of countries with which PNG has entered into a double tax treaty is subject to the FCWT provisions if the nonresident is conducting business in PNG through a permanent establishment.
- (d) Until recently, a reduced FCWT rate may have applied to foreign contractors from these countries in accordance with the non-discrimination article in the relevant treaty. However, the PNG tax authorities now apply the 12% rate to foreign contractors from all countries.
- (e) The rate is 30% for payments to associates. For payments to non-associates, the amount of the tax equals the lesser of 10% of assessable income or 48% of taxable income.

Paraguay

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	5/15*
Interest Paid to Financial Institutions	6
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15
Gross Income from Production and Distribution of Films and Television Programs	12
Insurance and Reinsurance	3
Personal Transportation Fares, Telephone Charges and Internet Charges Paid from Paraguay or Vice Versa	3
International News Agencies	4.5
Freight Charges	3
Assignment of the Right to Use Containers	4.5
Branch Remittance Tax and Other Payments to Nonresident Principal Shareholders	30
Other Payments Not Specified Above	15
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	0

* The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to residents and to nonresidents in Paraguay.
The 15% rate applies to dividends paid abroad to nonresidents.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Tax is levied on Paraguay-source income of corporations and commercial enterprises. Income is considered to be from a source in Paraguay if it is derived from capital, property or rights in Paraguay or from a business in Paraguay. Residence is not relevant. Under Law 2421/04, for companies

domiciled in Paraguay, income derived from capital invested abroad is considered Paraguayan-source income and, accordingly, subject to corporate income tax.

Income earned from farming activities in Paraguay is subject to Agribusiness Income Tax under the rules established by Law 5061/13. Farming is the business conducted for the purpose of obtaining primary foods, whether vegetable or animal, by the use of land. It includes, among other activities, breeding or fattening cattle; producing wool, hides or bristle; producing crops, fruit or vegetables; and producing milk. Under the law, the tax base is calculated through one of the following methods:

- Agribusiness Taxpayer method
- Small Agribusiness Taxpayer method
- Accounting method

Rate of corporate income tax. Under Law 2421/04, the corporate income tax rate is 10%. Branches are also subject to dividend withholding tax at a rate of 5% and to a 15% withholding tax on remittances to their home offices. Under Law 5061/13, Agribusiness Income Tax is calculated at a rate of 10% of the tax base.

The Paraguay incentive tax law provides an exemption from the 15% withholding tax mentioned above if the investment is greater than USD5 million.

Capital gains. Capital gains are taxed at the corporate income tax rate.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. Returns must be filed within four months after the end of the financial year. Penalties are imposed for failure to comply with these rules.

Dividends. A 5% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to residents and to nonresidents in Paraguay. A 15% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid abroad to nonresidents.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on profits from the financial statements after tax adjustments. Expenses are generally deductible if they are incurred for the purposes of the business and in the production of taxable income.

Inventories. Inventory is valued at the cost of production or acquisition. The cost may be calculated under the average-cost or first-in, first-out (FIFO) methods. After choosing a method, a corporation may not change it without prior authorization.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation must be calculated using the straight-line method.

Relief for losses. Under Law 2421/04, effective from 2005, loss carryforwards are not allowed.

Groups of companies. Paraguayan law does not contain any measures for filing consolidated returns or for relieving losses within a group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; imposed on goods sold, including imports, and services rendered in Paraguay; exports are exempt; in certain circumstances, payments of royalties are subject to the tax	
Standard rate	10
Basic consumer food items, financial intermediation (loans and credits), pharmaceutical products and the leasing and sale of real estate	5
Selective tax on consumption, on certain manufactured and imported goods, such as cigarettes, liquor and petroleum products	1 to 50
Social security contributions for nonbank institutions, on payroll; paid by	
Employer	16.5
Employee	9

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The central bank does not control the foreign-exchange market. A free-market rate of exchange prevails.

F. Tax treaties

Paraguay has entered into double tax treaties with Chile and Taiwan. It has also entered into a tax treaty on international freight with Argentina and tax treaties on international air freight with Belgium, Germany and Uruguay.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	5/30 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	4.1 (d)
Interest	30 (e)(f)
Royalties	30 (e)
Technical Assistance	15 (e)
Digital Services	30 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	4.1 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	4/Unlimited (g)

- (a) Mining companies are subject to an additional Special Mining Tax or to “voluntary” payments. For further details, see Section B.
- (b) Capital gains derived by nonresident entities are subject to income tax at a rate of 5% if the transfer is made in Peru. Otherwise, the rate is 30%. For further details regarding the applicable tax rate, see *Capital gains* in Section B. Capital gains derived by resident entities are subject to income tax at a rate of 30%.
- (c) Branches and permanent establishments of foreign companies are subject to the same corporate income tax rate as domiciled companies.
- (d) The Dividend Tax, which is imposed at a rate of 4.1% and is generally withheld at source, is imposed on profits distributed to nonresidents and individuals. For further details regarding the Dividend Tax, see Section B.
- (e) This tax applies to payments to nonresidents.
- (f) A reduced rate of 4.99% applies to certain interest payments. For further details, see Section B.
- (g) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to income tax on their worldwide taxable income. Resident companies are those incorporated in Peru. Branches and permanent establishments of foreign companies that are located in Peru and nonresident entities are taxed on income from Peruvian sources only.

Tax rates. The corporate income tax rate is 30%.

A Dividend Tax at a rate of 4.1% is imposed on distributions of profits to nonresidents and individuals by resident companies and by branches, permanent establishments and agencies of foreign companies. This tax is generally withheld at source. However, in certain circumstances, the company must pay the tax directly. For details regarding the Dividends Tax, see *Dividends*.

Mining tax. Mining companies are subject to an additional Special Mining Tax based on a sliding scale, with progressive marginal rates ranging from 2% to 8.4%. The tax is imposed on a quarterly basis on the operating profits derived from sales of metallic mineral resources, regardless of whether the mineral producer owns or leases the mining concession.

In addition, mining companies that have signed stability agreements with the state are subject to “voluntary” payments, which are calculated based on a sliding scale with progressive marginal rates ranging from 4% to 13.12%. These rates are applied on a quarterly basis to the operating profits derived from sales of metallic mineral resources, regardless of whether the mineral producer owns or leases the mining concession. Higher tax rates apply to higher amounts of operating profits.

Tax incentives. Various significant tax incentives are available for investments in the following:

- Mining enterprises
- Oil and gas licenses and services contracts
- Certain agricultural activities

They are also available for investments in manufacturing industries located in the jungle, in designated tax-free zones and in borderline areas of the country.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived by nonresident entities are subject to income tax at a rate of 5% if the transfer is made in Peru. Otherwise, the rate is 30%. The regulations provide that a transaction is made in Peru if the securities are transferred through the Peruvian stock exchange. The transaction takes place abroad if securities are not registered with the Peruvian stock exchange or if registered securities are not transferred through the Peruvian stock exchange.

A special procedure has been introduced to determine the tax basis of listed securities acquired before 1 January 2010. The general rule is that the tax basis for these securities is the value of such securities at the closing of 31 December 2009, if this value is not lower than the price paid for the acquisition of the securities. The purpose of this rule is to impose capital gains tax only on the capital gain resulting from the appreciation of securities from 1 January 2010 (time when the exemption was repealed) and onwards.

Capital gains derived from the disposal of bonds issued by the government as well as by Peruvian corporations before 10 March 2007, through public offerings, are exempt from Peruvian income tax.

CAVALI (Peruvian clearing house) withholds capital gains in transactions concluded on the Lima Stock Exchange. As a result, nonresidents are not required to pay their income tax liability to the Peruvian Tax Administration.

Indirect transfers of Peruvian shares are also subject to a 30% Peruvian capital gains tax. For this purpose, an indirect transfer of Peruvian shares is deemed to occur if the following conditions are met:

- At any time during the 12 months before the transaction, at least 50% of the value of the foreign company derives from one or more companies.
- More than 10% of the shares of the foreign company had been transferred during the 12-month period before the transaction.

Temporary provisions established a special procedure to determine the tax basis of shares acquired before 16 February 2011.

Under this procedure, the tax basis is the higher of the price paid on acquisition or the market value on 15 February 2011.

Administration. The mandatory closing date for business enterprises is 31 December. Tax returns must be filed by the end of March or beginning of April, depending on the taxpayer number.

Companies must make advance payments of income tax. Before August 2012, as a general rule, these advance payments were based on the monthly net income multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which was the income tax of the preceding fiscal year before tax credits and the denominator of which was, in general, the net income for the preceding fiscal year (coefficient system).

Companies in a start-up process or in a net operating loss position made monthly advance payments equal to a percentage of monthly net income (percentage system). Effective from August 2012, the percentage under this system is reduced from 2% to 1.5%.

The law establishes that a taxpayer must pay the higher amount resulting from a comparison of the coefficient and percentage systems. Accordingly, the law essentially requires a minimum advance income tax prepayment of 1.5% of the net income. It is possible to stop making payments if certain conditions and requirements are met. Similarly, under the coefficient system, the payment corresponding to May and to the following months may be calculated with a different percentage based on the financial statements for April and July.

Monthly advance payments are due on the 9th to the 15th business day, according to a schedule. Taxes and related penalties not paid by due dates are subject to interest charges, which are not deductible for tax purposes.

Dividends. A Dividend Tax at a rate of 4.1% applies to profits distributed to nonresidents and individuals, if a distribution agreement is adopted by the relevant corporate body on or after 1 January 2003. All profits distributed thereafter, including those corresponding to prior years, are subject to this tax. The Dividend Tax applies to distributions by Peruvian companies, as well as to distributions by Peruvian branches, permanent establishments and agencies of foreign companies. The income tax law specifies various transactions that are considered profits distributions by resident entities for purposes of the Dividend Tax. These transactions include the distribution of cash or assets, other than shares of the distributing company, and, under certain circumstances, a capital reduction or a liquidation of the company. For permanent establishments, branches, and agencies of foreign companies, a distribution of profits is deemed to occur on the deadline for filing their annual corporate income tax return (usually at the end of March or the beginning of April of the following tax year).

The law also provides that if a resident company, or a branch, permanent establishment or agency of a foreign company, pays expenses that are not subject to further tax control, the amount of the payment or income is subject to the Dividend Tax. Dividend Tax for these items is paid directly by the resident entity or the branch or permanent establishment. The capitalization of equity accounts, such as profits and reserves, is not subject to the Dividend Tax, unless these items are further distributed.

Interest. Interest paid to nonresidents is generally subject to withholding tax at a rate of 30%. For interest paid to unrelated foreign lenders, the rate is reduced to 4.99% if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- For loans in cash, the proceeds of the loan are brought into Peru as foreign currency through local banks or are used to finance the import of goods.
- The proceeds of the loan are used for business purposes in Peru.
- The participation of the foreign bank is not primarily intended to avoid the measures on transactions between related parties (back-to-back loans).
- The interest rate does not exceed the LIBOR (London interbank offer rate) plus seven points. For this purpose, interest includes expenses, commissions, premiums and any other amounts in addition to the interest paid.

If the first three conditions described above are satisfied and the interest rate exceeds the LIBOR plus seven points, only the excess interest is subject to withholding tax at the regular rate of 30%.

Interest arising from loans granted by international banks to Peruvian banks and financial institutions is subject to a 4.99% withholding tax.

In general, interest derived from bonds and other debt instruments is also subject to a withholding tax rate of 4.99%, unless the holder of the bonds or other debt instruments is related to the issuer or its participation is primarily intended to avoid transactions between related parties (back-to-back transactions).

Interest earned on bonds issued by the government is exempt from tax. Effective from 1 January 2010, interest on bonds issued by Peruvian corporations before 11 March 2007, in general through public offerings, is exempt from tax. Interest from deposits in Peruvian banks is subject to a 4.99% withholding tax if the beneficiary is a foreign entity.

Other withholding taxes. Payments for technical assistance used in Peru are subject to withholding tax at an effective rate of 15%, regardless of whether the technical assistance is effectively provided. If the consideration for a service exceeds 140 Tax Units (approximately USD198,000), the resident company must obtain a certification from an international audit firm that the services were provided.

Payments for digital services that are provided through the Internet and used in Peru are subject to withholding tax at an effective rate of 30%.

Payments for nontechnical services provided in Peru are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 30%.

Foreign tax relief. Tax credits are permitted, within certain limits, for taxes paid abroad on foreign-source income. Under domestic legislation, a direct tax credit is allowed. Under certain treaties, an indirect tax credit is allowed.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income of business enterprises is generally computed by reducing gross revenue by the cost of goods sold and all expenses necessary to produce the income or to maintain the

source of income. However, certain types of revenue must be computed as specified in the tax law, and some expenses are not fully deductible for tax purposes. Business transactions must be recorded in legally authorized accounting records that are in full compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The accounting records must be maintained in Spanish and must be expressed in Peruvian currency. However, under certain circumstances, foreign investors who invest in foreign currency may sign an agreement with the state or with state-owned corporations that allows them to maintain their accounting books in foreign currency.

Research and development expenses. Up to 31 December 2013, the deduction of scientific and technological research and innovation expenses incurred by a company is limited to 10% of the annual net income, with a maximum annual limitation of 300 Tax Units (approximately USD415,000). Effective from 1 January 2014, these limits are eliminated.

In addition, to be tax-deductible, the expenses must be previously qualified. Effective from 1 February 2014, the treatment of research and development expenses will vary depending on whether they are related to the core business of the taxpayer.

Inflation adjustments. For tax and accounting purposes, inflation adjustments apply only until 31 December 2004. Consequently, beginning 1 January 2005, transactions are recognized and recorded in local books at their historical value.

Special activities. Nonresident corporations, including their branches and agencies, engaged in certain specified activities are subject to tax on only a percentage of their gross income derived from such activities. This tax is withheld at source. The following are the applicable percentages for some of these specified activities.

Activity	Applicable percentage (%)
Air transportation	1 (a)(b)
Marine transportation	2 (a)(b)
Leasing of aircraft	60 (c)
Leasing of ships	80 (c)
International news agencies	10 (a)

(a) The withholding tax rate is 30%. As a result, the effective tax rates are 0.3% for air transportation, 0.6% for marine transportation and 3% for international news agencies.

(b) This percentage applies to services rendered partly in Peru and partly abroad.

(c) The withholding tax rate is 10%. As a result, the effective tax rates are 6% for leasing of aircraft and 8% for leasing of ships.

Inventories. Inventories must be carried at cost. Cost may be determined specifically or by the first-in, first-out (FIFO), average, retail or basic inventory method. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is not permitted.

Provisions. Provisions for bad debts, bonuses, vacations, employees' severance indemnities and other expenses are allowed if made in accordance with certain tax regulations.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation rates are applied to the acquisition cost of fixed assets. The following are some of the maximum annual depreciation rates allowed by law.

Asset	Maximum rate (%)
Buildings and structures	5*
Cattle and fishing nets	25
Vehicles	20
Machinery and equipment for construction, mining and oil activities	20
Machinery and equipment for other activities	10
Data processing equipment	25
Other fixed assets	10

* This is a fixed rate rather than a maximum rate.

Taxpayers may apply any depreciation method for its fixed assets other than buildings and structures, taking into account the characteristics of the business as long as the resulting depreciation rate does not exceed the maximum rates stated above.

In general, except for buildings and structures, tax depreciation must match financial depreciation.

Relief for losses. Taxpayers may select from the following two systems to obtain relief for their losses:

- Carrying forward losses to the four consecutive years beginning with the year following the year in which the loss is generated
- Carrying forward losses indefinitely, subject to an annual deductible limit equal to 50% of the taxpayer's taxable income in each year

Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Temporal net assets tax; imposed on companies, and on agencies, branches and permanent establishments of foreign entities; the tax base equals the value of the net assets of the taxpayer as of 31 December of the preceding year that exceeds PEN1 million (approximately USD390,000); the tax payments may offset the advance payments required under the general income tax regime or may be claimed as a credit against the income tax payable for the tax year; a refund may be requested for any balance of tax payment that is not used in the current year; the tax does not apply to certain companies; tax is payable beginning in the year following the first year of productive activities	0.4
Sales tax, on the sale of goods, services and the import of most products	18
Excise tax, on goods and imports; the tax is either a fixed amount or an amount determined by applying a percentage rate	Various
Social security contributions to the Peruvian Health Social Security Office, on salaries and legal bonuses; paid by employer	9

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Pension Fund; paid by employee (Alternatively, employees may contribute approximately 11.8% of their salaries to the Private Pension Funds Trustee [AFP].)	13
Employees' profit sharing; calculated on pretax income and deductible as an expense in determining taxable income; rate varies depending on companies' activities (mining, fishing, manufacturing, telecommunications and other activities)	5 to 10
Tax on Financial Transactions; imposed on debits and credits in Peruvian bank accounts	0.005

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Peru does not impose foreign-currency controls. Exchange rates are determined by supply and demand.

Means of payment. Any payment in excess of PEN3,000 or USD1,000 must be made through the Peruvian banking system using the so-called "Means of Payment," which include bank deposits, wire transfers, pay orders, credit and debit cards and non-negotiable checks. Noncompliance with this measure results in the disallowance of the corresponding expense or cost for income tax purposes. In addition, any sales tax (see Section D) related to the acquisition of goods and services is not creditable.

Related-party transactions. Expenses incurred abroad by a non-resident parent company, affiliates or the home office of a Peruvian subsidiary or branch (or prorated allocations of administrative expenses incurred by those entities) are deemed by law to be related to the generation of foreign revenue and, accordingly, non-deductible, unless the taxpayer can prove the contrary.

Transfer pricing. Peru has introduced transfer-pricing rules, which are consistent with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines. Intercompany charges must be determined at arm's length. Regardless of the relationship between the parties involved, the fair market value (FMV) must be used in various types of transactions, such as the following:

- Sales
- Contributions of property
- Transfers of property
- Provision of services

For the sale of merchandise (inventory), the FMV is the price typically charged to third parties in profit-making transactions. For frequent transactions involving fixed assets, the FMV is the value used in such frequent transactions by other taxpayers or parties. For sporadic transactions involving fixed assets, the FMV is the appraisal value.

In the event that the transactions are performed without using the FMV, the tax authorities make the appropriate adjustments for the parties to the transaction.

The FMV of transactions between related parties is the value used by the taxpayer in identical or similar transactions with unrelated parties. The tax authorities may apply the most appropriate of the

following transfer pricing methods to reflect the economic reality of the transactions:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Cost-plus method
- Resale price method
- Profit-based method

Effective from January 2013, specific rules are introduced for applying the comparable uncontrolled price method to the exportation and importation of commodities and other products, with prices set by reference to commodity prices.

The transfer-pricing rules provide for advance price agreements between taxpayers and the Peruvian tax authorities.

Domiciled taxpayers must file an information return if either of the following circumstances exists:

- The total amount of the operations (revenues and expenses) with related parties is higher than PEN200,000 (approximately USD77,520).
- They have disposed assets to related parties to, from or through a low-tax jurisdiction (tax haven) and the basis costs are lower than fair market value.

Taxpayers that must file information returns must file them in June of the following fiscal year in accordance with the Tax Administration's schedule.

Domiciled taxpayers must prepare a transfer-pricing study if either of the following circumstances exists:

- Gross revenues are higher than PEN6 million (approximately USD2,326,000), and the total amount of operations with related parties is higher than PEN1 million (USD388,000).
- They have disposed of assets to related parties to, from or through a low-tax jurisdiction (tax haven) and the basis costs (purchase prices for purposes of calculating taxable capital gains and losses) are lower than fair market value.

Taxpayers that must file a transfer-pricing study must file it in June of the following fiscal year in accordance with the Tax Administration's schedule.

Debt-to-equity rules. Interest on loans from related parties in excess of a 3:1 debt-to-equity ratio is not deductible.

Transactions with residents in low-tax jurisdictions (tax havens).

Expenses incurred in transactions with residents in low-tax jurisdictions (tax havens) are not deductible for tax purposes, except for the following:

- Toll payments for the right to pass across the Panama Channel
- Expenses related to credit operations, insurance or reinsurance, leasing of ships or aircraft and freight services to and from Peru

The following are considered low-tax jurisdictions.

Alderney	Dominica	Nauru
Andorra	Gibraltar	Netherlands
Anguilla	Granada	Antilles
Antigua and Barbuda	Guernsey	Niue
Aruba	Hong Kong SAR	Panama
Bahamas	Isle of Man	St. Kitts and Nevis
	Jersey	St. Lucia

Bahrain	Labuan	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Barbados	Liberia	Seychelles
Belize	Liechtenstein	Tonga
Bermuda	Luxembourg	Turks and Caicos Islands
British Virgin Islands	Madeira	US Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands	Maldives	Vanuatu
Cook Islands	Marshall Islands	Western Samoa
Cyprus	Monaco	
	Montserrat	

In addition to the jurisdictions mentioned above, other jurisdictions are considered low-tax jurisdictions if the effective rate of income tax in the jurisdiction is 0% or if the effective rate that would apply to the relevant income is at least 50% less than the rate that would apply under the general income tax regime in Peru, and if one of the following additional conditions is met:

- The jurisdiction does not provide information regarding the taxation of companies in the jurisdiction.
- A tax benefit regime in the jurisdiction applies to nonresidents only.
- Beneficiaries of tax benefits in the jurisdiction may not carry out business activities in the jurisdiction.
- The jurisdiction promotes itself as a jurisdiction that can assist companies in the reduction of their taxation in their home countries.

Controlled foreign corporations. Recent amendments to the Peruvian Income Tax Law introduced the International Fiscal Transparency System, which applies to Peruvian residents who own a controlled foreign corporation (CFC). These amendments established the requirements for a foreign company to be qualified as a CFC. For these purposes, the ownership threshold is set at more than 50% of the equity, economic value or voting rights of a non-resident entity.

In addition, to be considered a CFC, a nonresident entity must be resident of either of the following:

- A tax-haven jurisdiction
- A country in which passive income is either not subject to income tax or subject to an income tax that is equal to or less than 75% of the income tax that would have applied in Peru

The amendments also provide a list of the types of passive income that must be recognized by the Peruvian resident (such as dividends, interest, royalties and capital gains).

The revenues are allocated based on the participation that the Peruvian entity owns in a CFC as of 31 December.

General anti-avoidance rule. Under a general anti-avoidance rule, which is effective from 19 July 2012, to determine the true nature of a taxable event, the Peruvian Tax Administration takes into account the events, situations and economic relationships that are actually carried out by the taxpayers.

If the Peruvian Tax Administration identifies a tax-avoidance case, it may demand payment of the omitted tax debt or decrease the amount of any credits, net operating losses or other tax benefits obtained by the taxpayer.

In addition, the rule establishes specific requirements to determine whether a taxpayer intended to avoid all or part of a taxable event or reduce the tax base or tax liability.

Also, if the Peruvian tax authorities determine that the taxpayer executed sham transactions, it applies the appropriate tax rules to such acts.

Domestic reorganizations. Under the existing Income Tax Law, domestic reorganizations are subject to a tax-free regime, to the extent that the basis of the assets included in the reorganization is kept at historical value. A new law, which is effective from 1 January 2013, maintains this regime but establishes a minimum holding period in cases of spin-off reorganizations. The law states that the shareholders of the company being spun off that receive shares in the company to which the assets are contributed must keep the shares of the latter company until the closing of the next fiscal year following the reorganization. If the shares are transferred before that time, the underlying assets are deemed to be transferred by the acquiring company at market value. The tax is determined by the difference between the historic tax basis and the market value. In addition, the shareholder selling the shares is subject to the ordinary capital gains tax.

F. Tax treaties

Peru has entered into double tax treaties with Brazil, Canada and Chile. It has also signed an agreement to avoid double taxation with the other members of the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador) under which the exclusive right to tax is granted to the source country.

Peru has signed double tax treaties with Korea (South), Mexico, Spain and Switzerland, but these treaties have not been ratified by the Peruvian Congress and consequently are not yet effective. The following is a table of treaty withholding tax rates.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Brazil	10/15 (a)	15	15
Canada	10/15 (a)	15	15
Chile	10/15 (a)	15	15
Non-treaty countries	4.1 (b)	4.99/30 (b)	30

(a) The dividends tax rate may vary depending on the percentage of the direct or indirect ownership of the beneficiary in the payer company.

(b) See Section B.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	
Real Property	6 (a)
Shares	5/10 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30 (c)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0 (d)
Interest on Peso Deposits	20 (e)(f)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20 (f)
Branch Remittance Tax	15
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3 (g)

- (a) See Section B.
- (b) These rates apply to capital gains on shares in domestic corporations not traded on a local stock exchange. See Section B for further details and for the rates applicable to gains derived from sales of shares traded on a local stock exchange.
- (c) Certain types of Philippine-source income of foreign corporations are taxed at preferential rates (see Section B).
- (d) Under domestic law, dividends paid to domestic corporations or resident foreign corporations are not subject to tax. Dividends paid to nonresident foreign corporations are generally subject to a final withholding tax of 30%. However, this rate may be reduced to 15% if certain conditions are met (see Section B).
- (e) The withholding tax rate for interest on peso deposits derived by domestic and resident foreign corporations is 20%. For preferential rates under tax treaties for nonresident foreign corporations, see Section F. For preferential rates on interest derived from foreign currency deposits, see Section B.
- (f) Under domestic law, if the recipient is a nonresident foreign corporation, the final withholding tax rate is 30%. For reduced rates under tax treaties for nonresident foreign corporations, see Section F.
- (g) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Domestic corporations are taxed on their worldwide net taxable income. Domestic corporations are corporations incorporated under the laws of the Philippines. Resident foreign corporations are taxed on net taxable income derived from the Philippines, and nonresident foreign corporations are taxed on gross income derived from the Philippines. A resident foreign corporation (a branch) is one created under foreign laws and engaged in trade or business in the Philippines. Any other foreign corporation is considered a nonresident.

Rates of corporate tax. Domestic and foreign corporations are subject to tax at a rate of 30%.

Subject to certain exceptions, a 2% Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) may be imposed on domestic and resident foreign corporations beginning with the fourth tax year following the year of commencement of business operations. The MCIT must be paid if the corporation has zero or negative taxable income or if the MCIT is greater than the regular corporate income tax liability.

Philippine-source income of foreign corporations taxed at preferential rates includes the following.

Type of income	Rate (%)
Interest income derived by offshore banking units (OBUs) from foreign-currency loans granted to residents	10
Income derived by OBUs authorized by Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP; the central bank) from foreign-currency transactions with nonresidents, other OBUs and local commercial banks, including branches of foreign banks authorized by the BSP to transact business with OBUs	0
Interest income of domestic corporations and resident foreign corporations from peso bank deposits and yields or other monetary benefits from deposit substitutes and from trust funds or similar arrangements	20
Interest income of resident foreign corporations from depository banks under the expanded foreign-currency deposit system	7.5
Income of nonresidents from transactions with OBUs and depository banks under the expanded foreign-currency deposit system	0
Royalties derived by resident foreign corporations from sources in the Philippines	20
Gross Philippine billings of international carriers doing business in the Philippines	2.5
Taxable income of regional operating headquarters of multinational companies engaged in the following: general administration and planning services, business planning and coordination, sourcing and procurement of raw materials and components, corporate finance and advisory services, marketing control and sales promotion, training and personnel management, logistic services, research and development services and product development, technical support and maintenance, data processing and communication, and business development	10
Rentals, charter fees and other fees derived by nonresident owners or lessors of vessels chartered by Philippine nationals	4.5
Rentals, charter fees and other fees derived by nonresident lessors of aircraft, machinery and other equipment	7.5
Gross income of nonresident cinematographic film owners, lessors or distributors	25
Interest on foreign loans	20

Domestic and foreign enterprises registered with the Board of Investments under the 1987 Omnibus Investments Code may be granted an income tax holiday and exemption from certain other taxes and duties. Enterprises located in special-economic zones that are registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) or the special-economic zones may be granted an income tax holiday or a special tax regime under which a 5% tax is imposed on gross income instead of all national and local taxes.

Profits remitted by a branch to its head office are subject to a 15% tax. This tax is imposed on the total profits remitted, or earmarked for remittance, without deduction of tax. The tax does not apply to profits from activities registered with the PEZA. Dividends, interest, royalties, rent and similar income received by a foreign corporation from sources in the Philippines are not treated as branch profits unless they are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the Philippines.

Capital gains. A 6% tax is imposed on capital gains presumed to have been derived from the sale, exchange or disposition of land or buildings classified as capital assets. The tax is applied to the gross selling price or the fair market value, whichever is higher.

Gains derived from the sale of shares of domestic corporations not traded on the stock exchange are subject to tax at a rate of 5% of the net capital gain not exceeding PHP100,000 and at a rate of 10% on the excess. If the shares are listed and traded through the facilities of the Philippine Stock Exchange, the tax is 0.5% of the gross selling price. A tax is also imposed on the sale, barter, exchange or other disposition through an initial public offering of shares of stock in a closely held corporation at a rate of 1%, 2% or 4% of the gross sales price of the shares.

Administration. A corporation may use the calendar year or a fiscal year as its tax year.

Corporations must file quarterly returns within 60 days from the close of each of the first three quarters of the tax year, and a final or adjusted return on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year. The corresponding tax is paid at the time the return is filed.

Dividends. Dividends received by a domestic or resident foreign corporation from a domestic corporation are not subject to tax. If the recipient is a nonresident foreign corporation, the 30% tax may be reduced to 15% if any of the following circumstances exists:

- The country of domicile of the recipient does not impose any tax on offshore or foreign-source income.
- The country of domicile of the recipient allows a credit for taxes deemed paid in the Philippines equal to 15%, which represents the difference between the regular corporate income tax rate of 30% and the 15% preferential tax on dividends.
- The dividend is not taxed in the recipient's country of domicile.

Foreign tax relief. For domestic corporations, tax credits are allowed for income taxes paid or accrued to any foreign country, subject to certain limitations. Alternatively, such income taxes may be claimed as a deduction from taxable income. Resident foreign corporations are not allowed to credit tax paid to foreign countries against Philippine income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The computation of income for income tax purposes must be in accordance with the accounting method regularly employed in maintaining the taxpayer's books of account, provided that method clearly reflects income.

Other allowable deductions include the usual, ordinary and necessary business expenses, such as interest, taxes, losses, bad debts, charitable and other contributions, and contributions to a pension trust. All of these expenses are required to be directly attributable to the development, management, operation or conduct of a trade or business in the Philippines.

The deduction for interest expense is reduced by an amount equal to 33% of interest income that has been subject to final tax. Interest incurred to acquire property used in a trade or business may be claimed as a deduction or treated as a capital expenditure.

Research and development expenses that are paid or incurred during the tax year in connection with a trade or business and that are not chargeable to a capital account or treated as deferred expenses may be claimed as deductible expenses.

Inventories. Inventory valuation must conform as nearly as possible to the best accounting practice in the trade or business and must clearly reflect income. The most commonly used methods of inventory valuation are cost and the lower of cost or market.

Tax depreciation. Taxpayers may deduct a reasonable allowance for exhaustion and wear and tear (including obsolescence) of property used in a trade or business. The depreciation method used must be reasonable and generally accepted in the particular industry. Depreciation methods that are generally acceptable include the straight-line method, declining-balance method, the sum-of-the-years' digits method or any other method that may be prescribed by the Secretary of Finance. Resident foreign corporations may claim depreciation only on property located in the Philippines.

Relief for losses. Net operating losses may be carried forward three years to offset future income in those years. A net operating loss is defined as the excess of allowable deductions over gross income in a tax year. Net losses may not be carried forward if the losses are incurred in a year in which a corporation is exempt from income tax or if a substantial change of ownership occurs.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT); imposed on all persons who, in the course of their trade or business, sell, barter, exchange or lease goods or properties (including intangible personal properties and real properties), render services or import goods; services rendered in the Philippines by nonresident foreign persons are deemed to be rendered in the course of trade or business; specific goods and transactions are exempt; in general, exports of goods and services are subject to a 0% rate	12%
Improperly accumulated earnings tax; levied on accumulated income of corporations if the income was accumulated to avoid tax with respect to the shareholders of the corporation	

Nature of tax	Rate
or other corporations; a corporation serving as a holding company or investment company is prima facie evidence of a purpose to avoid tax with respect to shareholders; publicly held companies, banks and nonbank financial intermediaries, and insurance companies are exempt	10%
Fringe benefit tax; applied to the grossed-up monetary value of fringe benefits received by managerial and supervisory employees; the grossed-up monetary value is determined by dividing the monetary value of the benefit by 68%; the employer must withhold the tax and pay it to the tax authorities; the tax does not apply if the benefit is required for or is necessary to the trade or business of the employer or if the benefit is granted for the convenience of the employer; this tax is considered to be a final tax	32%
General rate Benefits paid to nonresident alien individuals who are not engaged in a trade or business in the Philippines (monetary value of benefit is divided by 75%)	25%
Benefits paid to certain other individuals, including aliens working for specified entities (monetary value of benefit is divided by 85%)	15%
Documentary stamp tax	
Original issue of all debt instruments; imposed on issue price	PHP1 per PHP200
Original issue of stock certificates; imposed on the par value or the consideration if no par value	PHP1 per PHP200
Transfer that is not made through a local stock exchange	PHP0.75 per PHP200
Bills of exchange or drafts; imposed on the face value	P 0.30 per P 200
Other specified transactions and documents	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Philippines has adopted liberal foreign-exchange policies. In general, no restrictions are imposed on the repatriation of capital, profits or income earned in the Philippines. Foreign loans and foreign investments may be registered with the Philippine Central Bank (the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*, or BSP). Only loans registered with the BSP are eligible for servicing through the use of foreign exchange purchased from the banking system. However, the registration of a foreign investment is required only if the foreign exchange needed to service the repatriation of capital and the remittance of dividends, profits and earnings is sourced in the banking system.

Transfer pricing. The method used by a corporation to fix prices must be consistent worldwide.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued Revenue Regulations 2-2013 on Transfer Pricing (TP Regulations) in January 2013. These regulations are largely based on the arm's-length methodologies prescribed by the Transfer Pricing Guidelines of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The following are significant aspects of the TP Regulations:

- They implement the authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Section 50 of the Tax Code to review controlled transactions among associated enterprises and to allocate or distribute their income and deductions to determine their appropriate revenues and taxable income.
- They provide the methods of establishing an arm's-length price.
- They require the maintenance and safekeeping of the documents necessary for the taxpayer to prove that efforts were exerted to determine the arm's-length price. The TP Regulations apply to both cross-border and domestic transactions between associated enterprises.

Related-party transactions. Related-party transactions must comply with the arm's-length standard. Under certain conditions, a deduction may not be claimed for losses on sales or exchanges of properties or for interest incurred on transactions between related parties. The BIR Commissioner may reallocate gross income or deductions among related entities to prevent manipulation of reported income.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The table below lists the maximum withholding rates for dividends, interest and royalties provided under the treaties. Most of the treaties require that the recipient be the beneficial owner of the income for the preferential rates to apply. A tax treaty relief application must be submitted before a tax exemption or beneficial treaty rate under a tax treaty may be claimed.

	Dividends (v) %	Interest (w) %	Royalties %
Australia	25 (a)	15 (b)	25 (c)
Austria	25 (d)	15 (b)	15 (c)(e)
Bahrain	15 (f)	10	15 (t)
Bangladesh	15 (k)	15	15
Belgium	15 (f)	10	15
Brazil	25 (i)	15 (b)	25 (g)
Canada	25 (d)	15 (b)(h)	25 (e)(h)
China	15 (f)	10	15 (s)
Czech Republic	15 (f)	10	15 (u)
Denmark	15 (k)	10	15
Finland	15 (r)	15 (b)	25 (c)
France	15 (r)	15 (b)	15
Germany	15 (k)	15 (l)	15 (m)
Hungary	20 (k)	15	15 (e)
India	20 (o)	15 (b)	15 (p)
Indonesia	20 (k)	15 (b)	25 (c)
Israel	15 (f)	10	15 (e)
Italy	15	15 (b)	25 (c)

	Dividends (v)	Interest (w)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Japan	15 (d)	10 (b)	10 (c)
Korea (South)	25 (k)	15 (b)	15 (c)
Kuwait	15 (f)	10 (q)	20
Malaysia	25 (i)	15	25 (c)
Netherlands	15 (f)	15 (l)	15 (c)
New Zealand	15	10 (b)	15
Norway	25 (d)	15	25 (e)(p)
Pakistan	25 (n)	15 (b)	25 (c)
Poland	15 (k)	10	15
Romania	15 (d)	15 (q)	25 (j)
Russian Federation	15	15	15
Singapore	25 (r)	15 (b)	25 (c)
Spain	15 (d)	15 (l)	15 (c)
Sweden	15 (k)	10	15
Switzerland	15 (f)	10	15
Thailand	15 (r)	15 (b)	25 (c)
United Arab Emirates	15 (f)	10 (q)	10
United Kingdom	25 (d)	15 (b)	25 (c)
United States	25 (r)	15 (b)	25 (c)(e)
Vietnam	15 (k)	15	15
Non-treaty countries	15/30 (x)	20/30 (x)	20/30 (x)

- (a) The rate is 15% if a rebate or credit is granted to the recipient.
- (b) The rate is 10% if the interest is paid with respect to public issues of bonds, debentures or similar obligations (under the United States treaty, with respect to public issues of bonded indebtedness). Under the Austria, Japan and Korea treaties, the 10% rate also applies to interest paid by a Board of Investments (BOI)-registered preferred pioneer enterprise. Under the India treaty, the 10% rate also applies to interest paid to financial institutions, including insurance companies.
- (c) The rate is 10% (Austria, Japan, Korea, Netherlands and Spain) or 15% (Australia, Finland, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States) for royalties paid by a BOI-registered preferred enterprise (under the Austria, Japan and Korea treaties, the enterprise must be a pioneer enterprise). The 15% rate also applies to royalties paid with respect to cinematographic films or tapes for television or broadcasting under the treaties with Finland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the United Kingdom. Under the Spain treaty, the rate is 20% for such royalties. Under the Finland treaty, the rate is also 15% for royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works.
- (d) The rate is 10% (Canada, Japan, Norway, and the United Kingdom, 15%) if the recipient holds 10% (Romania, 25%) of the voting shares of the payer corporation. Under the treaties with Austria and Japan, the rate is also 10% if the payer holds 10% (Japan, 25%) of the total shares issued by the payer during the six months immediately preceding the dividend payment date. Under the Japan treaty, the rate is also 10% if the dividends are paid by a BOI-registered pioneer enterprise. Under the Romania and Spain treaties, the 10% rate does not apply to partnerships. Under the treaty with Romania, the shares must have been owned for at least two years preceding the date of the dividend payment.
- (e) This rate is subject to the “most-favored-nation” provision of the treaty.
- (f) The rate is 10% if the recipient of the dividends holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. Under the treaties with Bahrain, Israel, Kuwait, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates, partnerships do not qualify for the 10% rate. Under the treaty with the United Arab Emirates, the dividends are exempt from tax if the beneficial owner of the dividends is the government of a contracting state, a local government, a political subdivision, a local authority or any of their governmental institutions or entities.
- (g) The 25% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, trademarks, cinematographic films, or films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting. A 15% rate applies to other royalties.

- (h) This rate applies if the interest payments or royalties are taxable in Canada.
- (i) A 15% rate applies if the recipient is a company (under the Brazil treaty, a partnership also qualifies). The 25% rate applies in all other cases. Under the Malaysia treaty, the recipient must be subject to tax in Malaysia.
- (j) The rate is 15% for royalties paid with respect to cinematographic films and tapes for television or broadcasting. The rate is 10% if the payer is registered with the BOI as a preferred pioneer enterprise.
- (k) The rate is 10% (Hungary, Indonesia, 15%) if the recipient holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. Under the treaties with Bangladesh, Denmark, Germany, Korea, Poland, Sweden and Vietnam, a partnership does not qualify for the 10% rate. Under the Korea treaty, the 10% rate also applies if the dividends are paid by a BOI-registered preferred pioneer enterprise.
- (l) The rate is 10% for interest paid with respect to sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or with respect to public issues of bonds, debentures or similar obligations. Under the Germany and Netherlands treaties, the 10% rate also applies to interest on bank loans.
- (m) This rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or tapes for television or broadcasting. The rate is 10% for royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (n) The rate is 15% if the recipient held 25% of the capital of the payer during the two tax years preceding the year of the dividend payment. Partnerships do not qualify for the 15% rate.
- (o) The rate is 15% if the beneficiary of the dividends owns at least 10% of the shares of the payer.
- (p) The rate is 10% (India, 15%) if the Philippine payer is registered with the BOI (under the Norway treaty, the enterprise must be a preferred pioneer enterprise). Under the Norway treaty, the rate is 7.5% for payments for the use of containers.
- (q) Under the treaty with Romania, the rate is 10% for interest paid with respect to sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific machines or equipment; bank loans; or public issues of bonds, debentures or similar obligations. Under the treaty with the United Arab Emirates, interest is exempt from tax if it is derived with respect to a loan made, guaranteed or insured by the government of the other contracting state or a political subdivision, local authority or local government, including financial institutions wholly owned by the government or any other instrumentality, as agreed by the contracting states. Under the treaty with Kuwait, the interest is exempt in the following circumstances:
- It is derived by the government of the other contracting state or a governmental institution or other entity thereof as defined in Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the treaty.
 - It is derived by an institution or company that is a resident of the other contracting state, and the institution or company's capital is wholly owned by the government or a governmental institution or other entity thereof, as defined in Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the treaty and as agreed to by the competent authorities of the two governments.
 - It is paid on loans guaranteed by the government of the other contracting state or a governmental institution or other entity thereof, as defined in paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the treaty.
- (r) The 15% rate (France, 10%; United States, 20%) applies if the recipient holds at least 10% (Thailand and Singapore, 15%) of the voting shares of the payer. Under the Finland and France treaties, partnerships do not qualify for the 10% rate. Under the Singapore and United States treaties, the shares must have been owned for at least two tax years preceding the year of the dividend payment.
- (s) The 15% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or tapes for television or broadcasting. A 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
- The use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes
 - The use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience
- (t) This rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or tapes for television or broadcasting. The rate is 10% for other royalties.

- (u) The 15% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of cinematographic films, and films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting. A 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
 - The use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, with certain exceptions
 - The use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, or secret formulas or processes
 - The use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience
- (v) A preferential rate of 15% under the National Internal Revenue Code may apply if the recipient's country of domicile allows a credit for taxes deemed paid in the Philippines equal to 15%. This credit represents the difference between the regular corporate income tax rate of 30% and the 15% preferential rate. The 15% rate also applies if the dividend is not taxed in the recipient's country of domicile.
- (w) Under Philippine domestic law, interest on foreign-currency deposits of non-residents is exempt from tax.
- (x) See Section A.

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Poland joined the European Union (EU) on 1 May 2004. This has significantly affected the Polish tax system, particularly with respect to value-added tax (VAT). It has also affected the corporate tax treatment of cross-border transactions such as dividend payments and restructurings (mergers and divisions). Poland was granted a transitional period for its implementation of the EU Directive on Interest and Royalties (see Section B). Because of the rapidly changing regulatory framework in Poland, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	19
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	19
Branch Tax Rate (%)	19
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	19 (a)(b)
Interest	20 (c)(d)
Royalties	20 (c)(d)
Services	20 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (f)

- (a) This tax is imposed on dividends paid to residents and nonresidents.
 (b) This rate may be reduced by a tax treaty, or under domestic law, if certain conditions are met (see Section B).
 (c) This rate applies only to interest and royalties paid to nonresidents.
 (d) The tax rate may be reduced by a tax treaty or under domestic law if certain conditions are met (see Section B).
 (e) This withholding tax applies only to service payments made to nonresidents. In general, a foreign-service provider based in a treaty country is typically exempt from this tax if it submits a certificate of residency to the service recipient.
 (f) No more than 50% of the original loss can be deducted in one year.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies (including companies in the process of incorporating or registering) are subject to corporate tax on their worldwide income and capital gains. Non-resident companies are taxed only on income earned in Poland. A company is resident in Poland for tax purposes if it is incorporated in Poland or managed in Poland. For this purpose, the concept of management is broadly equivalent to the effective management test in many treaties and is typically deemed to be exercised where the board of directors (or equivalent) meets. A branch of a non-resident company is generally taxed according to the same rules as a Polish company, but only on its Polish-source income. Partnerships (in Poland, they include civil law partnerships, limited partnerships and general partnerships) are tax transparent except

for foreign partnerships that are treated in their countries as taxpayers subject to corporate income tax. Under an amending law passed in 2013, Polish limited joint-stock partnerships are treated as corporate income tax taxpayers. The new law enters into force on 1 January 2014 (or some later date for certain partnerships with a non-calendar accounting year).

Under most tax treaties, income from an overseas representative office or permanent establishment of a Polish resident company is exempt from tax. Alternatively, certain tax treaties grant a tax credit for the foreign tax imposed on foreign-source income.

Tax rates. The general corporate income tax rate is 19%.

Withholding tax is not imposed on transfers of profits from a branch to its head office because from a legal perspective, a branch is regarded as an organizational unit of the foreign enterprise.

Capital gains. Capital gains, including those derived from the sale of publicly traded shares and state bonds, are treated as part of a company's profits and are taxed at the regular corporate tax rate. Capital losses are deductible from normal business income.

In general, capital gains are calculated by subtracting the cost of the asset (or its net value for tax purposes) and sales expenses from the sales proceeds. If the sales price differs substantially from market value, the tax office may apply an independent expert valuation.

Capital gains derived by nonresidents from sales and other disposals of state bonds issued on foreign markets may be effectively exempt from tax in Poland under domestic regulations if certain conditions are satisfied.

Administration. The Polish tax year must last 12 consecutive months, and it is usually the calendar year. However, a company can choose a different period of 12 consecutive months as its tax year by notifying the relevant tax office by certain deadlines. The first tax year after a change must extend for at least 12 months, but no longer than 23 months. If a company incorporated in the first half of a calendar year chooses the calendar year as its tax year, its first tax year is shorter than 12 months. A company incorporated in the second half of a calendar year may elect a period of up to 18 months for its first tax year (that is, a period covering the second half of the year of incorporation and the subsequent year). In the event of a liquidation, a merger or division of a company, the tax year may be shorter than 12 months.

In general, companies must pay monthly advances based on preliminary income statements. Monthly declarations do not need to be filed. In certain circumstances, a company may benefit from a simplified advance tax payment procedure.

Companies must file an annual income tax return within three months after the end of the company's tax year. They must pay any balance of tax due at that time.

An overpayment declared in an annual tax return is refunded within three months. However, before the overpayment is refunded, it is credited against any past and current tax liability of the company. If the company has no tax liability, it may request that the tax office credit the overpayment against future tax liabilities

or refund the overpayment in cash. Overpayments earn interest at the same rate that is charged on late payments. Under the tax code, the rate of penalty interest on unpaid taxes varies according to the fluctuation of the Lombard credit rate. The interest rate on tax arrears is 200% of the Lombard credit rate, plus 2%. It cannot be lower than 8%. The penalty interest rate was 10% on 3 December 2013.

Dividends. A 19% withholding tax is imposed on dividends and other profit distributions paid to residents and nonresidents. Resident recipients do not aggregate dividends received with their taxable income subject to the regular rate. For nonresident recipients, the withholding tax is considered a final tax and, accordingly, the recipient is not subject to any further tax on the dividend received. A treaty may reduce the tax rate for distributions to nonresidents if the recipient who is the beneficial owner of the dividend provides the required certificate indicating that the recipient's tax residence is located in the other treaty country.

Polish companies (and joint-stock partnerships, effective from 1 January 2014), other European Economic Area (EEA; the EEA consists of the EU countries and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) companies and Swiss companies are exempt from tax on dividends and other profit distributions received from Polish subsidiaries if they satisfy all of the following conditions:

- They are subject to income tax in Poland, an EU/EEA member state or Switzerland on their total income, regardless of the source of the income (the exemption applies also to dividends or other profit distributions paid to permanent establishments, located in EU/EEA member states or in Switzerland, of such companies).
- They do not benefit from income tax exemption on their total income (which should be documented with their written statement).
- For at least two years, they hold directly at least 10% (25% for Swiss recipients) of the capital of the company paying the dividend. The two-year holding period can be met after payment is made. If the two-year holding period is eventually not met (for example, the shareholder disposes of the shares before the two-year holding requirement is met), the shareholder must pay the withholding tax and penalty interest. Broadly, except for some specific cases, full ownership of the shares is required.
- The Polish payer documents the tax residency of the recipient with a certificate of residency issued by the competent foreign tax authorities (if payments are received by a permanent establishment, some other documents may be needed).
- A legal basis exists for a tax authority to request information from the tax administration of the country where the taxpayer is established, under a double tax treaty or other ratified international treaty to which Poland is a party.
- The dividend payer is provided with a written statement confirming that the recipient of the dividend does not benefit from exemption from income tax on its worldwide income, regardless of the source from which such income is derived.

The above exemption does not apply to revenues earned by a general partner from its share in the profits of a limited joint-stock partnership.

The amount of withholding tax on revenue earned by a general partner in a limited joint-stock partnership is reduced by the amount calculated by multiplying the percentage of the share in profits attributable to the general partner and the amount of the tax due on income of the limited joint-stock partnership.

Interest, royalties and service fees. Under the domestic tax law in Poland, a 20% withholding tax is imposed on interest, royalties and fees for certain services paid to nonresidents. This withholding tax may be eliminated or reduced if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The payer can document the tax residency of the recipient (beneficial owner) of the payment or the service provider with a certificate indicating that the recipient or service provider's tax residence is in a country that has concluded a double tax treaty with Poland.
- The relevant treaty allocates taxing rights to the country of the service provider or recipient, or provides a different rate.

Under most of Poland's tax treaties, the withholding tax on fees for services may not be imposed in Poland.

Poland was granted a transitional period for the implementation of the EU Interest and Royalties Directive (2003/49/EC). Under the transitional rules, Poland was required to incorporate the directive provisions into its domestic law, but it was entitled to impose withholding tax at reduced rates until 30 June 2013. Effective from 1 July 2013, the full exemption applies to interest and royalties paid to qualifying entities if the following conditions are met:

- The payer is a company that is a Polish corporate income taxpayer (the exemption does not apply to joint-stock partnerships) with a place of management or registered office in Poland (the exemption applies also to payments made by permanent establishments located in Poland of entities subject to income tax in the EU on their total income, regardless of the source of the income, provided that such payments qualify as tax-deductible costs in computing the taxable income subject to tax in Poland).
- The entity earning the income is a recipient of such income and is a company subject to income tax in an EU/EEA member state (other than Poland) on its total income, regardless of the source of the income (the exemption applies also to payments made to permanent establishments of such companies if the income earned as a result of such a payment is subject to income tax in the EU member state in which the permanent establishment is located). In addition, the company must not benefit from income tax exemption on its total income.
- For at least two years, the recipient of the payments holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of the payer or the payer holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of the recipient of the payments. This condition is also met if the same entity holds directly at least 25% of both the share capital of the payer and the share capital of the recipient of the payments and such entity is subject to income tax in an EU/EEA member state on its total income, regardless of the source of the income. The two-year holding period can be met after payment is made. If the two-year holding period is eventually not met (for example, the shareholder disposes of the shares before the two-year holding requirement is met), the shareholder must pay the withholding tax together with the penalty interest. Full ownership of the shares is required.

- The Polish payer documents the tax residency of the recipients of the payments with a certificate of tax residency issued by the competent foreign tax authorities (if payments are received by a permanent establishment, some other documents may be needed).
- A legal basis exists for a tax authority to request information from the tax administration of the country where the taxpayer is established, under a double tax treaty or other ratified international treaty to which Poland is a party.
- The recipient of the payments provides a written statement confirming that it does not benefit from exemption from income tax on its total income, regardless of the source of the income.

Certain types of income are excluded from the exemption.

Foreign tax relief. Under its tax treaties, Poland exempts foreign-source income from tax or grants a tax credit (usually with respect to dividends, interest and royalties). Broadly, foreign taxes are creditable against Polish tax only up to the amount of Polish tax attributable to the foreign income.

In addition to a credit for tax on dividends (that is, a deduction of withholding tax; direct tax credit), Polish companies (or Polish permanent establishments of EU/EEA resident companies) may also claim a credit for the tax on profits generated by their subsidiaries in other treaty countries (indirect tax credit). A Polish company receiving a dividend from a subsidiary that is not resident in the EU, EEA or Switzerland may deduct from its tax the amount of income tax paid by the subsidiary on that part of the profit from which the dividend was paid if the Polish parent company has held directly at least 75% of the foreign subsidiary's shares for an uninterrupted period of at least 2 years. The total deduction is limited to the amount of Polish tax attributable to the foreign income.

Foreign-source dividends are added to other profits of a Polish taxpayer taxed at the standard 19% rate. Dividends from companies resident in EU/EEA states or in Switzerland may be exempt in Poland if the Polish recipient holds directly at least 10% (25% in the case of Switzerland) of the share capital of the foreign subsidiary for an uninterrupted period of at least 2 years. The shareholding period requirement does not have to be met as of the payment date.

The above exemption does not apply if income from the participation, including redemption proceeds, is received as a result of the liquidation of the legal entity making the payments.

The domestic exemption or tax credit can be applied if a legal basis exists for a tax authority to request information from the tax administration of the country from which the income was derived, under a double tax treaty or other ratified international treaty to which Poland is a party.

Broadly, except for some specific cases, full ownership of the shares is required to claim the credits and exemptions discussed above.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income equals the difference between revenues subject to tax and tax-deductible expenses. Accounts prepared in accordance with Polish accounting standards are the basic source

of information for determining taxable income. In practice, taxable income is arrived at by adjusting accounting results for tax purposes. Taxpayers must maintain accounting records in a manner that allows the tax base and the amount of tax payable to be determined. Otherwise, taxable income may be assessed by the tax authorities.

In general, taxable revenues of corporate entities carrying out business activities are recognized on an accrual basis. Revenues are generally recognized on the date of disposal of goods or property rights or the date on which services are supplied (or supplied in part), but no later than the following:

- Date of issuance of the invoice
- Date of receipt of payment

If the parties agree that services of a continuous nature are accounted for over more than one reporting period, revenue is recognized on the last day of the reporting period set out in the contract or on the invoice (however, not less frequently than once a year).

The definition of revenues includes free and partially free benefits.

Expenses are generally allowed as deductions if they relate to taxable revenues derived in Poland, but certain expenses are specifically disallowed.

Branches and permanent establishments of foreign companies are taxed on income determined on the basis of the accounting records, which must be kept in Polish currency. However, regulations provide coefficients for specific revenue categories, which may be applied if the tax base for foreign companies cannot be determined from the accounting records.

Depreciation. For tax purposes, depreciation calculated in accordance with the statutory rates is deductible. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. However, in certain circumstances, the reducing-balance method may be allowed. The following are some of the applicable annual straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	1.5 to 10*
Office equipment	14
Office furniture	20
Computers	30
Motor vehicles	20
Plant and machinery	4.5 to 20

* For used buildings, an individual depreciation rate may be applied (the minimum depreciation period is calculated as a difference between 40 years and the time of use of the building).

For certain types of assets, depreciation rates may be increased. Companies may also apply reduced depreciation rates.

Intangibles are amortized over a minimum period, which usually ranges from 12 months (for example, development costs) to 60 months (for example, goodwill).

Relief for losses. Losses from one source of profits may offset income from other sources in the same tax year. Losses may be carried forward to the following five tax years to offset profits from

all sources that are derived in those years. Up to 50% of the original loss may offset profits in any of the five tax years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Groups of related companies (limited-liability companies and joint-stock companies; the group rules do not apply to limited joint-stock partnerships) may report combined taxable income and pay one combined tax for all companies belonging to the group. To qualify as a tax group, related companies must satisfy several conditions, including the following:

- The parent company in the tax group must directly own 95% of the shares of the subsidiary companies.
- The agreement on setting up a tax group must be concluded for a period of at least three years. It must be concluded in front of a notary public and registered with the tax office.
- The taxable income of the group companies in each tax year must amount to at least 3% of the gross taxable revenues of the group companies.
- The members of the group may not benefit from any corporate income tax exemptions based on laws other than the Corporate Income Tax Law.

In practice, the applicability of the rules for tax groups is limited, primarily as a result of the profitability requirement and certain other restrictive conditions.

D. Value-added tax

Value-added tax (VAT) is imposed on goods sold and services rendered in Poland, exports, imports, and acquisitions and supplies of goods within the EU. Poland has adopted most of the EU VAT rules.

The standard rate of VAT is 23%. Lower rates may apply to specified goods and services. The 0% rate applies to exports and supplies of goods within the EU. Certain goods and services are exempt.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Polish-based companies may open foreign-exchange accounts. All export proceeds received in convertible currencies and receipts from most foreign sources may be deposited in these accounts. Businesses may open foreign currency accounts abroad. However, restrictions apply to the opening of accounts in countries that are not members of the EU, EEA or the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). No permit is required for most loans obtained by Polish-based companies from abroad, including loans from foreign shareholders. Reporting requirements are imposed for certain loans and credits granted from abroad.

Anti-avoidance legislation. In applying the tax law, the tax authorities refer to the substance of a transaction in addition to its form.

If under the name (legal form) of the transaction, the parties have hidden some other transaction, the tax authorities may disregard the name (legal form) used by the parties and determine the tax implications of the transaction on the basis of actual intent of the parties.

If the tax authorities have doubts about the existence or the substance of the legal relationship between the parties, they refer the case to the common court to establish the type of the actual legal relationship.

The Polish Ministry of Finance is working on general anti-avoidance legislation. At this stage, it is unknown when it will enter into force.

Debt-to-equity rules. Under thin-capitalization rules, if debts owed to specified related parties exceed three times the share capital of the borrower, interest paid on debts exceeding the limit is not deductible for tax purposes. For the purposes of these rules, share capital consists of paid-in capital only; it does not include debt converted into capital or contributed intangibles that are not depreciated for tax purposes (for example, goodwill under certain circumstances). The thin-capitalization rules apply to interest on loans granted by Polish and foreign qualified entities. They cover the following loans:

- Loans granted by a shareholder that holds at least 25% of the voting rights in the borrower
- Loans granted by shareholders that jointly hold at least 25% of the voting rights in the borrower
- Loans granted by one company to another company if the same shareholder or shareholders hold at least 25% of the voting rights in both the lender and the borrower

For general partners in a limited joint-stock partnership, the conditions concerning the minimum share (voting rights) are fulfilled, regardless of the general partner's share.

The definition of loans covers any form of debt financing, including the issuance of bonds, and bank and nonbank deposits.

Under draft changes to the Polish Corporate Income Tax Act, the thin-capitalization rules will restrict deductibility of interest on a broader range of loans than under the existing law. Alternative thin-capitalization rules are also being considered. However, at the time of writing, the date of entry into force of the proposed measures and the final wording of the measures were not yet known.

Transfer pricing. The Polish tax law includes specific rules on transfer pricing. The fundamental rules, which are based on the OECD guidelines, are contained in the Corporate Income Tax Law and the Personal Income Tax Law.

Under the Corporate Income Tax Law, the following are related parties:

- A domestic entity (a legal or natural person having its registered office [place of management] or residence in Poland) and a foreign entity (a legal or natural person having its registered office [place of management] or residence abroad), if any of the following circumstances exist:
 - The domestic entity participates, directly or indirectly, in the management, control or capital of the foreign entity.
 - The foreign entity participates, directly or indirectly, in the management, control or capital of the domestic entity.
 - The same legal or natural persons participate, directly or indirectly, in the management, control or capital of both the domestic entity and the foreign entity.

- Two domestic entities, if the following circumstances exist:
 - The domestic entity participates, directly or indirectly, in the management, control or capital of the other domestic entity.
 - The same legal or natural persons participate, directly or indirectly, in the management, control or capital of the domestic entities.
 - Family, capital, property or employment relations exist between the entities or the management, supervision or control personnel of the entities, or the same persons carry out management, supervision or control functions in the entities.

Polish tax law enumerates transfer-pricing methods that must be followed by the tax authorities in testing the prices applied in intercompany transactions (taxpayers do not have to apply these methods). The tax law provides for the following traditional transfer-pricing methods:

- The comparable uncontrolled price method (preferable one)
- The resale-price method
- The cost-plus method

If the above methods are inapplicable, the transactional methods (profit-split method and transactional net margin method) can be considered.

Under the tax law, on the request of the tax authorities, taxpayers conducting transactions with related parties exceeding certain statutory thresholds (of a relatively low value) must prepare specific tax documentation regarding these transactions and present it to the tax authorities or tax inspection authorities within seven days after the date of the request. The documentation must be in Polish and must contain the following:

- A description of the functions of the parties to the transaction (including assets engaged and risks assumed)
- All expected costs of the transaction and the method and terms of payment
- The method for calculating profits and a description of the transaction price
- A description of the business strategy and any other related activity if this strategy affects the transaction value
- An indication of any other factors that were taken into account in determining the transaction value
- A description of the benefits that the entity required to prepare the documentation expects to obtain from the purchase of intangible assets or services, such as advisory or financial services, granting of licenses or purchase of intellectual property

The documentation requirements also apply to entities that enter into transactions involving payments to tax havens if the total value of the transactions exceeds EUR20,000 during the tax year.

If the tax authorities assess additional income to a taxpayer and if a taxpayer does not provide the transfer-pricing documentation required by the law, additional income that is assessed in connection with intercompany transactions that are not covered with the documentation is taxed at a penalty tax rate of 50%.

Effective from 1 January 2007, the transfer-pricing documentation requirements applicable to Polish entities also apply to PEs of foreign residents located in Poland. In addition, if income

earned by the PE of a foreign resident is assessed in Poland and if no transfer-pricing documentation is submitted by the statutory deadline, a corporate income tax rate of 50% can be applied to any excess over the fair market amount.

Taxpayers must report foreign related-party transactions if the total amount of the transactions exceeds EUR300,000 in a tax year. If the foreign entity has a representative office or a permanent establishment in Poland, the reporting obligation applies to single transactions exceeding EUR5,000.

The required information must be submitted to the tax office by the end of the third month following the end of the tax year.

The Advanced Pricing Agreement (APA) regulations entered into force on 1 January 2006. An APA concluded for a particular transaction is binding on the tax authorities with respect to the method selected by the taxpayer. APAs may apply to transactions that have not yet been executed or transactions that are in progress when the taxpayer submits an application for an APA.

In June 2006, Poland ratified the EU convention on the elimination of double taxation in connection with the adjustment of profits of associated enterprises (90/436/EEC).

Further changes are expected in the application of the transfer-pricing rules to partnerships and joint ventures. However, the final shape of the amendments is not yet known.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The standard withholding tax rates are 19% for dividends and 20% for interest and royalties. The rate may be reduced under a double tax treaty on presentation of a certificate of tax residence or, in some cases, under domestic regulations. The following table shows the withholding tax rates under Polish double tax treaties.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Albania	5/10 (d)	10	5
Algeria (gg)	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Armenia	10	5	10
Australia	15	10	10
Austria	5/15 (a)	0/5 (k)	5
Azerbaijan	10	10	10
Bangladesh	10/15 (a)	0/10 (k)	10
Belarus	10/15 (e)	10	0
Belgium	5/15 (cc)	0/5 (k)	5
Bosnia- Herzegovina (rr)	5/15 (ss)	10	10
Bulgaria	10	0/10 (k)	5
Canada	5/15 (a)	0/10 (pp)	5/10 (qq)
Chile	5/15 (c)	15 (dd)	5/15 (h)(ee)
China	10	0/10 (k)	7/10 (h)
Croatia	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Cyprus	0/5 (oo)	0/5 (k)	5
Czech Republic	5	0/5 (k)	10
Denmark	0/5/15 (s)	0/5 (k)	5
Egypt	12	0/12 (k)	12
Estonia	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Finland	5/15 (y)	0/5 (k)	5

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
France	5/15 (a)	0	0/10 (p)
Georgia	10	0/8 (k)	8
Germany	5/15 (jj)	0/5 (k)	5
Greece	19	10	10
Hungary	10	0/10 (k)	10
Iceland	5/15 (y)	0/10 (k)	10
India	15	0/15 (k)	20 (bb)
Indonesia	10/15 (c)	0/10 (k)	15
Iran	7	0/10 (k)	10
Ireland	0/15 (kk)	0/10 (k)	0/10 (v)
Israel	5/10 (b)	5	5/10 (h)
Italy	10	0/10 (k)	10
Japan	10	0/10 (k)	0/10 (i)
Jordan	10	0/10 (k)	10
Kazakhstan	10/15 (c)	0/10 (k)	10
Korea (South)	5/10 (a)	0/10 (k)	10
Kuwait	0/5 (z)	0/5 (k)	15
Kyrgyzstan	10	0/10 (k)	10
Latvia	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Lebanon	5	0/5 (k)	10
Lithuania	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Luxembourg (tt)	0/15 (oo)	0/5 (k)	5
Macedonia	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Malaysia	0	15	15
Malta	0/10 (hh)	0/5 (k)	5
Mexico	5/15 (d)	0/10/15 (k)(aa)	10
Moldova	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Mongolia	10	0/10 (k)	5
Morocco	7/15 (d)	10	10
Netherlands	5/15 (a)	0/5 (k)	5
New Zealand	15	10	10
Nigeria (gg)	10	0/10 (k)	10
Norway	0/15 (hh)	0/5 (k)	5
Pakistan	15 (j)	0/20 (k)	15/20 (n)
Philippines	10/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	15
Portugal	10/15 (o)	0/10 (k)	10
Qatar	5	0/5 (k)	5
Romania	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Russian Federation	10	0/10 (k)	10 (w)
Saudi Arabia	5	0/5 (k)	10
Singapore	0/10 (r)	0/10 (k)	10
Slovak Republic	5/10 (c)	0/10 (k)	5
Slovenia	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
South Africa	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Spain	5/15 (d)	0	0/10 (f)
Sri Lanka	15	0/10 (k)	0/10 (l)
Sweden	5/15 (d)	0	5
Switzerland	0/15 (ll)	0/5/10 (mm)	0/5/10 (mn)
Syria	10	0/10 (k)	18
Tajikistan	5/15 (d)	10	10
Thailand	19 (t)	0/10/20 (k)(m)	5/15 (f)
Tunisia	5/10 (d)	12	12
Turkey	10/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
Ukraine	5/15 (d)	0/10 (k)	10
United Arab Emirates	0/5 (z)	0/5 (k)	5

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
United Kingdom	0/10 (ff)	0/5 (k)	5
United States	5/15 (g)	0	10
Uruguay (gg)	15	0/15 (k)	15
Uzbekistan	5/15 (c)	0/10 (k)	10
Vietnam	10/15 (d)	10	10/15 (q)
Yugoslavia (u)	5/15 (y)	10	10
Zimbabwe	10/15 (d)	10	10
Non-treaty countries	19	20	20 (x)

- (a) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the payer.
- (b) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns at least 15% of the payer.
- (c) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns at least 20% of the payer.
- (d) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns at least 25% of the payer.
- (e) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns more than 30% of the payer.
- (f) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights, among other items; the higher rate applies to royalties for patents, trademarks and industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or information.
- (g) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer.
- (h) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (i) The lower rate applies to cultural royalties.
- (j) This rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns at least one-third of the payer.
- (k) The 0% rate applies to among other items, interest paid to government units, local authorities and central banks. In the case of certain countries, the rate also applies to banks (the list of exempt or preferred recipients varies by country). The relevant treaty should be consulted in all cases.
- (l) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for, among other items, copyrights. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for patents, trademarks and for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or information.
- (m) The 20% rate applies if the recipient of the interest is not a financial or insurance institution or government unit.
- (n) The lower rate applies to know-how; the higher rate applies to copyrights, patents and trademarks.
- (o) The 10% rate applies if, on the date of the payment of dividends, the recipient of the dividends has owned at least 25% of the share capital of the payer for an uninterrupted period of at least two years. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (p) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
- Copyrights
 - The use of or the right to use industrial, commercial and scientific equipment
 - Services comprising scientific or technical studies
 - Research and advisory, supervisory or management services
- The treaty should be checked in all cases.
- (q) The lower rate applies to know-how, patents and trademarks.
- (r) The lower rate applies to certain dividends paid to government units or companies.
- (s) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends for at least one year and if the dividends are declared within such holding period. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to pension funds or other similar institutions operating in the field of pension systems. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) Because the rate under the domestic law of Poland is 19%, the treaty rate of 20% does not apply.
- (u) The treaty with the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that applied to the Union of Serbia and Montenegro should apply to the Republics of Montenegro and Serbia.
- (v) The lower rate applies to fees for technical services.

- (w) The 10% rate also applies to fees for technical services.
- (x) The 20% rate also applies to certain services (for example advisory, accounting, market research, legal assistance, advertising, management and control, data processing, search and selection services, guarantees and pledges and similar services).
- (y) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that controls directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (z) The lower rate applies if the owner of the dividends is the government or a government institution.
- (aa) The 10% rate applies to interest paid to banks and insurance companies and to interest on bonds that are regularly and substantially traded.
- (bb) Because the rate under the domestic law in Poland is 20%, the treaty rate of 22.5% does not apply.
- (cc) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that owns either of the following:
- At least 25% of the payer
 - At least 10% of the payer, provided the value of the investment amounts to at least EUR500,000 or its equivalent
- (dd) The treaty rate is 15% for all types of interest. However, under a most-favored-nation clause in a protocol to the treaty, the 15% rate is replaced by any more beneficial rate agreed to by Chile in a treaty entered into with another jurisdiction. For example, under Chile's tax treaty with Spain, a 5% rate applies to certain types of interest payments, including interest paid to banks or insurance companies or interest derived from bonds or securities that are regularly and substantially traded on a recognized securities market.
- (ee) The general treaty rate for royalties is 15%. However, under a most-favored-nation clause in a protocol to the treaty, the 15% rate is replaced by any more beneficial rate agreed to by Chile in a treaty entered into with another jurisdiction. For example, under Chile's tax treaty with Spain, the general withholding tax rate for royalties is 10%.
- (ff) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 10% of the share capital of the payer of the dividends for an uninterrupted period of at least two years.
- (gg) The treaty has not yet entered into force.
- (hh) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends on the date on which the dividends are paid and has held the capital or will hold the capital for an uninterrupted 24-month period that includes the date of payment of the dividends.
- (ii) The rate is 10% if Switzerland imposes a withholding tax on royalties paid to nonresidents.
- (jj) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that owns directly at least 10% of the payer. Certain limitations to the application of the preferential rates may apply.
- (kk) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the voting power of the payer. Under the Ireland treaty, if Ireland levies tax at source on dividends, the 0% rate is replaced by a rate of 5%.
- (ll) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends on the date the dividends are paid and has done so or will have done so for an uninterrupted 24-month period in which that date falls. The 0% rate may also apply to dividends paid to certain pension funds.
- (mm) The 10% rate applies to interest paid before 1 July 2013. For interest paid on or after 1 July 2013, the 5% rate applies unless an exemption applies. The 0% rate applies to such interest if any of the following conditions is satisfied:
- The beneficial owner of the interest is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of the payer of the interest.
 - The payer of the interest holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of the beneficial owner of the interest.
 - An EU/EEA company holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of both the beneficial owner of the interest and the payer of the interest.
- (nn) For royalties paid before 1 July 2013, the 10% rate applies if Switzerland imposes in its local provisions a withholding tax on royalties paid to nonresidents. Otherwise, a 0% rate applies. For royalties paid on or after 1 July 2013, a 5% rate applies unless an exemption applies. The 0% rate applies to such royalties if any of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The beneficial owner of the royalties is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of the payer of the royalties.
- The payer of the royalties holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of the beneficial owner of the royalties.
- An EU/EEA company holds directly at least 25% of the share capital of both the beneficial owner of the royalties and the payer of the royalties.

Furthermore, If Poland enters into an agreement with an EU or EEA country that allows it to apply a rate that is lower than 5%, such lower rate will also apply to royalties paid between Poland and Switzerland.

- (oo) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for an uninterrupted period of 24 months.
- (pp) The 0% rate applies to the following:
 - Interest arising in Poland and paid to a resident of Canada with respect to a loan made, guaranteed or insured by Export Development Canada or to a credit extended, guaranteed or insured by Export Development Canada
 - Interest arising in Canada and paid to a resident of Poland with respect to a loan made, guaranteed or insured by an export financing organization that is wholly owned by the state of Poland or to a credit extended, guaranteed or insured by an export financing organization that is wholly owned by the state of Poland
 - Interest arising in Poland or Canada and paid to a resident of the other contracting state with respect to indebtedness arising as a result of the sale by a resident of the other contracting state of equipment, merchandise or services (unless the sale or indebtedness is between related persons or unless the beneficial owner of the interest is a person other than the vendor or a person related to the vendor)
- (qq) The lower rate applies to copyright royalties and similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works and royalties for the use of, or the right to use, patents or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (with some exceptions).
- (rr) The agreement with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should apply to Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- (ss) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (tt) The withholding tax rates listed in the table are effective from 1 September 2013.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)

Corporate Income Tax	23 (a)
Municipal Surcharge	1.5 (b)
State Surcharge	3/5/7 (c)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	23 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	23 (d)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	
Paid to Residents	25 (e)(f)
Paid to Nonresidents	25 (f)(g)
Interest	
Shareholders' Loans	
Resident Shareholders	25 (e)
Nonresident Shareholders	25 (f)(g)
Bonds Issued by Companies	
Resident Holders	25 (e)(f)
Nonresident Holders	25 (f)(g)(h)(i)(j)
Government Bonds	25 (f)(j)
Bank Deposits	
Resident Depositors	25 (e)(f)
Nonresident Depositors	25 (f)(g)
Royalties	
Paid to Residents	25 (e)
Paid to Nonresidents	25 (f)(g)
Payments for Services and Commissions	
Paid to Residents	0
Paid to Nonresidents	25 (k)
Rental Income	
Paid to Residents	25 (e)
Paid to Nonresidents	25 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	12 (l)

- (a) Corporate income tax (Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas Colectivas, or IRC) applies to resident companies and nonresident companies with permanent establishments (PEs) in Portugal. Small and medium-sized companies

- can benefit from a 17% reduced rate for the first EUR15,000 of taxable profit. See Section B for details of other rates.
- (b) A municipal surcharge of 1.5% is generally imposed on the taxable profit determined for IRC purposes. Certain municipalities do not levy the surcharge. For further details, see Section B.
 - (c) A state surcharge of 3% is imposed on the taxable profit determined for IRC purposes between EUR1,500,000 and EUR7,500,000. If the taxable profit for IRC purposes exceeds EUR7,500,000, the state surcharge is levied at a rate of 5% on the excess up to EUR35 million. If the taxable profit for IRC purposes exceeds EUR35 million, the state surcharge is levied at a rate of 7% on the excess.
 - (d) See Section B.
 - (e) Income must be declared and is subject to the normal tax rates. Amounts withheld may be credited against the IRC due. See Section B.
 - (f) Investment income paid to tax-haven entities is subject to a 35% withholding tax. The same tax applies if the beneficial owner of the income is not properly disclosed.
 - (g) These rates may be reduced by tax treaties or by European Union (EU) Directives. Under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive (also applicable to dividends paid to Swiss parent companies), the rate on dividends may be reduced to 0%. The rate may also be reduced to 0% if the beneficiary is resident in a tax treaty country and if certain other conditions are met. Under the EU Interest and Royalties Directive, the rate on interest or royalties may be reduced to 0% if the interest or royalties are paid between EU associated companies.
 - (h) This tax applies to interest from private and public company bonds.
 - (i) This tax applies to interest on bonds issued after 15 October 1994. A 25% withholding tax applies to interest on bonds issued on or before that date.
 - (j) Interest on certain bonds traded on the stock exchange and paid to nonresidents not operating in Portugal through a PE may in certain circumstances be exempt from tax. The same exemption may also apply to capital gains derived from disposals of such bonds. The exemption does not apply to entities resident in tax havens (except central banks and other government agencies), unless an applicable tax treaty or an exchange of information agreement with Portugal exists.
 - (k) The 25% rate applies to most services and commissions. The 25% rate applies to services performed by artists and sportspersons and to fees paid to board members. This tax does not apply to communication, financial and transportation services. The tax is eliminated by most tax treaties, but this may not be the case for income derived from the performance of artists and sportspersons.
 - (l) For tax losses computed before 2010, the prior six-year carryforward period applies. For tax losses computed in 2010 or 2011, a four-year carryforward period applies. For tax losses computed in 2012 or 2013, a five-year carryforward period applies. For tax losses used from 1 January 2014, the amount deductible each year is capped by 70% of the taxable profit for the year.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporate income tax (Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas Colectivas, or IRC) is levied on resident and nonresident entities.

Resident entities. Companies and other entities, including non-legal entities, whose principal activity is commercial, industrial or agricultural, are subject to IRC on worldwide profits, but a foreign tax credit may reduce the amount of IRC payable (see *Foreign tax relief*).

Companies and other entities, including non-legal entities, that do not carry out commercial, industrial or agricultural activities, are generally subject to tax on their worldwide income (for details regarding the calculation of the taxable profit of these entities, see Section C).

Nonresident entities. Companies or other entities that operate in Portugal through a PE are subject to IRC on the profits attributable to the PEs.

Companies or other entities without a PE in Portugal are subject to IRC on income deemed to be obtained in Portugal.

For tax purposes, companies or other entities are considered to have a PE in Portugal if they have a fixed installation or a permanent representation in Portugal through which they engage in a commercial, industrial or agricultural activity. Under rules that generally conform to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) model convention, a PE may arise from a building site or installation project that lasts for more than six months or from the existence of a dependent agent. Under these rules, commissionaire structures, dependent agents and services rendered in Portugal are more likely to result in a PE for IRC purposes.

Double tax treaties may further limit the scope of a PE in Portugal.

Tax rates. For 2014, IRC is levied at the following rates.

Type of enterprise	Rate (%)
Companies or other entities with a head office or effective management control in Portugal, whose principal activity is commercial, industrial or agricultural	23
Companies or other entities with a head office or effective management control in the autonomous region of the Azores, or with a branch, office, premises or other representation there	16.1
Companies or other entities with a head office or effective management control in the autonomous region of the Madeira, or with a branch, office, premises or other representation there	23
Entities other than companies with a head office or effective management control in Portugal, whose principal activity is not commercial, industrial or agricultural PEs	21.5 23
Nonresident companies or other entities without a head office, effective management control or a PE in Portugal	
Standard rate	25
Rental income	25

Certain types of income earned by companies in the last category of companies listed above are subject to the following withholding taxes.

Type of income	Rate (%)
Copyrights and royalties	25
Technical assistance	25
Income from shares	25
Income from government bonds	25
Revenues derived from the use of, or the right to use, equipment	25
Other revenues from the application of capital	25
Payments for services rendered or used in Portugal, and all types of commissions	25*
Investment income paid to tax-haven entities	35

* This tax does not apply to communications, financial and transportation services. It is eliminated under most tax treaties.

Applicable double tax treaties, EU directives or the agreement entered into between the EU and Switzerland may reduce the above withholding tax rates.

A 35% final withholding tax rate applies if income is paid or made available in a bank account and if the beneficial owner is not identified. A 35% final withholding tax rate also applies to investment income obtained by an entity located in a tax haven.

A municipal surcharge (*derrama municipal*) is imposed on resident companies and nonresident companies with a PE in Portugal. The rate of the municipal surcharge, which may be up to 1.5%, is set by the respective municipalities. The rate is applied to the taxable profit determined for IRC purposes. Consequently, the maximum combined rate of the IRC and the municipal surcharge on companies is 24.5%.

A state surcharge (*derrama estadual*) is also imposed on resident companies and nonresident companies with a PE in Portugal. The rate of the state surcharge, which is 3%, is applied to the taxable profit determined for IRC purposes between EUR1,500,000 and EUR7,500,000. For taxable profits exceeding EUR7,500,000, a 5% rate of state surcharge is levied on the excess up to EUR35 million. For taxable profits exceeding EUR35 million, a 7% rate of state surcharge is levied on the excess. Consequently, the maximum combined rate of the IRC and the surcharges on companies is 31.5%.

Companies established in the free zones of Madeira and the Azores enjoyed a tax holiday until 2011. The more important of the two, Madeira, is internationally known as the Madeira Free Zone (Zona Franca da Madeira). A new regime has been approved for companies licensed between 2007 and 2013 (extended to 30 June 2014). Under the new regime, the reduced rate is 5% for 2013 through 2020. This rate applies to taxable income, subject to a cap, which is generally based on the existing number of jobs. New requirements and limitations apply to the issuance of licenses for the Madeira Free Zone. The new regime is also available for companies licensed before 2007. However, it was subject to a formal option that should have been elected on or before 30 December 2011.

Significant incentives are also available for qualifying new investment projects established before 31 December 2020. To qualify for the incentives, the projects must satisfy the following requirements:

- They must have a value exceeding EUR3 million.
- They must develop sectors considered to be of strategic importance to the Portuguese economy.
- They must be designed to reduce regional economic imbalances, create jobs and stimulate technological innovation and scientific research in Portugal.

Qualifying projects may enjoy the following tax benefits for up to 10 years:

- A tax credit of 10% to 20% of amounts invested in plant, equipment and intangibles used in the project. However, buildings and furniture qualify only if they are directly connected to the development of the activity.
- An exemption from, or a reduction of, the municipal real estate holding tax for buildings used in the project.

- An exemption from, or a reduction of, the property transfer tax (see Section D) for buildings used in the project.
- An exemption from, or a reduction of, the stamp duty for acts and contracts necessary to complete the project, including finance agreements.

Portuguese tax law also provides for significant tax credits and deductions concerning research and development (R&D) investments, fixed-asset investments (some of which must have been performed by 31 December 2013) and creation of jobs. In addition, a specific tax benefit is introduced for the reinvestment of profits by small and medium-sized companies. Under this measure, such companies can benefit from a tax credit of 10% of the retained earnings (capped to the lower of 25% of the IRC liability and EUR500,000 per year) reinvested in the acquisition of eligible fixed assets if several conditions are met.

Micro, small and medium-sized companies held by individuals, venture capital companies and business angels (see *Capital gains*) can benefit for a four-year period from a notional interest deduction of 5% on the amount of cash contributions by shareholders to share capital made on or after 1 January 2014.

Simplified regime of taxation. Resident companies that have annual turnover not exceeding EUR200,000 and total assets not exceeding EUR500,000 and that meet certain other conditions may opt to be taxed under a simplified regime of taxation. The taxable income corresponds to a percentage ranging between 4% and 100% of gross income, depending on the nature of the income.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived from the sale of fixed assets and from the sale of financial assets are included in taxable income subject to IRC. The capital gain on fixed assets is equal to the difference between the sales value and the acquisition value, adjusted by depreciation and by an official index. The tax authorities may determine the sales value for real estate to be an amount other than the amount provided in the sales contract.

Fifty percent of the capital gains derived from disposals of tangible fixed assets, intangibles assets and non-consumable biological assets held for more than one year may be exempt if the sales proceeds are invested in similar assets during the period beginning one year before the year of the disposal and ending two years after the year of the disposal. A statement of the intention to reinvest the gains must be included in the annual tax return for the year of disposal. The remaining 50% of the net gains derived from the disposal is subject to tax in the year of the disposal.

If only a portion of the proceeds is reinvested, the exemption is reduced proportionally. If by the end of the second year following the disposal no reinvestment is made, the net capital gains remaining untaxed (50%) are added to taxable profit for that year, increased by 15%.

A full participation regime is introduced for capital gains and losses on shareholdings held for at least 24 months if the remaining conditions for the dividends participation regime are met. The regime does not apply if the main assets of the company that issued the shares being transferred are composed, directly or indirectly, of Portuguese real estate (except real estate allocated to an agricultural, industrial or commercial activity [other than real

estate trading activities]). This applies to gains and losses from onerous transfers of shares and other equity instruments (namely, supplementary contributions), capital reductions, restructuring transactions and liquidations.

Losses from the onerous transfer of shareholdings in tax-haven entities are not allowed as deductions. Losses resulting from shares and equity instruments are not deductible in the portion corresponding to the amount of dividends and capital gains that were excluded from tax during the previous four years under the participation regime or the underlying foreign tax credit relief.

Effective from 1 January 2014, liquidation proceeds are treated as capital gains or losses. The losses from the liquidation of subsidiaries are deductible only if the shares have been held for at least four years. If within the four-year period after the liquidation of the subsidiary, its activity is transferred so that it is carried out by a shareholder or a related party, 115% of any loss deducted by the shareholder on liquidation of the subsidiary is added back.

Tax credits are available for a venture capital company (*sociedade de capital de risco*, or SCR) as a result of investments made in certain types of companies.

Nonresident companies that do not have a head office, effective management control or a PE in Portugal are subject to IRC on capital gains derived from sales of corporate participations, securities and financial instruments if any of the following apply:

- More than 25% of the nonresident entities is held, directly or indirectly, by resident entities.
- The nonresident entities are resident in territories listed on a blacklist contained in a Ministerial Order issued by the Finance Minister.
- The capital gains arise from the transfer of shares held in a property company in which more than 50% of the assets comprise Portuguese real estate or in a holding company that controls such a company.

Nonresident companies that do not have a head office, effective management control or a PE in Portugal are taxed at a 25% rate on taxable capital gains derived from disposals of real estate, shares and other securities. For this purpose, nonresident entities must file a tax return. A tax treaty may override this taxation.

Exit taxes. The IRC Code provides that the transfer abroad of the legal seat and place of effective management of a Portuguese company, without the company being liquidated, results in a taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the market value of the assets and the tax basis of assets as of the date of the deemed closing of the activity. This rule does not apply to assets and liabilities remaining in Portugal as part of the property of a Portuguese PE of the transferor company if certain requirements are met.

The exit tax also applies to a PE of a nonresident company on the closing of an activity in Portugal or on the transfer of the company's assets abroad.

Following the European Court of Justice decision in Case C-38/10, significant changes to the existing exit tax rules were made. Under the revised rules, on a change of residency to an EU or EEA

member state, the taxpayer may now opt for one of the following alternatives:

- Immediate payment of the full tax amount
- Payment of the tax whenever the gains are (deemed) realized
- Payment of the full tax amount in equal installments during a five-year period

The deferral of the tax payment triggers late payment interest. In addition, a bank guarantee may be requested. This guarantee equals the tax due plus 25%. In addition, annual tax returns are required if the tax is deferred.

Administration. Companies with a head office, effective management control or a PE in Portugal are required to make estimated payments with respect to the current financial year. The payments are due in July, September and December. For companies with turnover of up to EUR500,000, the total of the estimated payments must equal at least 80% of the preceding year's tax. For companies with turnover exceeding EUR500,000, the total of the estimated payments must equal at least 95% of the preceding year's tax. The first payment is mandatory. However, the obligation to pay the other installments depends on the tax situation of the company. For example, a company may be excused from making the third installment if it establishes by adequate evidence that it is suffering losses in the current year. However, if a company ceases making installment payments and if the balance due exceeds by 20% or more the tax due for that year under normal conditions, compensatory interest is charged. Companies must file a tax return by 31 May of the following year. Companies must pay any balance due when they file their annual tax return.

Companies with a head office, effective management control or a PE in Portugal that have adopted a financial year other than the calendar year must make estimated payments as outlined above, but in the 7th, 9th and 12th months of their financial year. They must file a tax return by the end of the 5th month following the end of that year.

Advance payments concerning the state surcharge are also required in the 7th, 9th and 12th months of the tax year.

In addition, companies must make a Special Payment on Account (SPA) in the 3rd month of the financial year, or they can elect to pay the amount in the 3rd and 10th months. The SPA is equal to the difference between the following amounts:

- 1% of turnover of the preceding year, with a minimum limit of EUR1,000, or, if the minimum limit is exceeded, EUR1,000 plus 20% of the excess with a maximum limit of EUR70,000
- The ordinary payments on account made in the preceding year

The SPA may be subtracted from the tax liability in the following six years, or refunded if, on the occurrence of certain events (for example, the closing of activity), a petition is filed.

A nonresident company without a PE in Portugal must appoint an individual or company, resident in Portugal, to represent it concerning any tax liabilities. The representative must sign and file the tax return using the general tax return form. IRC on capital gains derived from the sale of real estate must be paid within 30 days from the date of sale. IRC on rents from leasing buildings must be paid by 31 May of the following year.

Binding rulings. A general time frame of 150 days exists in the tax law to obtain a binding ruling. This period can be reduced to 90 days if the taxpayer pays a fee between EUR2,550 and EUR25,500 and if the ruling petition with respect to an already executed transaction contains the proposed tax treatment of the transaction as understood by the taxpayer. This tax treatment is deemed to be tacitly accepted by the tax authorities if an answer is not given within the 90-day period.

Dividends. Dividends paid by companies to residents and nonresidents are generally subject to withholding tax at a rate of 25%.

On distributions to resident parent companies, the 25% withholding tax is treated as a payment on account of the final IRC due.

A resident company subject to IRC may deduct 100% of dividends received from another resident company if all of the following conditions apply:

- The recipient company owns directly or directly and indirectly at least 5% of the capital or voting rights of the payer.
- The recipient company holds the interest described above for an uninterrupted period of at least two years that includes the date of distribution of the dividends, or it makes a commitment to hold the interest until the two-year holding period is complete.
- The payer of the dividends is a Portuguese resident company that is also subject to, and not exempt from, IRC or Game Tax (tax imposed on income from gambling derived by entities such as casinos).

A 100% dividends-received deduction is granted for dividends paid by entities from EU member countries to Portuguese entities (or Portuguese PEs of EU entities) if the above conditions are satisfied and if both the payer and recipient of the dividends qualify under the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive. The same regime is also available for dividends received from European Economic Area (EEA) subsidiaries. The participation exemption regime also applies to dividends from subsidiaries in other countries, except tax havens, if the subsidiary is subject to corporate tax at a rate not lower than 60% of the standard IRC rate (this requirement can be waived in certain situations).

The participation exemption regime does not apply in certain circumstances, including among others, the following:

- The dividends are tax deductible for the entity making the distribution.
- The dividends are distributed by an entity not subject to or exempt from income tax, or if applicable, the dividends are paid out of profits not subject to or exempt from income tax at the level of sub-affiliates, unless the entity making the distribution is resident of an EU or an EEA member state that is bound to administrative cooperation in tax matters equivalent to that established within the EU.

If a recipient qualifies for the 100% deduction, the payer of the dividends does not need to withhold tax. This requires the satisfaction of a one-year holding period requirement before distribution.

A withholding tax exemption applies to dividends distributed to EU and EEA parent companies and to companies resident in treaty countries with tax cooperation agreements, owning (directly or directly and indirectly through eligible companies) at least

5% of a Portuguese subsidiary for more than two years. Companies outside the EU and EEA must be subject to corporate tax at a rate not lower than 60% of the standard IRC rate. A full or partial refund of the withholding tax may be available under certain conditions. A withholding tax exemption is also available for dividends paid to a Swiss parent company, but the minimum holding percentage is increased to 25%.

Foreign PE profits. Resident taxpayers may opt for an exemption regime for foreign PE profits. Under this regime, foreign PE losses are also not deductible if the PE is subject to one of the taxes listed in the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive or to corporate tax at a rate not lower than 60% of the standard IRC rate and if the PE is not located in a tax-haven territory.

Transactions between the head office and the foreign PE must respect the arm's-length principle, and the costs related to the PE are not deductible for the head office.

The following are recapture rules:

- PE profits are not exempt up to the amount of PE losses deducted by the head office in the 12 preceding years.
- If the PE is incorporated, subsequent dividends and capital gains from shares are not exempt up to the amount of PE losses deducted by the head office in the 12 preceding years.
- If the exemption regime ceases to apply, the PE losses as well as the dividends and capital gains from shares (if the PE was previously incorporated) are not deductible or exempt, respectively, up to the amount of the PE profits that were exempt from tax during the preceding 12 years.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign-source income is taxable in Portugal. However, direct foreign tax may be credited against the Portuguese tax liability up to the amount of IRC attributable to the net foreign-source income. The foreign tax credit can be carried forward for five years.

In addition, taxpayers may opt to apply an underlying foreign tax credit with respect to foreign-source dividends that are not eligible for the participation exemption regime. Several conditions must be met, including the following:

- The minimum holding percentage is 5% for at least 24 months.
- The entity distributing the dividends is not located in a tax-haven territory, and indirect subsidiaries are not held through a tax-haven entity.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable profit is determined according to the following rules:

- For companies with a head office or effective management control in Portugal that are principally engaged in commercial, agricultural or industrial activities, the taxable profit is the net accounting profit calculated in accordance with Portuguese generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as adjusted by the IRC Code.
- For companies with a head office or effective management control in Portugal that do not principally engage in commercial, industrial or agricultural activities, the taxable profit is the net total of revenues from various categories of income as described in the Personal Tax (IRS) Code, less expenses.

- For PEs, the taxable profit is determined as outlined in the first item. In calculating taxable profit, general administrative expenses that are attributable to the PE may be deducted as a cost if justified and acceptable to the fiscal authorities.

Effective from 2010, Portuguese GAAP is similar to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In addition, the tax law has been adapted to the new GAAP, but several adjustments are still required between net accounting profit and taxable profit.

Effective from 2014, an intellectual property (IP) regime provides for a 50% exclusion from the tax base with respect to income derived from contracts for the transfer or temporary use of patents and industrial designs or models. To benefit from the IP regime, several conditions must be satisfied. This regime applies to patents and industrial designs or models registered on or after 1 January 2014.

Expenses that are considered essential for the generation or maintenance of profits are deductible. However, certain expenses are not deductible including, but not limited to, the following:

- The tax depreciation of private cars, on the amount of the acquisition price exceeding EUR25,000 but not exceeding EUR50,000 (depending on the acquisition date and type of vehicle), as well as all expenses concerning pleasure boats and tourism airplanes, except for those allocated to public transportation companies or used for rental purposes as part of the company's normal activities
- Daily allowances and compensation for costs incurred in traveling in the employees' own vehicles at the service of the employer that are not charged to clients if the company does not maintain a control map of the expenses, allowing it to identify the place, length and purpose of the displacements, except for the amounts on which the beneficiary is subject to IRS
- Expenses shown on documents issued by entities without a valid taxpayer number
- Improperly documented expenses
- IRC and surcharges (see Section B)
- Penalties and interest charges
- Contribution on banking sector (see Section D)

Assets under financial leases are deemed to be owned by the lessee, and consequently the lessee may deduct only applicable tax depreciation and any interest included in the rent payments. Special rules apply to sale and leaseback transactions.

Although representation expenses and expenses related to private cars are deductible with some limits, they are subject to a special stand-alone tax at a rate of 10%. This rate is increased to 27.5% for expenses related to private cars if the acquisition price of the car is between EUR25,000 and EUR35,000, or to 35% if the acquisition price of the car exceeds EUR35,000.

The 5% tax also applies to tax-deductible daily allowances and compensation for costs incurred in traveling in the employees' own vehicles at the service of the employer that is not charged to clients and not subject to IRS. The tax also applies if such expenses are not tax deductible as a result of the lack of proper documentation and if the taxpayer incurs a tax loss in the financial year.

Undocumented expenses are not deductible. In addition, these expenses are subject to a special stand-alone rate of 50% (70% with respect to entities partially or totally exempt from IRC, not principally engaged in commercial, industrial or agricultural activities or subject to the Game Tax). The tax authorities may classify an expense as undocumented if insufficient supporting documentation exists.

Certain indemnities and compensation paid to board members and managers (including “golden parachutes”) are subject to a special stand-alone tax at a rate of 35%.

A special stand-alone tax at a rate of 35% applies to bonuses and other variable compensation paid to board members and managers, if such compensation exceeds 25% of the annual remuneration and EUR27,500. This tax does not apply if at least 50% of the payment is deferred over a period of at least three years and conditioned on the positive performance of the company during such period.

A “Robin Hood” tax is levied on both oil production and distribution companies and is charged based on the rise in value of the oil stocks held. For tax purposes, the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or the weighted average cost method is deemed to be used for the valuation of oil stocks. The positive difference between the gross margin determined based on these methods and the gross margin determined under the accounting method used by the company is subject to a stand-alone tax at a flat rate of 25%. This tax is not deductible for IRC purposes and cannot be reflected in the purchase price paid by the final consumer.

The above stand-alone taxes are imposed regardless of whether the company earns a taxable profit or suffers a tax loss in the year in which it incurs the expenses. In addition, all stand-alone rates are increased by 10 percentage points if the taxpayer incurs a tax loss in the relevant year.

Inventories. Inventories must be consistently valued by any of the following criteria:

- Effective cost of acquisition or production
- Standard costs in accordance with adequate technical and accounting principles
- Cost of sales less the normal profit margin
- Cost of sales of products cropped from biological assets, which is determined at the time of cropping, less the estimated costs at the point of sale, excluding transportation and other costs required to place the products in the market
- Any other special valuation considered basic or normal, provided that it has the prior approval of the tax authorities

Changes in the method of valuation must be justifiable and acceptable to the tax authorities.

Provisions. The following provisions, among others, are deductible:

- Bad and doubtful debts, based on a judicial claim or on an analysis of the accounts receivable
- Inventory losses (inventory values in excess of market value)
- Warranty expenditures
- Technical provisions imposed by the Bank of Portugal or the Portuguese Insurance Institute

Depreciation. In general, depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. The declining-balance method may be used for new tangible fixed assets other than buildings, office furniture and automobiles not used for public transport or rental. Maximum depreciation rates are established by law for general purposes and for certain specific industries. If rates that are less than 50% of the official rates are used, total depreciation will not be achieved over the life of the asset. The following are the principal official straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial buildings	2
Industrial buildings	5
Office equipment	12.5 to 25
Motor vehicles	12.5 to 25
Plant and machinery	5 to 33.33

Companies may request the prior approval of the tax authorities for the use of depreciation methods other than straight-line or declining-balance or rates up to double the official rates. Approval is granted only if the request is justified by the company's business activities.

For tax purposes, the maximum depreciable cost of private motor cars is between EUR25,000 and EUR50,000, depending on the acquisition date and type of vehicle.

Intangibles (excluding patents and goodwill from shares) that are acquired on or after 1 January 2014 for consideration and that do not have a defined economic life can be amortized over 20 years. Investment properties and non-consumable biological assets that are subsequently measured at fair value can also be depreciated during the remaining period of their maximum economic life.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward for 12 years (6 years if the losses were computed before 2010, 4 years if the losses were computed in 2010 or 2011, or 5 years if the losses were computed in 2012 or 2013). For tax losses used from 1 January 2014, the amount deductible each year is capped at 70% of the taxable profit for the year. Loss carrybacks are not allowed. Tax losses existing at the time of the occurrence of certain changes may not be carried forward. A change of at least 50% of the shareholders or voting rights can trigger the cancellation of tax losses, unless it is derived from certain situations.

Groups of companies. Resident groups of companies may elect to be taxed on their consolidated profit. To qualify for tax consolidation, a group must satisfy certain conditions, including the following:

- The parent company must hold, directly or indirectly, at least 75% of the subsidiaries' registered capital, provided that the holding accounts for more than 50% of the voting rights.
- The parent company may not be deemed to be dominated by the other resident company.
- All companies belonging to the group must have their head office and place of effective management in Portugal.
- The parent company must hold the participation in the subsidiary for more than one year beginning from the date the regime begins to be applied.
- All group companies must be subject to IRC at the standard rate of 23%.

Applications for consolidated reporting must be filed with the Ministry of Finance before the end of the third month of the year for which the application is intended to take effect.

Losses of individual group companies may be offset against taxable profit within the consolidated group, in accordance with the following rules:

- Losses of individual group companies incurred in years before the consolidation can only be offset up to the amount of the taxable profit derived by the company that incurred such losses.
- Consolidated losses may be offset against consolidated profits only.
- Consolidated losses may not be offset against profits generated by companies after they leave the group.
- The consolidated group may not deduct losses incurred by companies after they leave the group.

The cap of 70% of the taxable profit with respect to deductible losses also applies for tax group purposes.

The consolidated taxable profit equals the sum of the group's companies' taxable profits or losses, as shown in each of the respective tax returns.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (IVA), levied on goods and services, other than exempt services	
General rates	
Portugal	23
Madeira	22
Azores	18
Intermediate rates	
Portugal	13
Madeira	12
Azores	10
Reduced rates	
Portugal	6
Madeira	5
Azores	5
Social security contributions, on salaries, wages and regular bonuses but excluding meal subsidies, up to a specified amount; paid by	
Employer	23.75
Employee	11
Property transfer tax; payable by purchaser	
Buildings	6.5
Farm land	5
Offshore companies	10
Municipal real estate holding tax; local tax imposed annually on the assessed tax value of the property on 31 December; tax payable by the owner of the property; tax rate for urban property established by the Municipal Assembly in the location of the property	
Offshore companies	7.5
Other entities	0.3 to 0.5

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Stamp duty	
Loans and mortgages (maximum rate)	0.6
Interest on bank loans	4
Transfer of real estate	0.8
Insurance premiums	3 to 9
Transfer of business as a going concern	5
Immovable property with a tax value exceeding EUR1 million	
For residential purposes	1
Owned by offshore companies	7.5
Contribution on banking sector; imposed on Portuguese resident credit institutions and branches of credit institutions resident outside the EU	
Debt deducted by own funds (Tier 1 and Tier 2; own funds are computed based on the regulations of the Bank of Portugal) and deposits covered by the Deposits Guarantee Fund	0.01 to 0.07
Notional value of derivate financial instruments not stated in the balance sheet	0.0001 to 0.0005
Contribution on energy sector; applicable to entities that integrate the national energy sector and that have their domicile, legal seat, effective management or PE in Portugal; the tax base is the sum of the value of the tangible fixed assets, intangible fixed assets (except industrial property) and financial assets allocated to concessions or licensed activities; for regulated activities, the tax base is the value of the regulated assets, if higher	0.285 to 0.85

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Portugal does not impose foreign-exchange controls. No restrictions are imposed on inbound or outbound investments.

Mergers and reorganizations. Mergers and other types of corporate reorganizations may be tax-neutral in Portugal if certain conditions are met.

Controlled foreign entities. The rules described below apply to controlled foreign entities (CFEs).

A Portuguese resident owning, directly or indirectly, at least 25% in the capital, voting rights or rights to income or estate of a CFE is subject to tax on its allocable share of the CFE's net profit or income. However, if at least 50% of the CFE's capital or rights is owned by Portuguese residents, the percentage described in the preceding sentence is reduced to 10%. For computing the 25% or 10% threshold, the capital and rights owned, directly or indirectly, by related parties are also considered.

An entity is deemed to be subject to a clearly more favorable tax regime if the entity is not subject to corporate income tax or is subject to tax at a rate of tax equal to or lower than 60% of the

IRC standard rate or if its place of business is included in a blacklist of tax-haven territories provided in a Ministerial Order of the Finance Minister.

Several rules, which are based on the nature of the activity and whether the activity is predominantly directed to the Portuguese market, may result in the non-imputation of profits or income.

The income of the CFE is allocated to the first company subject to the regular IRC rate. This prevents the imposition of a Madeira Free Zone company, which may be exempt from tax or subject to a reduced rate but is considered to be resident in Portugal for tax purposes, between a CFE and a Portuguese resident company.

The CFE rules do not apply to entities resident in the EU or EEA if in the latter case a cooperation agreement on tax matters exists and if the taxpayer proves that the incorporation and functioning of the nonresident entity is based on valid economic reasons and that the entity carries out an agricultural, commercial, industrial or service activity.

In general, payments made by Portuguese residents to nonresidents subject to a clearly more favorable tax regime are not deductible for tax purposes, and the payers are subject to a stand-alone tax rate of 35% (55% for entities partially or fully exempt from IRC or not principally engaged in commercial, industrial or agricultural activities). However, these payments may be deducted and are not subject to stand-alone taxation if the payer establishes the following:

- The payments were made in real transactions.
- The payments are normal.
- The amounts of the payments are not unreasonable.

The nondeductibility of payments to nonresidents subject to a clearly more favorable tax regime also applies if the payments are made indirectly to those entities; that is, the payer knew or should have known of the final destination of such payments. This is deemed to occur if special relations exist between the payer and the nonresident entity subject to a clearly more favorable tax regime or between the payer and the intermediary that makes the payment to the nonresident entity subject to a clearly more favorable tax regime.

Related-party transactions. For related-party transactions (transactions between parties with a special relationship), the tax authorities may make adjustments to taxable profit that are necessary to reflect transactions on an arm's-length basis. The IRC Code contains transfer-pricing rules, which are applied on the basis of the OECD guidelines. In addition, recent legislation had provided details regarding these rules.

A special relationship is deemed to exist if one entity has the capacity, directly or indirectly, to influence in a decisive manner the management decisions of another entity. This capacity is deemed to exist in the following relationships:

- Between one entity and its shareholders, or their spouses, ascendants or descendants, if they possess, directly or indirectly, 20% of the capital or voting rights of the entity
- Between one entity and the members of its board, administration, management or fiscal bodies, as well as the members' spouses, ascendants and descendants

- Between any entities bound by group relations
- Between any entities bound by dominance relations
- Between one entity and the other if the first entity's business activities depend on the other entity as a result of a commercial, financial, professional or legal relationship
- Between a resident entity and an entity located in a blacklisted territory

The IRC Code now provides for Advanced Pricing Agreements.

Debt-to-equity rules. The previous thin-capitalization rules contained in the IRC Code are abolished, effective from 2013.

A new limitation to the deduction of interest expenses (net of interest revenues) applies, effective from 2013. The tax deduction for net financial expenses is capped by the higher of the following amounts:

- EUR1 million
- 60% of the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

The 60% threshold will be reduced by 10 percentage points annually until it reaches 30% in 2017. The nondeductible excess, as well as the unused fraction of the 30% threshold, may be carried forward to the following five years.

Effective from 2014, several adjustments are required to determine the relevant EBITDA. These adjustments exclude, among others, several items that are disregarded (not taxed or not deductible) for tax purposes and other items specifically stated in the law.

It is possible to consider the EBITDA on a group basis if tax grouping is being applied.

Tax-planning disclosure. Certain tax planning (use of low-tax entities, use of partially or fully exempt entities, use of hybrid instruments or entities, use of tax losses or the existence of a limitation or exclusion from responsibility clause for the promoter) must be disclosed to the tax authorities by the entity promoting the planning or by the respective user (in the absence of a locally registered promoter). Significant penalties apply for the lack of reporting.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Algeria	10/15 (d)	15	10
Austria	15 (b)	10	5/10 (a)
Belgium	15 (b)	15	10
Brazil	10/15 (d)	15	15
Bulgaria	10/15 (d)	10	10
Canada	10/15 (d)	10	10
Cape Verde	10	10	10
Chile	10/15 (c)	5/10/15 (n)	5/10 (o)
China	10	10	10
Cuba	5/10 (j)	10	5
Cyprus	10	10	10
Czech Republic	10/15 (b)(d)	10	10
Denmark	10 (b)	10	10
Estonia	10 (b)	10	10

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Finland	10/15 (b)(c)	15	10
France	15 (b)	10/12 (g)	5
Germany	15 (b)	10/15 (e)	10
Greece	15 (b)	15	10
Guinea	10	10	10
Hong Kong SAR	5/10 (p)	10	5
Hungary	10/15 (b)(d)	10	10
Iceland	10/15 (d)	10	10
India	10/15 (d)	10	10
Indonesia	10	10	10
Ireland	15 (b)	15	10
Israel	5/10/15 (j)(l)	10	10
Italy	15 (b)	15	12
Japan	5/10 (p)	5/10 (r)	5
Korea (South)	10/15 (d)	15	10
Kuwait	5/10 (p)	10	10
Latvia	10 (b)	10	10
Lithuania	10 (b)	10	10
Luxembourg	15 (b)	10/15 (h)	10
Macau SAR	10	10	10
Malta	10/15 (b)(d)	10	10
Mexico	10	10	10
Moldova	5/10 (j)	10	8
Morocco	10/15 (d)	12	10
Mozambique	10	10	10
Netherlands	10 (b)	10	10
Norway	5/15 (p)	10	10
Pakistan	10/15 (d)	10	10
Panama	10/15 (q)	10	10
Poland	10/15 (b)(d)	10	10
Romania	10/15 (d)	10	10
Russian Federation	10/15 (d)	10	10
Singapore	10	10	10
Slovak Republic	10/15 (b)(d)	10	10
Slovenia	5/15 (b)(j)	10	5
South Africa	10/15 (d)	10	10
Spain	10/15 (b)(c)	15	5
Sweden	10 (b)	10	10
Switzerland	0/5/15 (s)	0/10 (t)	0/5 (t)
Tunisia	15	15	10
Turkey	5/15 (j)	10/15 (k)	10
Ukraine	10/15 (d)	10	10
United Arab Emirates	5/15 (p)	10	5
United Kingdom	10/15 (b)(c)	10	5
United States	5/15 (i)	10	10
Uruguay	5/10 (j)	10	10
Venezuela	10	10	10/12 (f)
Non-treaty countries (m)	25 (b)	25	25

- (a) The 10% rate applies if the recipient holds directly more than 50% of the capital of the payer. For other royalties, the rate is 5%.
- (b) See Section B for details regarding a 0% rate for distributions to parent companies in EU member states.
- (c) The 10% rate applies if the recipient holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (d) The 10% rate applies if, at the date of payment of the dividend, the recipient has owned directly at least 25% of the payer for an uninterrupted period of at least two years. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (e) The 10% rate applies to interest on loans considered to be of economic or social interest by the Portuguese government. The 15% rate applies to other interest.
- (f) The rate is 10% for technical assistance fees.
- (g) The 10% rate applies to interest on bonds issued in France after 1965. The 12% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (h) The 10% rate applies to interest paid by an enterprise of a contracting state if a financial establishment resident in the other contracting state may deduct such interest. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (i) If the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns 25% or more of the capital of the payer, and if, at the date of the distribution of the dividends, the participation has been held for at least two years, the withholding tax rate is 5%. For other dividends, the rate is 15%.
- (j) The 5% rate applies if the recipient holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (k) The 10% rate applies to interest on loans with a duration of more than two years. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (l) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid by a company resident in Israel if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and if the dividends are paid out of profits that are subject to tax in Israel at a rate lower than the normal rate of Israeli company tax.
- (m) See Sections A and B for details.
- (n) The 5% rate applies to interest on bonds and other titles regularly and substantially traded on a recognized market. The 10% rate applies to interest on loans granted by banks and insurance companies as well as to interest from credit sales of machinery and equipment. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (o) The 5% rate applies to the leases of equipment. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (p) The 5% rate applies if the recipient holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (q) The 10% rate applies if the recipient holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (r) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a bank resident in the other contracting state.
- (s) The 0% rate applies if the recipient holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer for at least two years and if both companies comply with certain requirements. The 5% rate applies if the recipient holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) The 0% rate applies if the recipient and the payer are associated companies that comply with certain requirements. The higher rate applies to other interest and royalties.

Portugal has also signed double tax treaties with Barbados, Colombia, Peru, Qatar and Timor-Leste, but these treaties are not yet in force.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	39 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15
Branch Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10
Interest	0 (b)
Royalties	2 to 29
Branch Remittance Tax	10
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	7/10/12 (c)

- (a) This is the maximum tax rate (see Section B). An alternative minimum tax (AMT) may apply instead of the regular tax. For details regarding the AMT, see Section B.
- (b) A 29% withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to foreign corporations on related-party loans.
- (c) Net operating losses incurred during tax years beginning after 31 December 2004 and before 1 January 2013 may be carried forward for 12 years. For net operating losses incurred during tax years beginning after 31 December 2012, the carryforward period is 10 years. For years beginning before 1 January 2005, the carryforward period was seven years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies organized in Puerto Rico are subject to Puerto Rican tax on worldwide income. Foreign companies engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico are taxable on income earned in Puerto Rico or effectively connected with the Puerto Rican operation. Partnerships are treated as pass-through entities. Accordingly, their partners are taxed on their distributive shares of the income and expenses of the partnership. Elections for Special Partnerships, which engage only in specified activities and are also treated as pass-through entities, are not available after 31 December 2010.

Limited liability companies are subject to tax in the same manner as regular corporations. However, they can elect to be taxed as partnerships or pass-through entities under certain conditions. If a limited liability company is treated as a partnership or a pass-through entity for federal tax purposes or in a foreign jurisdiction, it is treated as a partnership for Puerto Rico tax purposes. However, a limited liability company that is treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes or in a foreign jurisdiction is not treated as a partnership for Puerto Rico tax purposes if the entity was operating under any of the tax incentive laws or filed an application for a tax grant before 1 January 2011.

Rates of corporate income tax. The corporate income tax rates range from 20% to 39%. Special rules may apply to controlled group corporations in determining the net income subject to additional tax. Taxpayers that made the election to compute their tax liability under the provisions of the Puerto Rico Internal Revenue Code of 1994 (PRIRC) may opt out of such election for the tax years beginning after 31 December 2012 and may make an election subject to the provisions of the 2011 Internal Revenue Code for a New Puerto Rico (IRCPR), as amended by the Tax Burden Redistribution and Adjustment Act (Act 40-2013). After this irrevocable election is made, it is effective for the 2013 tax year and subsequent years.

Certain companies currently doing business in Puerto Rico are operating under the benefits of industrial tax exemption under various industrial incentives acts enacted by the government in 1963, 1978, 1987 and 1998. Under these acts, the period of tax exemption (10 to 25 years) is determined based on the degree of industrialization of the area or zone where the business is located. Under the 1963, 1978 and 1987 acts, businesses qualifying for industrial tax exemption are exempt from income taxes and property taxes at a rate of 90% and from municipal license taxes at a rate of 60% during the entire period of tax exemption. In addition, these corporations are not subject to alternative minimum tax (see *Alternative minimum tax*) on their industrial development income (IDI), and they benefit from favorable withholding tax rates on profit remittances. Activities qualifying for exemption under the various tax incentives acts include manufacturing, tourism, agriculture and export of services.

Under the Puerto Rico Tax Incentives Act of 1998, which expired on 30 June 2008, exempt businesses are subject to a flat tax rate ranging from 2% to 7% on their IDI. Dividends are not subject to withholding tax. Royalties are subject to a withholding tax rate ranging from 2% to 15%.

The Economic Incentives for the Development of Puerto Rico Act of 2008 (the 2008 Act) took effect on 1 July 2008. The exemption period under the 2008 Act is 15 years, regardless of the location of the exempt business.

The 2008 Act applies to the following:

- Eligible businesses engaged in the manufacturing or production of articles in Puerto Rico
- Entities that intend to perform on a commercial scale in Puerto Rico services destined for foreign markets

- Entities that provide services subcontracted in Puerto Rico or that provide key supplier services rendered in Puerto Rico at a commercial scale and on a continuous basis to exempt manufacturing businesses
- Entities engaged in the manufacturing of high-technology industrial units for the production of energy for use in Puerto Rico, other than fossil fuels, and in the assembly of equipment for the generation of such energy
- Entities engaged in the construction of social-interest homes (affordable or low-interest housing)
- Entities dedicated to recycling activities
- Entities operating at a commercial scale that are engaged in the development of licensed or patented software
- Certain strategic projects, and entities devoted to the research, development, manufacture, transport, launch and operation of satellites from Puerto Rico
- Entities engaged in the development of service centers for processing or warehousing of data
- Value-added activities for the operation of ports

The 2008 Act provides for a 4% flat tax rate on IDI derived by companies that obtain exemption grants. An additional 0.5% reduction in the tax rate on IDI is available to exempt businesses operating in a zone of low or intermediate industrial development. The 2008 Act provides a 100% tax exemption during the first 10 years of operations for IDI derived from businesses located in the municipalities of Culebra and Vieques. The 2008 Act provides for no withholding tax on dividends and a 12% withholding tax on royalties paid by exempt businesses to entities not engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico. Exempt businesses can take advantage of a 2% alternative tax on royalties instead of the 12% withholding tax, but such businesses are subject to a tax at a rate of 8% on IDI. Manufacturers may benefit from a 100% exemption from excise taxes and sales and use tax on raw materials, machinery and equipment. As provided in previous tax incentives acts, the 2008 Act provides a 90% property tax exemption and a 60% municipal license tax exemption. It also grants certain special deductions and credits with respect to the following:

- Job creation
- Energy costs
- Use of intangible property
- Strategic projects
- Research and development
- Net operating losses
- Investments in buildings, structures, machinery and equipment
- Purchases of locally manufactured products

The Export Services Act took effect on 17 January 2012. The exemption period under this act is 20 years.

The Export Services Act applies to eligible businesses. These are entities that have bona fide offices located in Puerto Rico and that have the main purpose of providing services to clients outside Puerto Rico. These services include but are not limited to the following:

- Research and development
- Marketing and public relations
- Consulting

- Professional services
- Call centers
- Centralized management services
- Shared service centers
- Promotion services for the establishment of new business in Puerto Rico

The Export Act provides for a 4% flat tax rate on export income received from services provided by eligible businesses. An additional 1% reduction in the tax rate on export income is available to exempt businesses that derive 90% of their gross income from export services that are considered strategic services, subject to certain requirements.

The Export Act provides a 90% or 100% property tax exemption for certain eligible activities and a 60% municipal license tax exemption.

Other Puerto Rican legislation grants tax exemptions to enterprises engaged in specified economic activities. For example, under the Puerto Rico Tourist Development Act of 1993, as amended, or under the Puerto Rico Tourist Development Act of 2010, qualified tourist activities may enjoy exemption from income tax (90% to 100%), municipal license tax (90% to 100%), excise tax (100%) and real and personal property taxes (90%). In addition, under the Agricultural Tax Incentives Act of 1995, as amended, bona fide farmers may enjoy exemption from income tax (90%), municipal license tax (100%), excise tax (100%) and real and personal property taxes (100%).

Alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax (AMT) is designed to prevent corporations with substantial economic income from using preferential deductions, exclusions and credits to substantially reduce or eliminate their tax liability. The AMT is the greater of the following:

- The sum of the regular AMT at a rate of 30% and the special tax on gross income (see *Special tax on gross income*)
- The sum of the following items:
 - 2% of the purchases of personal property from related persons made by a business (subject to certain exceptions) that had gross revenues in excess of USD10 million for the three consecutive preceding years
 - 20% of the payments made to or expenses incurred with respect to related parties, including the allocation of expenses from a home office to a branch not subject to tax in Puerto Rico
 - Special tax on gross income

The AMT applies to the extent that the AMT exceeds the regular tax liability.

For purposes of the AMT, personal property refers to tangible property used in a trade or business in Puerto Rico except for raw materials or intermediate products used in manufacturing.

A related person is a member of a controlled group having 50% ownership.

Alternative minimum taxable income is determined by adding back certain tax preferential deductions to the taxable income computed for regular income tax purposes. The deduction for

payments with respect to intercompany services incurred outside Puerto Rico that are not subject to tax is an adjustment for AMT purposes for the tax years beginning before 1 January 2013. As a result of the changes introduced by Act 40-2013, this deduction is not an AMT adjustment for tax years beginning after 31 December 2012.

In addition, Act 40-2013 limits the net operating loss deduction to 80% (rather than 90%) of the alternative minimum taxable income.

Sixty percent of adjusted financial statement income in excess of adjusted taxable income is included in determining the amount subject to tax. Any AMT paid may be recovered in subsequent years as a credit to the regular tax when the regular tax is in excess of that year's AMT.

Special tax on gross income. One of the major changes introduced by Act 40-2013 was the adoption of the special tax on gross income, known as the gross receipts tax. For tax years beginning after 31 December 2012, entities engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico are subject to the special tax on their gross income at the following rates:

Gross Revenue		Rate %
Exceeding USD	Not exceeding USD	
1,000,000	3,000,000	0.20
3,000,000	300,000,000	0.50
300,000,000	600,000,000	0.70
600,000,000	1,500,000,000	0.80
1,500,000,000	—	0.85

Corporations and flow-through entities are subject to the special tax. However, entities operating with tax grants under tax incentive acts, including agricultural businesses and not-for-profit entities, are not subject to the special tax.

The special tax is subject to estimated tax payment requirements.

Capital gains. Long-term capital gains for investment and other business assets held over six months are taxed at a maximum rate of 15%.

Business assets that are not part of inventory are generally accorded capital gain treatment in the case of a gain and ordinary loss treatment in the case of a loss.

Capital losses can be carried forward for five years to offset capital gains.

Administration. Corporate tax returns are due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the taxable year. Extensions are available for up to three months; however, the tax must be fully paid by the original due date. Estimated tax payments are required on a quarterly basis. For tax years beginning on or before 31 December 2012, the estimated tax payments generally totaled 90% of the final liability or 100% of the preceding year's tax. Act 40-2013 modified the determination of the estimated tax liability for the tax years beginning after 31 December 2012. Under Act 40-2013, estimated tax equals the lesser of the following:

- 90% of the tax for the tax year
- The greater of the following:
 - 100% of the total tax liability of the prior year
 - The tax liability determined using current tax rates and applicable law based on the taxable income from the preceding year's tax return

The special tax on gross income, which is a component of the AMT calculation, is subject to the estimated tax calculation described above. Taxpayers that had made an election to continue to file their income tax returns in accordance with the prior tax code of 1994 (Option 94) must also pay estimated tax with respect to the special tax on gross income.

Tax returns of partnerships, Special Partnerships and limited liability companies that elected to be treated as partnerships and corporations of individuals, among others, are due on the 15th day of the third month after the close of the tax year. Extensions are also available for up to three months. However, the tax must be fully paid by the original due date.

Dividends. Corporations engaged in a trade or business in Puerto Rico may deduct 85% of the dividends they receive from domestic (Puerto Rican) corporations, subject to limitations. Dividends received by domestic corporations or partnerships from controlled domestic corporations or partnerships are 100% deductible.

Dividends paid to nonresident corporations are subject to a 10% withholding tax.

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit is allowed for foreign taxes incurred, but is limited to the equivalent Puerto Rican tax on the foreign-source portion of taxable income. A foreign tax credit is also allowable under the AMT system.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Income for tax purposes is computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as adjusted for certain statutory provisions. Consequently, taxable income frequently does not equal income for financial reporting purposes.

Interest income derived from certain instruments issued by the governments of the United States or Puerto Rico is exempt from tax. Expenses related to the generation of this type of income are not deductible.

For expenses to be deductible, they must be incurred wholly and exclusively for the production of income. Statutory provisions limit the amounts of certain deductible expenses. Only 50% of travel and entertainment expenses is deductible. The deduction for charitable contributions may not exceed 10% of taxable income before such deduction.

For tax years beginning after 31 December 2012, Act 40-2013 provides for a disallowance of 51% of payments made to related parties not engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico, including the allocation of expenses between a branch and its home office. This adjustment does not apply to entities operating with tax grants under tax incentive laws.

Inventories. Inventory is valued for tax purposes at either cost or the lower of cost or market value. In determining the cost of goods sold, the two most commonly used methods are first-in, first-out (FIFO) and last-in, first-out (LIFO). The method chosen must be applied consistently, except that an election to change from FIFO to LIFO may be made without prior permission.

Tax depreciation. A depreciation deduction is available for most property (except land) used in a trade or business. The time period over which an asset is depreciated is based on the asset classification. The following three depreciation methods are allowed in Puerto Rico:

- Straight-line
- A method similar to the US ACRS method
- Flexible depreciation

Deductions for ACRS depreciation are allowed only for assets acquired in tax years beginning on or after 1 July 1995. Deductions for flexible depreciation are allowed only for assets acquired in tax years beginning before 1 July 1995. The flexible method is limited to the following types of businesses:

- Construction
- Agriculture
- Selling or leasing of buildings
- Manufacturing
- Tourism
- Shipping

Businesses enjoying tax exemption (see Section B) may not use the flexible depreciation method. The amount of the flexible depreciation deduction is limited to a percentage of taxable income.

The depreciation expense deduction applicable to automobiles has been replaced with a limited mileage-based deduction, except, under certain circumstances, for lease business (operating leases) and taxi or limousine transportation business.

Depreciation computed under the straight-line depreciation method is not recaptured on the sale of an asset, but depreciation computed under the flexible depreciation and ACRS methods is subject to recapture.

Intangible property (other than goodwill) acquired by purchase or developed after 1 September 2010 is depreciated using the straight-line method over the lesser of 15 years or the useful life of the property.

Groups of companies. Affiliated corporations doing business in Puerto Rico may not elect to file a single income tax return on a consolidated basis.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Special excise tax; imposed on the acquisition from a related party of personal property manufactured in Puerto Rico and related services by a nonresident foreign corporation or partnership; if the provider has gross	

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
receipts in excess of USD75 million for any of the three preceding taxable years and if certain other requirements are met; 2014 rate (the tax rate is fixed until 2017 when the tax expires)	4
Excise tax on purchases from a related person on tangible personal property used in a trade or business in Puerto Rico; the tax applies to purchases from related parties by businesses that had gross revenues in excess of USD10 million; for the three preceding consecutive years (the AMT is now the greater of the regular AMT (including the gross receipts tax) or the sum of four items, for details, see Section B)	2
Sales and use tax; imposed on tangible personal property, taxable services, admission rights and mixed transactions; specific exemptions and exclusions are provided (rate effective from 1 February 2014)	6
Municipal sales and use tax; imposed by municipalities on taxable items; specific exemptions and exclusions are provided (rate effective from 1 February 2014)	1
Excise taxes on specified items, such as imports of cigarettes, gasoline and other fuels, vehicles and alcoholic beverages	Various
Payroll taxes	
Federal unemployment insurance (FUTA), imposed on first USD7,000 of wages (a credit of 5.4% is given for Puerto Rican unemployment tax; the overall rate can be less than 6%)	6
Workmen's compensation insurance, varies depending on nature of employee's activities	Various
Social security contributions; subject to the same limitations as in the United States; imposed on	
Wages up to USD117,000 (for 2014); paid by Employer	7.65
Employee	7.65
Wages in excess of USD117,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	1.45
Employee (subject to an additional 0.9% of Medicare tax for wages in excess of USD200,000; no employer matching contribution for Medicare Tax)	1.45
Municipal license tax; on gross sales volume (if volume exceeds USD3 million, a financial statement certified by a certified public accountant [CPA] licensed in Puerto Rico must accompany the business volume declaration); rate varies by municipality; payable by	
Financial institutions	0.5 to 1.5
Other businesses	0.2 to 0.5

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Property taxes (if volume exceeds USD3 million, a financial statement certified by a CPA licensed in Puerto Rico must accompany the tax return); rate varies by municipality	
Personal property	5.80 to 8.83
Real property	8.08 to 10.83
New additional special tax on insurance premiums; imposed on premiums earned by insurance companies after 30 June 2013; tax must be paid on or before 31 March of the following year (exemption is provided for domestic insurers maintaining a home office in Puerto Rico)	1

E. Miscellaneous matters

Financial statements requirements. All entities engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico must submit specified financial statements with their income tax returns.

Audited financial statements are required if the volume of business is equal to or greater than USD3 million. Not-for-profit corporations and entities with a volume of business of less than USD3 million are not required to file audited financial statements.

Financial statements must be prepared in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and issued by a CPA licensed to practice in Puerto Rico. Other detailed rules apply to the preparation of financial statements, including rules regarding foreign corporations and related entities.

Entities engaged in a trade or business in Puerto Rico that have a volume of business in excess of USD3 million must submit, together with their property and volume of business declaration tax returns, audited financial statements certified by a CPA licensed to practice in Puerto Rico. In addition, audited financial statements are required to be attached to the annual report filed with the Secretary of State in the case of a corporation with a volume of business in excess of USD3 million for tax years beginning on or after 1 August 2008. For corporations with a volume of business of USD3 million or less, a balance sheet with relevant footnotes, prepared by a person with general knowledge in accounting, must accompany the annual report filed with the Secretary of State.

For a group of related entities, the business volume is determined by adding the business volume of each of the entities included in the group. If the total exceeds USD3 million, each of the entities must submit audited financial statements with their income tax return. Special additional rules may apply to a group of related entities.

If foreign corporations do not keep available books of account and supporting documents in Puerto Rico, all of their tax deductions may be denied. A foreign corporation is deemed to be in compliance with this requirement if it can physically produce its books and records in Puerto Rico within 30 days. An extension of 15 days may be granted.

Foreign-exchange controls. Puerto Rico does not impose foreign-exchange controls, but large currency transfers must be reported to the US Treasury Department.

Debt-to-equity rules. Puerto Rican law does not include any specific thin-capitalization provisions, but US provisions in this area may be persuasive.

Transfer pricing. Under the income tax law, the tax authorities may redistribute or reallocate income, deductions, credits and other items between related taxpayers to prevent tax evasion. The law does not prescribe transfer-pricing methods. However, regulations identify methods that may be used by the Secretary of Treasury to determine the actual net income derived from sales of tangible property between related taxpayers. In addition, these regulations provide guidance on other types of transactions between related taxpayers, such as intercompany loans, rendering of services and transfers of intangible property.

F. Tax treaties

Puerto Rico does not participate in US income tax treaties and has not entered into any treaties with other jurisdictions.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10
Branch Tax Rate (%)	10
Withholding Tax (%)	5/7
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Foreign companies, including partnerships and joint ventures, carrying on business activities in Qatar are subject to tax. Tax is imposed on a foreign entity operating in Qatar, regardless of whether it operates through a branch, a joint venture with a locally registered company or through a wholly owned subsidiary. However, Qatar tax resident companies wholly owned by Qataris and citizens of the other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates) are exempt from tax. Qatar tax resident companies that are not wholly owned by Qataris and other GCC citizens are taxable up to the level of profits ultimately attributable to the non-GCC national shareholders and to GCC national shareholders who are not tax residents in Qatar. Other GCC nationals are treated in the same manner as Qatari citizens for Qatar tax purposes.

Tax resident companies and permanent establishments (PEs) that are wholly owned by Qatari and other GCC nationals and that are exempt from corporate income tax must submit tax returns and audited financial statements to the Public Revenues and Taxes Department (PRTD) if their capital is QAR2 million or more or if their annual revenue is QAR10 million or more.

A company is considered to be a Qatar tax resident if it meets any of the following conditions:

- It is incorporated under the laws of Qatar.
- Its head office is located in Qatar.
- Its place of effective management is located in Qatar.

A PE is a fixed place of business through which the business of a taxpayer is wholly or partly carried on, including, among others, a branch, office, factory, workshop, mine, oil or gas well, quarry, building site, assembly project, or place of exploration, extraction or exploitation of natural resources. A PE also includes an activity carried on by the taxpayer through a person acting on behalf of the taxpayer or in its interest, other than an independent agent.

Rates of corporate income tax. Income is subject to tax at a standard rate of 10% of profits, as adjusted for tax purposes.

Petroleum companies engaged in oil operations are taxed at the rates specified in their agreements, provided that the tax rate is not

less than 35% on their taxable income. Taxable income is determined in accordance with the provisions of the underlying production-sharing contract or development and fiscal agreement. Petroleum operations are defined by law as the exploration for petroleum, improving oil fields, drilling, well repair and completion, the production, processing and refining of petroleum, and the storage, transport loading and shipping of crude oil and natural gas.

Foreign international shipping and aviation companies are exempt from tax in Qatar if Qatari shipping and aviation companies enjoy similar reciprocal treatment in the respective foreign countries.

Not-for-profit entities that are registered in Qatar or in another country are not covered by the provisions of the Qatar Income Tax Law and are accordingly exempt from tax. However, they must withhold tax if applicable.

The income of businesses operating in the Qatar Financial Centre (QFC) is subject to a standard rate of tax of 10%. Activities that may be carried on at the QFC include the following:

- International banking
- Insurance and reinsurance
- Fund management
- Brokerage and dealer operations
- Treasury management
- Funds administration and pension funds
- Financial advice and back office operations
- Professional services in the areas of classification and investment grading
- Audit, legal and taxation advisory
- Holding company and headquarter hosting
- Ship brokering and agency services

Companies engaged in captive insurance or reinsurance services are subject to tax at a special 0% tax rate. Collective-investment schemes and special-purpose entities in the QFC may apply for exemptions from tax.

Under Law No. 20 of 2008, the shares of non-Qatari investors in the profits of public companies listed on the Qatar Exchange (the local stock exchange) are exempt from tax. This incentive is designed to promote increased foreign investment in the stock exchange. The shares of profits of Qatari investors remain exempt under the provisions of the Qatar Income Tax Law.

Tax incentives. Tax exemptions may be granted for periods of three to six years for certain companies, regardless of the nationality of the owners. A committee evaluates applications for tax exemptions. It considers factors such as the following in reviewing the applications:

- Whether the company provides social or economic benefits to Qatar
- Whether the company falls within the planned development and economic objectives of the government and has the approval of the appropriate government department
- The extent to which the company contributes to the national economy
- Whether the company uses modern technology
- Whether the company creates employment opportunities for citizens

The income of businesses operating at the Qatar Science and Technology Park (QSTP) is exempt from tax. However, such businesses must file annual tax returns, together with audited financial statements, with the PRTD. QSTP-registered entities must also withhold tax if applicable.

Activities that may be carried out at the QSTP include the following:

- Research and development of new products
- Technology development and development of new processes
- Low-volume, high-value-added specialist manufacturing
- Technology-related consulting services, technology training and promotion of academic developments in the technology fields
- Incubating new businesses with advanced learning

Capital gains. Capital gains are aggregated with other income and are subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rate. The sale by a nonresident of shares in a Qatar tax resident company is taxable at a rate of 10%.

Administration. Within 30 days after beginning a taxable activity in Qatar or registering with the Ministry of Business and Trade, a taxpayer must register with the PRTD and obtain a tax card.

The tax year runs from 1 January to 31 December, and a taxpayer must use this accounting period unless approval is obtained for a different year-end. Approval to use an alternative accounting period is granted in exceptional cases only.

In general, all companies, including tax-exempted companies, must file tax declarations within four months after the end of the accounting period. The due date may be extended at the discretion of the PRTD, but the length of the extension may not exceed four months.

Audited financial statements must be submitted together with the tax declaration if any of the following circumstances exist:

- The capital of the taxpayer exceeds QAR100,000.
- The taxpayer's total taxable income exceeds QAR100,000.
- The head office of the taxpayer is located outside Qatar.

The tax declaration must be certified by an accountant in practice in Qatar who is registered with the Ministry of Economy and Finance. If this requirement is not satisfied, the PRTD rejects the tax declaration. The tax declaration and supporting audited financial statements must be denominated in Qatari riyals.

Tax is payable on the due date for filing the tax declaration. The due date for payment of taxes may be extended if the filing date is extended and if the taxpayer provides reasons acceptable to the PRTD. Alternatively, the PRTD may allow taxes to be paid in installments during the extension period. Tax is payable in Qatari riyals.

Penalties for late filing are levied at a rate of QAR100 per day, subject to a maximum of QAR36,000. The penalty for late payment equals 1.5% of the tax due for each month or part of a month for which the payment is late, up to the amount of the tax due.

The PRTD may issue tax assessments based on a presumptive basis or reassess by applying market prices to certain related-party transactions in certain circumstances. The tax law provides for a

structured appeals process with respect to such tax assessments. Correspondence for all appeals must be in Arabic. The appeals procedure consists of the following three stages:

- Correspondence and negotiations with the PRTD
- Formal appeal to an Appeal Committee
- The commencement of a case in the judicial courts

The PRTD may inspect a taxpayer's books and records, which should be maintained in Qatar. The books and records are not required to be maintained in Arabic. The accounting books and records must be maintained for 10 years following the year to which the books, registers and documents are related.

Withholding taxes. Qatar Tax Law No. 21 of 2009, which is effective from 1 January 2010, introduced withholding taxes on payments to nonresident entities for activities not connected with a PE (essentially, those without a Commercial Registration and Tax Card issued by the PRTD), and to entities registered in the Commercial Register with the registration linked to a specific project for a period of less than one year. The following are the payments subject to withholding tax and the applicable rates:

- Royalties and technical fees: 5%
- Interest payments (subject to specified exceptions), directors' fees, attendance fees, brokerage, commissions and other payments with respect to contracts for services conducted wholly or partially in Qatar: 7%

Companies or PEs in Qatar that make the above payments must deduct tax at source and remit it to the PRTD by the 15th day of the month following the month in which the payment is made.

Dividends. Dividends paid by a Qatar tax resident company are not subject to withholding tax. Income distributed from profits that have already been subject to Qatar taxation are not subject to further taxation in the hands of the recipient. Dividends paid by an entity that has a tax exemption are exempt from tax.

Foreign tax relief. A deduction is allowed for income taxes incurred by the taxpayer abroad if the revenues related to the foreign taxes are taxable in Qatar, subject to other deductibility requirements. In addition, foreign tax relief is available under the tax treaties with the countries listed in Section E.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The following are some of the items that are included in taxable income:

- Interest and returns realized outside Qatar from amounts generated by taxable activity carried on in Qatar
- Revenues earned from an activity performed in Qatar including trading, contracting and the provision of services
- Revenues earned from the partial or total performance of a contract in Qatar
- Service fee income received by head offices, branches or related companies
- Certain dividend income and capital gains on real estate located in Qatar
- Interest on loans obtained in Qatar

Normal business expenses are allowable and must be determined under the accrual method of accounting. Branches are limited in

the deduction of head office expenses (see *Head office overhead*). Self-employed individuals engaged in a professional activity may choose to deduct a notional expense equal to 30% of their total income instead of all of the expenses and costs that are allowed to be deducted. Expenses for entertainment, hospitality, meals, holidays, club subscriptions and client gifts are subject to restrictions. Guidance contained in supporting executive regulations specifies that these expenses are subject to an allowable ceiling of 2% of net income, up to a maximum of QAR200,000.

Inventories. Inventories must be valued using international accounting standards.

Provisions. General provisions, such as bad debts and stock obsolescence, are generally not allowed. Specific bad debts that are written off are deductible to the extent that they satisfy conditions set by the PRTD. Deductions by banks for loan-loss provisions are the subject of periodic instructions from the Qatar Central Bank and, in general, provisions are allowable up to a ceiling of 10% of net profits.

Head office overhead. In general, charges of a general or administrative nature imposed by a head office on its Qatar branch are allowed as deductions, provided that they do not exceed 3% of turnover less subcontract costs. However, for banks, the limit is 1%. If a project derives income from both Qatari and foreign sources, the limit is 3% of the total revenues of the project, less subcontract costs, revenues from the supply of machinery and equipment overseas, revenues derived from services performed overseas, value of paid reinsurance premiums and other income not related to activities in Qatar.

Tax depreciation. Under the executive regulations relating to the Qatar Income Tax Law, assets must be classified into two groups for tax depreciation purposes. The first group is for high-value assets and consists primarily of buildings, ships, airplanes, drilling instruments and intangible assets. These assets should be depreciated on a straight-line basis using the following annual depreciation rates:

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings and constructions, including roads, bridges, pipelines, storage tanks and port ducts inside the establishment, excluding ready-made light constructions	5
Ships and boats	10
Airplanes and helicopters	20
Drilling instruments	15
Intangible assets	
Pre-establishment expenses	50
Trademarks, patents and similar items	Amortized over the expected life of the asset, with a maximum annual amortization allowance of 15%

For the second group, which relates to low-value assets, tax depreciation is calculated using the reducing-balance method. The following are the annual depreciation rates for these assets.

Subgroup	Assets	Rate (%)
First	Computer hardware and software and annexes thereof	33.33
Second	Machinery, plant, equipment, electrical devices and means of transportation of goods and persons, including cars, vehicles, trucks and cranes	20
Third	Office furniture, fixtures and fittings and other assets	15

The above depreciation rates must be applied to the written-down tax value of the assets, increased by the cost of current-year additions and decreased by the sales proceeds from current-year disposals. Under the Qatar Income Tax Law, the gain or loss resulting from disposal of low-value fixed assets is no longer considered for income tax purposes. Instead, the sales proceeds are deducted from the tax value of the assets as mentioned above.

Approval of the Minister of Finance is required for departure from the tax depreciation rates noted above. Departures from these rates are normally allowed only for new start-up projects if the project owner requests permission to adopt different depreciation rates based on the presentation of appropriate justifications to the Minister.

The Executive Regulations provide guidance on the deductibility of depreciation. Under the regulations, depreciation is allowed for tax purposes up to the amount contained in the financial statements.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for up to three years. Carryback of losses is not allowed.

Groups of companies. No tax regulations cover groups of companies.

D. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Qatar does not impose foreign-exchange controls. Equity capital, loan capital, interest, dividends, branch profits, royalties and management fees are freely remittable.

Transfer pricing and anti-avoidance legislation. The Qatar Income Tax Law contains anti-avoidance provisions. The PRTD may nullify or alter the tax consequences of any transaction that it has reasonable cause to believe was entered into to avoid or reduce a tax liability.

If a company carries out a transaction with a related party that was intended to reduce the company's taxable income, the income arising from the transaction is deemed to be the income that would have arisen had the parties been dealing at arm's length.

In determining the arm's-length value, the PRTD requires use of the comparable uncontrolled price (CUP) method. Under this method, the price of the service or goods is deemed to be the price that would have been applied if the transaction had been between unrelated parties. If the information required to apply the CUP method is not available, an application to apply a different transfer-

pricing method approved by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) must be submitted to the PRTD.

Under the QFC tax regime (see Section B), transfer pricing may be determined based on any of the accepted OECD transfer pricing methods.

The Qatar Financial Centre Authority (QFCA) has published a Tax Manual Extract on Transfer Pricing (TP Manual) for taxpayer guidance. A taxpayer's presentation to the QFCA Tax Department of a transfer-pricing study with pricing for related-party transactions, properly benchmarked against valid comparables, is a significant factor in deciding whether an inquiry into a return is necessary.

Thin-capitalization rules. The Qatar Income Tax Law does not provide for a safe harbor debt-to-equity ratio.

However, under the QFC tax regime, the following are safe harbor debt-to-equity ratios:

- 2:1 for non-financial institutions
- 4:1 for financial institutions

Although the above ratios are non-statutory and are non-binding on taxpayers and the QFCA Tax Department, they are expected to be accepted as default thresholds by the QFCA Tax Department. The safe-harbor guidance applies for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

Supply and installation contracts. Profits from "supply only" operations in Qatar are exempt from tax because the supplier trades "with" but not "in" Qatar. If a contract includes work elements that are performed partially outside Qatar and partially in Qatar, and if these activities are clearly separated in the contract, only the revenues from the activity performed in Qatar are taxable in Qatar.

Similarly, with respect to an engineering, procurement and construction contract for a project in Qatar, the obligation to perform construction work in Qatar may bring the revenues arising outside Qatar into the Qatar tax net unless the contract clearly includes a split of revenue between work done in Qatar and work done outside Qatar.

Contract retention. All ministries, government departments, public and semipublic establishments and other payers must retain final contract payments or 3% of the contract value (after deducting the value of supplies and work done abroad), whichever is greater, due to foreign branches that are registered and that have a registration linked to a specific project with a duration of at least one year. The contract retention payable to the contractor or subcontractor must be retained until the contractor or subcontractor presents a tax clearance from the PRTD confirming that all tax liabilities have been settled.

Contract reporting. Ministries and other government bodies, public corporations and establishments, and companies are required to report to the PRTD on contracts concluded with nonresidents without a PE in Qatar, regardless of their value. In addition, contracts concluded with residents or with nonresidents that have a PE in Qatar must also be reported to the PRTD if the contract value

amounts to QAR200,000 for service contracts, or to QAR500,000 for contracting, supply, and supply and service contracts. Copies of the contracts must also be submitted together with the statement, except for contracts concluded with nonresidents with no PE in Qatar that have a contract value not exceeding QAR100,000.

E. Tax treaty withholding tax rates

The table provided below is intended purely for orientation purposes. It does not reflect the various special provisions of individual treaties or the withholding tax regulations in domestic law. The following is a table of treaty withholding tax rates.

	Dividends		Interest (a) %	Royalties %
	A %	B %		
Algeria	— (b)	—	— (c)	5
Armenia	10	5 (d)	5	5
Austria	— (c)	— (c)	— (f)	5
Azerbaijan	7	7	7	5
Belarus	5	5	5	5
Bulgaria	— (c)	—	3	5
China	10	10	10	10
Croatia	— (c)	—	— (c)	10
Cuba	10	5 (e)	10	5
Cyprus	— (c)	—	— (c)	5
France	— (f)	—	— (f)	— (f)
Georgia	— (c)	—	— (c)	— (g)
Greece	5	5	5	5
Hungary	0/5 (bb)	0 (bb)	— (c)	5
India	10	5 (h)	10	10
Indonesia	10	10	10	5
Isle of Man	— (c)	— (c)	— (c)	5
Italy	15	5 (i)	5	5
Jersey	— (c)	— (c)	— (c)	5
Jordan	10	10	5	10
Korea (South)	10	10	10	5
Lebanon	— (j)	—	— (j)	— (j)
Luxembourg	5/10 (k)	0 (h)	— (c)	5
Macedonia	— (c)	—	— (c)	5
Malaysia	5/10 (l)	5 (l)	5	8
Malta	— (c)	—	— (c)	5
Mauritius	— (c)	—	— (c)	5
Monaco	— (c)	—	— (c)	5
Morocco	10	5 (m)	10	10
Nepal	10	10	10	15
Netherlands	10	0 (n)	— (c)	5
Norway	15	5 (h)	— (c)	5
Pakistan	10	5 (h)	10	10
Panama	6	6	6	6
Philippines	15	10 (aa)	10	15
Poland	5	5	5	5
Romania	3	3	3	5
Russian Federation	5	5	5	— (c)
Senegal	— (j)	—	— (j)	— (j)
Serbia	10	5 (e)	10	10
Seychelles	— (c)	—	— (c)	5

	Dividends		Interest (a)	Royalties
	A	B		
	%	%	%	%
Singapore	— (c)	—	5	10
Slovenia	5	5	5	5
Sri Lanka	10	10	10	10
Sudan	— (b)	—	— (c)	— (z)
Switzerland	10/15 (o)	5 (p)	— (c)	— (c)
Syria	5	5	10	18
Tunisia	0 (q)	0	— (r)	5
Turkey	15	10 (s)	10 (t)	10
United Kingdom	0 (u)	0	0 (v)	5
Venezuela	10	5 (h)	5	5
Vietnam	12.5	5 (w)	10	5/10 (x)
Yemen	— (c)	—	— (c)	— (y)
Non-treaty countries	0	0	7 (cc)	5 (cc)

A Individuals and companies

B Qualifying companies

- (a) Some treaties provide for an exemption for certain types of interest, such as interest paid to public bodies and institutions. Such exemptions are not considered in this column.
- (b) Income may be taxed in the residence state at the rate provided under its domestic law.
- (c) Income is taxable only in the residence state at the rate provided under its domestic law.
- (d) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner has invested capital of more than USD100,000.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner holds at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (f) Dividends, interest and royalties are taxable only in the residence state at the rates provided under its domestic law if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the income.
- (g) Royalties are taxable only in the residence state at the rates provided under its domestic law if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the income.
- (h) This rate applies if the beneficial owner holds at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner has owned directly or indirectly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for a period of at least 12 months preceding the date on which the dividends are declared.
- (j) Dividends, interest and royalties are taxable in the residence state at the rates provided under its domestic law.
- (k) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is an individual who holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and who has been a resident of the other contracting state for a period of 48 months immediately preceding the year in which the dividends are paid.
- (l) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is an individual or a company that holds directly at least 10% the capital of the company paying the dividends. Otherwise, a 10% rate applies.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (n) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that has its capital wholly or partly divided into shares and that holds directly at least 7.5% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (o) The 10% rate applies if the individual holds at least 10% of the capital of the distributing company. Otherwise, the 15% rate applies.
- (p) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (q) The income is not taxable in either state.
- (r) The income may be taxed in the source state at the rate provided under its domestic law.
- (s) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. Otherwise, the 15% rate applies.
- (t) The income is exempt from tax if it is beneficially owned by the government of the contracting state or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof or by the central bank of the other contacting state.

- (u) Dividends distributed by real estate investment trusts are subject to a 15% withholding tax, unless the beneficial owner is a pension scheme, in which case an exemption applies.
- (v) The treaty provides for several alternative conditions relating to the beneficial owner or the payer of the interest for the application of the 0% rate. This rate applies if one of these conditions is met. Otherwise, the domestic rate in the source state applies.
- (w) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the company paying the dividends or that has invested more than USD10 million or the equivalent in Qatari or Vietnamese currency in the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (x) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
 - The use of, or the right to use, patents, designs or models, plans, or secret formulas or processes
 - The use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.The 10% rate applies in other cases.
- (y) The income is taxable only in the source state at the rate provided under its domestic law.
- (z) The income may be taxed in the source state at the rate provided for under its domestic law.
- (aa) This rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (bb) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company resident in the other contracting state. The 5% rate applies to all other beneficial owners of dividends resident in the other contracting state.
- (cc) See Section B.

Qatar is in the process of negotiating, signing and ratifying treaties with Albania, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Guernsey, the Hong Kong SAR, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay and Uzbekistan.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	16 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	16 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	16 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	16 (c)
Interest	16 (d)(e)(f)
Royalties	16 (d)(f)
Commissions	16 (d)
Certain Services Rendered Abroad	16 (g)
Services Rendered in Romania	16 (d)
Gambling	25
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	7 (h)

- (a) See Section B.
- (b) These withholding tax rates are standard and final. They can be reduced under double tax treaties or European Union (EU) directives.
- (c) This tax may be reduced to nil for dividends paid to a legal entity residing in another EU member state or to a permanent establishment of an entity residing in an EU member state, if certain conditions relating to the dividend recipient and dividend payer are satisfied. These conditions are described in *Dividends* in Section B. Dividends paid by Romanian legal entities to pension funds resident in an EU member state, as defined by the law of such state, are exempt from withholding tax in Romania.
- (d) This withholding tax applies only if the income is not attributable to a permanent establishment in Romania.
- (e) The following types of interest derived by nonresidents are not subject to withholding tax:
- Interest from public debt instruments in national and foreign currency
 - Interest related to instruments issued by the National Bank of Romania to carry out monetary policy
 - Interest paid by Romanian legal entities to pension funds resident in an EU member state, as defined by the law of such state
- (f) The withholding tax rate is 0% for interest and royalties if certain conditions are satisfied, including the following principal conditions:
- The beneficial owner of the interest or royalties is a legal person resident in an EU member state or a permanent establishment of an entity resident in such a state.
 - The beneficial owner of the interest or royalties holds at least 25% of the value or number of participation titles in the Romanian entity for an uninterrupted period of at least two years that ends on the date of payment of the interest or royalties.
- (g) Withholding tax applies for certain types of services rendered abroad, which are management, consultancy, marketing, technical assistance, research and design, advertising and publicity, without taking into account how these ser-

vices are rendered. It also applies to services provided by lawyers, engineers, architects, public notaries, auditors and accountants if the income is not attributable to a permanent establishment in Romania. International transport and supplies of services ancillary to such transport are not subject to withholding tax.

- (h) Annual tax losses incurred in 2009 and subsequent years may be carried forward for seven years (five years for losses incurred before 2009) and are not adjusted for inflation.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident entities are subject to tax on their worldwide income. An entity is resident in Romania if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- It is incorporated in Romania.
- Its place of effective management and control is located in Romania.
- It is a legal entity that has its headquarters in Romania and that is incorporated in accordance with the European legislation.

Associations or consortia, which are not considered separate legal persons in Romania, are tax transparent. For such associations between Romanian legal entities and individuals or foreign entities, the tax is calculated and paid by the Romanian legal entities on behalf of the partners.

Nonresident companies that do not have an effective place of management in Romania are subject to tax on their Romanian-source income only, including capital gains derived from specified transactions (see *Capital gains*).

Rates of corporate income tax. The standard rate of income tax for Romanian companies is 16%, regardless of whether the companies have foreign participation. Income derived by companies from night bars, nightclubs, discos and casinos directly or in association is also normally taxable at a rate of 16%, but the amount of the tax payable may not be less than 5% of the gross income derived from such activities.

Nonresident companies that do not have their place of effective management in Romania are taxed in Romania at the standard rate of 16% on earnings derived from their operations in Romania through branches, permanent establishments or certain consortia. A permanent establishment of a foreign company in Romania may be constituted in certain forms, including the following:

- An office
- A branch
- An agency
- A factory
- A mine
- A place of extraction for gas or oil
- A building site that exists for a period exceeding six months
- The place in which an activity continues to be carried out with the assets and liabilities of a Romanian legal person subject to a cross-border reorganization

Foreign companies are also normally taxable in Romania at the standard corporate income tax rate on profits derived in Romania from real estate located in Romania and the exploitation of natural resources, as well as on certain capital gains (see *Capital gains*).

Representative offices are subject to an annual tax equal to the equivalent in Romanian lei of EUR4,000, payable in two installments.

Microenterprises. Effective from February 2013, Romanian legal persons fulfilling certain conditions must pay microenterprise tax, which is calculated at a rate of 3% of the taxable revenues with exemptions for certain revenues.

This regime applies to companies that derived income of less than EUR65,000 in the preceding year and derived income from activities other than banking, insurance and reinsurance, capital market (except for intermediaries) and gambling. It also applies if the revenues from consultancy and management are less than 20% of the total revenues.

If during a fiscal year, a taxpayer assessed as microenterprise fulfills the conditions to become a corporate income taxpayer (for example, it has income exceeding EUR65,000), it pays corporate income tax based on revenues and expenses recorded from the beginning of the fiscal year.

A fiscal loss incurred by the taxpayer in the period in which the microenterprise income tax is applied is not taken into account (the taxpayer's fiscal result is not calculated).

Fiscal losses incurred by legal persons before applying the micro-enterprise tax regime can be carried forward until the legal entity fulfills the conditions to become a corporate income taxpayer, but only within the seven-year period (five-year period for losses incurred before 2009) stated by the law.

Tax incentives. Romania offers certain tax incentives, which are summarized below.

Corporate income tax. The Fiscal Code contains measures allowing companies to claim accelerated depreciation in certain circumstances.

The Fiscal Code allows "sponsorship" expenses to be claimed as a credit against corporate income tax due, subject to certain limitations. Under the Sponsorship Law, "sponsorship" is defined as "the juridical deed by which two persons agree upon the transfer of the ownership right upon certain material goods or financial means, in order to support the activity without lucrative scope, carried out by one of them." The tax credit for sponsorship expenses is limited to the lower of the following:

- 0.3% of the company's turnover
- 20% of the corporate income tax due

Effective from 1 January 2014, sponsorship expenses that were not used for obtaining a tax credit can be carried forward for seven consecutive years.

Beginning in 2009, dividends reinvested for the purpose of securing and creating new jobs for the business development of Romanian legal entities distributing the dividends are exempt from dividend tax. Dividends invested in the share capital of another Romanian legal entity to create new jobs or to develop its activities are exempt from dividend tax.

Research and development costs. Effective from February 2013, the additional allowance for research and development activities is increased to 50% of eligible costs.

Industrial parks. Companies administering industrial parks (administrator companies) may benefit from the following incentives:

- Exemption from taxes due on conversion of agricultural land to be used for industrial parks
- Buildings, constructions and land located inside industrial parks are exempt from building tax and land tax
- Other incentives, which may be granted by the local authorities

Petroleum companies. Incentives are available to titleholders of oil and gas concessions. Titleholders are granted the concessions by the government in exchange for the payment of a royalty. The following are the incentives:

- For rehabilitation projects, a deductible provision equal to 10% of the annual exploitation profits derived by titleholders of oil and gas licenses that relate to offshore areas with water deeper than 100 meters (328 feet)
- Exemption from payment of tax on oil and natural gas (consumption tax imposed on the value of oil and gas delivered) for the production extracted and directly exported by producers

Free-trade zones. The following tax benefits are available to companies performing activities in free-trade zones:

- Value-added tax (VAT) exemption applies to supplies of non-Community goods to be placed in a free-trade zone and to supplies of the respective goods performed in a free-trade zone.
- Non-Community goods introduced into free-trade zones for storage purposes are not subject to customs duties.
- State aid is available for investments performed in free-trade zones.

Property taxes. Local councils may grant building and land tax exemptions to legal entities, subject to the state-aid regulations.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in taxable income and taxed at the normal corporate income tax rate. Capital gains derived by nonresident companies are also subject to the standard 16% tax rate if they are derived from the disposal of the following:

- Immovable property located in Romania
- Participation titles (shares) in a Romanian company, or a company with fixed assets that primarily consist of, directly or indirectly, immovable property located in Romania

Certain exemptions apply to income derived by nonresident collective placement bodies without corporate status (for example, Romanian entities that attract financial resources for investment, according to specific legislation) from the transfer of value titles (securities participation titles in open funds, and other financial instruments, such as derivatives) and participation titles held directly or indirectly in Romanian companies, as well as to income derived by nonresidents from the transfer on a foreign capital market of participation titles held in a Romanian company and of value titles.

Effective from 1 January 2014, income derived from the sale or assignment of shares held in Romanian legal entities or in legal entities from countries with which Romania has entered into a

double tax treaty is not included in taxable income if the taxpayer holds for an uninterrupted period of one year at least 10% of the share capital of the legal entity that issued the shares.

Administration. In general, the tax year is the calendar year. However, beginning on 1 January 2014, certain companies may opt for a fiscal year other than the calendar year.

Under the corporate income tax law, payers of corporate income tax (for example, companies, branches and permanent establishments) must file tax returns and pay corporate income tax quarterly (computed based on actual numbers) by the 25th day of the first month following the first, second and third quarters.

As an exception to the general rule, the payments made by banks are advance payments based on the corporate income tax for the preceding year, adjusted by the inflation rate. This rule does not apply to newly established banks and banks that recorded a tax loss in the preceding year. These banks apply the 16% rate to the accounting profit of the current quarter.

All other companies may opt for reporting and paying the annual corporate income tax through advance payments made on a quarterly basis.

The annual corporate income tax return must be filed and any balance of annual corporate income tax must be paid by 25 March of the following year. For the taxpayers using a non-calendar fiscal year, the annual corporate income tax return must be filed and any balance of annual corporate income tax must be paid by the 25th day of the third month following the fiscal year-end. Certain taxpayers, such as nonprofit organizations or taxpayers deriving most of their revenues from cereals and technical plants, must submit the annual corporate income tax return and pay the related tax by 25 February of the following year.

Companies ceasing to exist must submit a final tax return and pay the corporate income tax based on special rules.

The annual financial statements must be submitted within specified time periods after the year-end. The following are the time periods:

- Companies (in general), national companies and research and development institutes: 150 days
- Certain specified legal persons, individuals and bodies: 120 days
- Companies not performing any activities after their formation: 60 days

The failure of a company to file tax returns by the deadline may result in a fine ranging usually from RON1,000 to RON5,000. Companies are liable for the payment of the fines for late filing of returns even if they pay the tax due. For the late payment of tax liabilities, the following late payment interest and late payment penalties are due (except where otherwise provided):

- Late payment interest, computed at 0.04% per day of delay
- Late payment penalties, computed at 0.02% per day of delay

Dividends. Dividends paid by Romanian companies to resident companies are subject to a 16% withholding tax. The 16% tax is considered a final tax and, accordingly, the dividends are not included in the taxable income of the recipient. However, as a result of Romania's accession to the EU, no tax is imposed on

dividends paid by a Romanian resident company to resident companies that held at least 10% of the shares of the payer for an uninterrupted period of at least one year that ended on the date of payment of the dividend.

Dividends paid by Romanian companies and legal entities having their social headquarters in Romania (that is, *societas europeae* registered with the Romanian Trade Registry and set up according to European law) to resident individuals and nonresident companies and individuals are generally subject to a 16% withholding tax. However, dividends paid by a Romanian legal entity to a legal entity resident in another EU member state or to a permanent establishment of an entity residing in an EU member state are not subject to withholding tax if certain conditions relating to the legal entity receiving the dividends and to the Romanian income payer are satisfied. These conditions are described below.

The following conditions must be satisfied with respect to the legal entity receiving the dividends:

- The legal entity receiving the dividends must be established in one of the legal forms provided by the law and must be resident in the respective EU member state and, according to the double tax treaties entered into with third countries, may not be resident outside the EU from a tax perspective.
- The legal entity receiving the dividends must be liable to pay corporate income tax or other similar tax under the tax law in its state of residence without the possibility of exemption or choice of the fiscal treatment.
- The beneficiary of the dividends must own at least 10% of the participation titles in the Romanian legal entity for an uninterrupted period of at least one year ending on the date of the payment of the dividends.

The Romanian entity paying the dividends must satisfy the following conditions:

- It must be a joint stock company, limited partnership or limited liability company.
- It must be liable to pay corporate income tax without the possibility of exemption or choice of the fiscal treatment.

Dividends paid by Romanian legal entities to pension funds, as defined by the law of the respective EU member state, are exempt from withholding tax in Romania.

The deadline for payment of dividend withholding tax is the 25th day of the month following the month in which the dividends are paid. However, if the dividends are distributed but not paid to shareholders by the end of the year in which the annual financial statements are approved, the tax is due on 25 January of the following year.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign taxes may be credited against Romanian taxes based on the provisions of a double tax treaty between Romania and the foreign state.

Permanent establishments. Romanian permanent establishments of foreign legal entities resident in an EU or European Economic Area (EEA) member state that derive income from another EU or EEA state benefit under certain conditions from a tax credit for the tax paid in the state from which the permanent establishment from Romania derived the income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. In general, all income that is booked as revenue is included in taxable income. However, the following items, among others, are not included in taxable income:

- Dividends received by a Romanian company from another Romanian company or from a foreign legal entity subject to corporate income tax or a similar tax located in a state with which Romania entered into a double tax treaty. Dividends received by a Romanian company from an EU resident subsidiary and dividends received by a Romanian permanent establishment of an EU company are also not taxable if certain conditions are satisfied.
- Increases in the value of shares held in other companies, resulting from the incorporation of reserves, premiums, profits and similar items.
- Revenues from the reversal of expenses and provisions that were previously considered to be nondeductible.
- Income derived from the liquidation of other Romanian legal entities or foreign legal entities located in countries with which Romania has entered into a double tax treaty.

The first and fourth items above apply if the taxpayer holds for an uninterrupted period of one year at least 10% of the share capital of the legal entity distributing the dividends or the legal entity subject to liquidation.

In general, only expenses related to the earning of taxable income are deductible for tax purposes. However, the following items are deductible within specified limits:

- Protocol and entertainment expenses (for example, gifts to clients and business lunches), up to 2% of the adjusted accounting profit before tax
- Employee-related expenses (social expenses), up to 2% of the total salary cost
- Contributions to the legal reserve fund, generally up to 5% of the accounting profit before tax, until the reserve fund reaches 20% of share capital
- Expenses with respect to perishable goods (goods on which a company might incur losses for various reasons, such as from damage suffered during the transport of the goods), which are deductible within the limits set by a government decision
- Provisions (see *Provisions*)
- Interest expenses and foreign-exchange losses related to loans subject to the debt-to-equity limitation, if the debt-to-equity ratio is not exceeded (see Section E)
- Depreciation expenses (see *Tax depreciation*)
- Expenses incurred on behalf of an employee with respect to optional occupational pension and private health insurance schemes, within certain thresholds

The following expenses are not deductible for tax purposes:

- Service expenses, including management, assistance and consultancy expenses, if the taxpayer cannot justify their necessity and no contracts and other documents justifying the expenses are available.
- Expenses relating to insurance, other than insurance relating to risks of work-related accidents and insurance relating to assets owned by the company.

- Interest on loans that are not from financial institutions, to the extent that the interest exceeds the following limits:
 - For loans denominated in lei (RON), the level of the reference interest rate published by the National Bank of Romania (NBR) for the last month of the quarter.
 - For loans denominated in foreign currencies, an annual interest rate of 6% (beginning in 2010).
- Penalties and fines paid to Romanian or foreign authorities.
- Losses from the reduction in the value of inventory and uninsured assets, as well as the related VAT.
- VAT related to certain nondeductible expenses.
- Romanian and foreign corporate income tax (however, a tax credit is allowed for taxes paid in other countries based on the provisions of a double tax treaty between Romania and the foreign state).
- Expenses incurred for the benefit of shareholders or associates, other than payments for goods and services at market value.
- Salary expenses that are not taxed at the level of the individual, unless the law provides otherwise.
- Expenses related to non-taxable income.

Effective from 1 July 2012, the deductibility of car expenses not falling under the full deductibility criteria provided under the Romanian tax law is limited to 50% for certain cars not exclusively used for business purposes.

Sponsorship expenses are also nondeductible, but they may be claimed as a credit against corporate income tax due, subject to certain limitations (see Section B).

Taxpayers applying the international financial reporting standards.

Beginning in 2012, taxpayers applying international financial reporting standards (IFRS), such as banks and listed companies, must take specific tax rules into consideration in determining the corporate income tax.

Inventories. Under Romanian law, inventories of raw materials and merchandise are valued at purchase cost, while inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress are valued at production cost. On the write-off of the inventories, the valuation is calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO), weighted-average or last-in, first-out (LIFO) methods.

Provisions. Under Romanian law, the following provisions are deductible for corporate income tax purposes:

- Bad debt provisions under specified conditions
- Provisions for performance guarantees granted to clients
- Mandatory credit risk provisions, if established by banks, credit institutions or nonbanking financial institutions (leasing companies)
- Special provisions for titleholders of oil and gas concessions

Tax depreciation. The following are the permissible depreciation methods:

- Buildings: straight-line depreciation
- Equipment: straight-line, reduced-balance or accelerated depreciation
- Other depreciable assets: straight-line or reduced-balance depreciation

The depreciation method must be applied consistently. Land may not be depreciated.

Under the accelerated depreciation method, the assets are depreciated at a maximum rate of 50% in the year of purchase, and the balance of the value is deducted using the straight-line method during the remaining useful life of the asset.

Patents, licenses, know-how, manufacturers' brands, trademarks and service marks, as well as other similar industrial and commercial property rights, are depreciated during the contract period or during the period in which the purchaser intends to use the rights.

Expenses for the production or purchase of software programs are deductible on a straight-line basis over three years. The reduced-balance and accelerated depreciation methods may be used for patents.

Goodwill, as well as intangibles with an undetermined operational life according to the accounting regulations, cannot be depreciated for tax purposes.

Effective from 1 February 2013, the deductibility of the fiscal depreciation of certain vehicles is limited to RON1,500 per month per vehicle.

For tax depreciation purposes, useful lives are prescribed by law. The following are the useful lives that are generally applicable to major categories of assets.

Asset	Years
Buildings and constructions (for example, roads and fences)	8 to 60
Machinery and equipment	2 to 24
Furniture and fittings	2 to 15
Motor vehicles	3 to 9

Revaluations of the book value of land and fixed assets carried out before 31 December 2003 are taken into account for tax purposes. Revaluations carried out after 1 January 2007, as well as the part remaining undepreciated as of 31 December 2006 with respect to revaluations carried out between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2006, are also taken into consideration for tax purposes.

Reserves from the revaluation of fixed assets, carried out after 1 January 2004, which are deducted as tax depreciation or expenses when assets are sold or written off are taxed simultaneously with the deduction of the tax depreciation or expenses (that is, when the assets are sold or written off).

Relief for losses. Annual tax losses incurred in 2009 and subsequent years may be carried forward for seven years (five years for losses incurred before 2009) and are not adjusted for inflation. Losses of entities ceasing to exist as a result of a spin-off or merger are recovered by the taxpayers taking over the patrimony of the absorbed or spun-off company, proportionally to the value of the assets and liabilities transferred to the beneficial legal entity.

Losses recorded by taxpayers that do not cease to exist as a result of an operation consisting of the spin-off of a part of their patrimony transferred as a whole are recovered by such taxpayers and

by the taxpayers taking over the patrimony of the transferring company, proportionally to the assets and liabilities transferred to the beneficial legal persons, according to the spin-off project, respectively with those maintained by the transferring legal entity.

Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Although the Romanian law provides financial accounting rules for the consolidation of companies, the tax law treats each group company individually for tax purposes. Under certain circumstances, a group of taxable persons established in Romania may be treated as a single taxable person for VAT reporting purposes.

Effective from 1 July 2013, tax consolidation is available for foreign legal entities that have several permanent establishments in Romania. As a result, the taxable profits of one permanent establishment may be offset against the tax losses of another permanent establishment.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; certain enterprises, products and services are exempt, including banks, financial intermediaries and insurance companies	
Standard rate	24
Special rates for certain goods and services	5/9
Special consumption (excise) taxes; imposed, for example, on energy products, beverages, cigarettes and coffee; taxes are imposed at specified amounts per unit on certain products (for example, coffee and alcohol) and at percentage rates for other products	Various
Social security contributions; paid by employers on the total gross realized salaries	
Social Insurance Fund; rate varies according to work conditions	20.8 to 30.8
Health Fund	5.2
Unemployment Fund	0.5
National Insurance Fund for Labor Accidents and Professional Diseases	0.15 to 0.85
Fund for Guarantee of Salary	
Payment Liabilities; this fund finances the payment of salary debts resulting from labor agreements entered into between employees and employers against which an insolvency procedure has begun	0.25
Medical leaves	0.85
Local taxes on land, buildings, cars, certain authorizations and other items	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Romanian currency is the leu (RON). Regulation 4/2005, as amended, governs the foreign-exchange regime in Romania.

In Romania, transactions between resident companies or between resident companies and resident individuals must be made in local currency, with certain exceptions. Transactions between residents and nonresidents can be made in domestic as well as in foreign currency. In the free-trade zones (see Section B), transactions between residents can also be performed in foreign currency.

Residents and nonresidents may open foreign-currency accounts in Romanian banks or foreign banks authorized to operate in Romania. Residents are allowed to open accounts in banks located abroad. Romanian legal entities may hold and use hard currency deposited with authorized banks.

Romanian legal entities may make payments in foreign currency to nonresidents without prior approval. Current-account transactions include, among others, imports of goods and services, payments of dividends and repatriation of profits.

Romanian and foreign entities may freely buy and sell hard currency on the interbank foreign-exchange market, but specified documentation is usually required.

Transfer pricing. Under the provisions of the Romanian Fiscal Code, for transactions between related parties, the tax authorities may adjust the amount of income or expenses of either party to reflect the market value of the goods or services provided in the transaction. Such reassessment affects only the tax position of the Romanian entity. It does not affect the entity's financial statements.

The law indicates that in applying the domestic transfer-pricing measures, the Romanian tax authorities must also take into account the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Transfer-Pricing Guidelines.

On request, Romanian entities performing transactions with non-resident related parties must make available to the tax authorities a file containing specified transfer-pricing documentation.

Debt-to-equity rules. Interest expenses are fully deductible if the debt-to-equity ratio is positive and does not exceed 3:1. Only loans granted for a period of greater than one year are included in the debt-to-equity computation. If the 3:1 threshold is exceeded, interest expenses on such loans and net losses from foreign-exchange differences related to such loans are not deductible, but they may be carried forward to the following tax years until they are fully deducted.

The amount of the carryforward of the deductible interest and net foreign-exchange losses that is transferred to taxpayers that take over assets and liabilities of a company following a reorganization (for example, a merger or spin-off) is determined by the proportion of the value of the assets and liabilities transferred to the beneficiary legal entities.

Interest expenses and net foreign-exchange losses are not subject to the debt-to-equity rules if the loans satisfy any of the following conditions:

- They are granted by international development banks or similar organizations, Romanian or foreign credit institutions, nonbanking financial institutions or legal persons granting credits according to the law.
- They relate to bonds traded on a regulated market.
- They are guaranteed by the state.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table shows the applicable withholding rates under Romania's bilateral tax treaties.

	Dividends (gg) %	Interest (hh) %	Royalties (hh) %
Albania	10/15 (a)	10	15
Algeria	15	15	15
Armenia	5/10 (a)	10	10
Australia	5/15 (b)	10	10
Austria	0/5 (a)	0/3 (n)	3
Azerbaijan	5/10 (a)	8	10
Bangladesh	10/15 (b)	10	10
Belarus	10	10	15
Belgium	5/15 (a)	10	5
Bulgaria	10/15 (a)	15	15
Canada	5/15 (b)	10	5/10 (r)
China	10	10	7
Costa Rica (dd)	5/15 (a)	10	10
Croatia	5	10	10
Cyprus	10	10	0/5 (e)
Czech Republic	10	7	10
Denmark	10/15 (a)	10	10
Ecuador	15	10	10
Egypt	10	15	15
Estonia	10	0/10	10
Ethiopia	10	15	15
Finland	5	0/5	2.5/5 (f)
France	10	10	10
Georgia	8	10	5
Germany	5/15 (b)	0/3 (g)	3
Greece	25/45 (h)	10	5/7 (i)
Hungary	5/15 (j)	15	10
Iceland	5/10 (a)	3	5
India	15/20 (a)	0/15	22.5
Indonesia	12.5/15 (a)	12.5	12.5/15 (k)
Iran	10	8	10
Ireland	3	0/3 (l)	0/3 (i)
Israel	15	0/5/10 (m)	10
Italy	10	10	10
Japan	10	10	10/15 (i)
Jordan	15	12.5	15
Kazakhstan	10	10	10
Korea (North)	10	10	10
Korea (South)	7/10 (a)	0/10 (x)	7/10 (k)
Kuwait	0/1 (ii)	1	20
Latvia	10	10	10
Lebanon	5	5	5
Lithuania	10	10	10
Luxembourg	5/15 (a)	0/10 (c)	10

	Dividends (gg)	Interest (hh)	Royalties (hh)
	%	%	%
Macedonia	5	10	10
Malaysia	0/10 (o)	0/15 (p)	0/12 (q)
Malta	5/30 (h)	5	5
Mexico	10	15	15
Moldova	10	10	10/15 (k)
Morocco	10	10	10
Namibia	15	15	15
Netherlands	0/5/15 (s)	0/3 (t)	0/3 (t)
Nigeria	12.5	12.5	12.5
Norway	10	10	10
Pakistan	10	10	12.5
Philippines	10/15 (a)	10/15 (u)	10/15/25 (v)
Poland	5/15 (a)	10	10
Portugal	10/15 (w)	10	10
Qatar	3	3	5
Russian Federation	15	15	10
San Marino	0/5/10 (ee)	3	3
Saudi Arabia	0/5 (jj)	0/5 (kk)	10
Singapore	0/5 (ff)	5	5
Slovak Republic	10	10	10/15 (k)
Slovenia	5	5	5
South Africa	15	15	15
Spain	10/15 (a)	10	10
Sri Lanka	12.5	10	10
Sudan	5/10 (a)	0/5	5
Sweden	10	10	10
Switzerland	0/15 (ll)	0/5 (mm)	0/10 (y)
Syria	5/15 (a)	10	12
Tajikistan	5/10 (a)	10	10
Thailand	15/20 (a)	10/20/25 (z)	15
Tunisia	12	10	12
Turkey	15	10	10
Turkmenistan	10	10	15
Ukraine	10/15 (a)	10	10/15 (k)
United Arab Emirates	0/3 (d)	3	0/3 (aa)
United Kingdom	10/15 (a)	10	10/15 (i)
United States	10	10	10/15 (i)
Uruguay (dd)	5/10 (a)	0/10 (nn)	10
Uzbekistan	10	10	10
Vietnam	15	10	15
Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of)	10	10	10
Yugoslavia (former) (bb)	5	7.5	10
Zambia	10	10	15
Non-treaty countries	16	0/16 (cc)	16

- (a) The lower rate applies if the beneficiary of dividends is a company owning at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (b) The lower rate applies if the beneficiary of dividends is a company owning at least 10% of the capital of the payer.
- (c) The rate is 0% if the indebtedness on which the interest is paid is guaranteed, insured, or financed by the other state or by a financial institution that is a resident of the other state.

- (d) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is one of the following:
- The government of a contracting state
 - The governmental institution or entity of a contracting state
 - A company that is resident in a contracting state and that has at least 25% of its capital owned directly or indirectly by the government or governmental institutions of either contracting state
- (e) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for patents, brands, designs and models and know-how.
- (f) The 2.5% rate applies to royalties relating to computer software or industrial equipment.
- (g) The 0% applies to interest paid to the German government, Deutsche Bundesbank Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau or Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG) and to interest paid on a loan guaranteed by Hermes-Deckung. The 0% rate also applies to interest paid to the Romanian government if it is derived and beneficially owned by certain types of institutions (for example, the Romanian government, an administrative-territorial unit, a local authority, or an agency, bank unit or institution of the Romanian government) or if the debt claims of Romanian residents are warranted, insured or financed by a financial institution wholly owned by the Romanian government. In addition, as long as Germany does not impose taxes on interest, Romania may not tax interest. The protocol to the treaty provides that the following types of interest are taxed only in the state where the interest arises and according to the law of that state, provided that they are deductible in the determination of profits of the interest payer:
- Interest derived from rights or debt claims carrying a right to participate in profits
 - Interest linked to the borrower's profits
 - Interest derived from profit-sharing bonds
- (h) The lower rate applies to dividends paid by companies resident in Romania.
- (i) The lower rate applies to cultural royalties.
- (j) The lower rate applies if the beneficiary of dividends is a company owning at least 40% of the capital of the payer.
- (k) The lower rate applies to payments received for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas and processes, or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, and for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (l) The 0% rate applies to the following types of interest:
- Interest paid in connection with sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Interest on loans granted by banks or other financial institutions (including insurance companies)
 - Interest on loans with a term greater than two years
 - Interest on debt-claims guaranteed, insured or directly or indirectly financed by or on behalf of the government of either contracting state
- (m) The 0% rate applies to interest arising in one contracting state with respect to debentures, public funds or similar instruments of the government that is paid to residents of the other contracting state and to interest on loans granted or guaranteed by the National Bank of Romania or by the Bank of Israel. The 5% rate applies to interest paid with respect to sales on credit of merchandise or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment and to interest on loans granted by banks. The 10% rate applies to other interest.
- (n) As long as Austria, under its national law, does not levy withholding tax on interest paid to Romanian residents, the withholding tax rate is 0%.
- (o) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid by a company resident in Malaysia to a Romanian resident; the 10% rate applies to dividends paid by a company resident in Romania to a Malaysian resident.
- (p) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to Romanian residents on long-term loans.
- (q) The 0% rate applies to industrial royalties received from Malaysia by Romanian residents.
- (r) The 5% rate applies to the following:
- Copyright royalties and similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of literary, dramatic, musical or other artistic works (but not including royalties with respect to motion picture films or works on film or videotape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with television broadcasting)
 - Royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software, patents or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (but not including royalties paid with respect to a rental or franchise agreement)

- (s) The 0% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company owning at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 5% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company owning at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) Romania will not impose withholding tax on interest and royalties paid to Dutch residents as long as Dutch domestic law does not impose withholding tax on these types of payments.
- (u) The lower rate applies to interest related to sales on credit of equipment, loans granted by a bank or to public issues of bonds and debentures.
- (v) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid by a company that is registered as a foreign investor and is engaged in an activity in a priority economic field. The 15% rate applies to royalties related to film or television production. The 25% rate applies to other royalties.
- (w) The 10% rate applies if the beneficiary of dividends is a company owning at least 25% of the capital of the payer for an uninterrupted period of two years.
- (x) The 0% rate applies to interest related to sales on credit of industrial and scientific equipment.
- (y) Romania will not impose withholding tax on royalties paid to Swiss residents as long as Swiss domestic law does not impose withholding tax on royalties.
- (z) The 10% rate applies if the beneficiary of the interest is a financial company, including an insurance company. The 20% rate applies to interest with respect to sales on credit. The 25% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (aa) The 0% rate applies to industrial royalties.
- (bb) This treaty is currently applied only to Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- (cc) The 0% rate applies to the following types of interest:
- Interest related to public debt instruments or to instruments issued by the National Bank of Romania with the purposes of reaching monetary policy objectives
 - Interest paid to EU pension funds
- The 16% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (dd) The treaty is not yet effective.
- (ee) The 0% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company owning at least 50% of the capital of the payer. The 5% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company owning at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to all other dividends.
- (ff) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to the government of the other contracting state.
- (gg) In accordance with an EU directive, the following rules apply to dividends paid to companies residing in the EU:
- The withholding tax rate in Romania is 0% if certain conditions are met, such as the beneficiary of the dividends owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer for an uninterrupted period of one year before the payment of the dividends.
 - The withholding tax rate in Romania is 16% if the conditions mentioned in the preceding bullet are not satisfied.
- (hh) The withholding tax rate is 0% for interest and royalties if both of the following conditions are satisfied:
- The beneficial owner of the interest or royalties is a legal person resident in an EU member state or a permanent establishment of an entity resident in such a state.
 - The beneficial owner of the interest or royalties holds at least 25% of the value or number of participation titles in the Romanian entity for an uninterrupted period of at least two years that ends on the date of payment of the interest or royalties.
- (ii) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to the government or political subdivisions, local authorities or administrative territorial units. The 0% rate also applies to majority state-owned companies (at least 51%) if the minority shareholders are residents of that state.
- (jj) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is one of the following:
- The government of a contracting state
 - A governmental institution or entity of a contracting state
- (kk) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exists:
- The payer of the income from debt-claims is the government of a contracting state or an administrative-territorial unit or an administrative subdivision or a local authority thereof.
 - The income from debt-claims is paid to the government of the other contracting state or administrative-territorial unit, or an administrative subdivision or local authority thereof, or an agency or instrumentality (including a financial institution) wholly owned by the other contracting state or administrative-territorial unit, or an administrative subdivision or local authority thereof.

- The income from debt-claims is paid to any other agency or instrumentality (including a financial institution) with respect to loans made in application of an agreement between the governments of the contracting states.
 - The income from debt-claims is paid on loans granted, insured or guaranteed by a public institution for purposes of promoting exports.
- (ll) A withholding tax exemption for dividends applies if either of the following circumstances exists:
- The dividends are paid to a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
 - The beneficial owner of the dividends is the government of the contracting state or a governmental institution or entity of a contracting state.
- (mm) The withholding tax exemption for interest applies if either of the following circumstances exists:
- The interest is paid to related parties (that is, direct parent or sister companies) that have a shareholding of 25% or more.
 - The loan is secured by a governmental institution.
- (nn) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exist:
- The beneficial owner is the government, an administrative subdivision, a local authority or an administrative-territorial unit.
 - The beneficial owner is a bank owned by the government, an administrative subdivision, a local authority or an administrative-territorial unit.
 - The loan is guaranteed, assured or financed by a bank entirely owned by the government.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Profits Tax Rate (%)	0/15.5/20 (a)(b)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0/15.5/20 (a)(c)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15.5/20 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0/9/15 (d)
Interest on Certain Types of State and Municipal Securities	15 (e)
Other Interest	20 (e)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20 (e)
Income from the Operation, Maintenance or Rental of Vessels or Airplanes in International Traffic	10 (e)
Payments of Other Russian-Source Income to Foreign Companies	20 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	10 (f)

- (a) The basic corporate profits tax rate consists of a 2% rate payable to the central government and rates ranging from 13.5% to 18% payable to the regional governments. The regional governments set the rates applicable to their respective regions.
- (b) The 0% rate applies to profits of companies performing educational and medical activities. Also, see Section B.
- (c) The 0% rate applies to capital gains realized by Russian companies on the disposal of certain shares or participation interests acquired after 1 January 2011 and held for at least five years. Also, see Section B. The 0% rate also applies to capital gains realized by foreign companies that do not have a permanent establishment in the Russian Federation with respect to the disposal of the following shares:
- Shares in Russian companies in which the value of immovable property does not exceed 50% of the company's total assets
 - Shares in Russian companies that are traded on an organized securities market.
- (d) The 9% rate applies to dividends received by Russian entities or by individuals who are residents of the Russian Federation. The 15% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a foreign legal entity. The 0% rate applies to dividends received by Russian companies if the recipient has held at least 50% of the payer's capital for more than 365 days.
- (e) This tax applies to payments to foreign legal entities that are not attributable to a permanent establishment in the Russian Federation. The tax is considered final.
- (f) The time limit does not apply to taxpayers with the status of "resident of an industrial special economic zone." Also, see Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate profits tax. Russian enterprises and foreign legal entities operating through a permanent establishment are subject to tax. The definition of “permanent establishment” is similar to the definition of the same term in the model treaty of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Russian legal entities are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Russian legal entities are those registered in the Russian Federation. Foreign legal entities are subject to tax on their profits earned through a permanent establishment.

Foreign investment is permitted in various forms, including investment through 100% subsidiaries, share participation in joint stock companies and other types of Russian legal entities, branches and representative offices.

Tax rates. For both Russian legal entities and foreign legal entities, the basic corporate profits tax rate consists of a 2% rate payable to the central government and rates ranging from 13.5% to 18% payable to the regional governments. The regional governments set the rates applicable to their respective regions. As a result, the basic corporate profits tax rate varies from 15.5% to 20%, depending on the rate set by the regional government. A 0% tax rate applies to profits of Russian companies performing educational activities and medical activities if they satisfy certain criteria. These criteria include the holding of a license for carrying out the corresponding activities and the receipt of not less than 90% of taxable income from educational, medical or research and development (R&D) activities. The 0% tax rate applies from 1 January 2011 to 1 January 2020.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in taxable income and taxed at the regular rates, except for capital gains realized by Russian companies on the disposal of certain shares or participation interests in Russian companies acquired after 1 January 2011 and held for at least five years. The disposal of such shares or participation interests is subject to a 0% rate if shares or participation interests satisfy either of the following conditions:

- They are not circulated on the organized securities market.
- They qualify as shares in a company in the high-technology (innovation) sector.

Losses on sales of fixed assets and other property are generally deductible, subject to certain restrictions. The deductibility of losses on sales of securities is limited.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. All taxpayers, except foreign legal entities, are required to make advance tax payments monthly. Each payment must equal one-third of the total advance payments for the preceding quarter. Alternatively, taxpayers may choose to pay tax by the 28th day of each month based on profits actually earned in the preceding month. Foreign legal entities must make quarterly tax payments. The final return for the year and the tax liability are based on actual results. Taxpayers’ final returns are due on 28 March following the end of the tax year. Significant penalties are imposed for failure to file returns by this deadline, which cannot be extended.

Taxpayers may apply to have excess payments of tax offset against future tax liabilities or refunded by the tax authorities. Offsets are performed within 10 days and refunds are granted within one month after the written application is received by the tax authorities. However, in practice, refunds may be difficult to obtain.

Taxpayers must register with the tax authorities at the following locations:

- The location where they were organized
- The location of any economically autonomous subdivisions
- The location of any immovable property or means of transport owned by them

Dividends. Dividends received are subject to withholding tax and are excluded from taxable profits. Dividends received by Russian entities or by individuals who are residents of the Russian Federation are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 9%. Dividends received by a foreign entity from a Russian entity are taxable at a rate of 15%. Tax withheld from dividends received by a Russian legal entity from another Russian legal entity may be offset against the tax that would normally be withheld from dividends paid to Russian legal entities by the recipient.

Dividends received by Russian legal entities on strategic shareholdings are exempt from tax. Under this regime, dividends are considered to be received from strategic shareholdings if the recipient has held at least 50% of the payer's capital for more than 365 days.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign withholding taxes may be credited against Russian tax imposed on the same income, up to the amount of Russian tax on the income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable profit is determined by computing the profit or loss from business activities and non-selling operations, such as leasing income and capital gains, but excluding dividends received from Russian enterprises. Income received in foreign currency is translated into rubles according to the relevant daily exchange rate determined by the Central Bank.

The Tax Code provides an open list of expenses that are deductible for tax purposes.

Interest on debts is deductible if the amount of interest does not deviate by more than 20% from the average level of interest charged on debts issued in the same quarter under comparable conditions. Alternatively, at the taxpayer's option, the maximum deductible interest on ruble loans may be calculated using the official Central Bank of Russia refinancing rate multiplied by a factor of 1.1 (for 2010 through 2014, the factor is increased to 1.8) and the maximum deductible interest on debts in foreign currency is calculated using a rate of 15% (80% of the official Central Bank of Russia refinancing rate in 2011 through 2014). In certain circumstances, the deductibility of interest on inter-company loans is restricted by thin-capitalization measures.

For details on tax depreciation, see *Tax depreciation*.

Certain costs related to research and development (R&D) are deductible in the amount of actual documented costs multiplied by a factor of 1.5.

Foreign legal entities doing business in the Russian Federation through a permanent establishment are taxed on actual profits. The taxable profit equals income received as a result of carrying out activities in the territory of the Russian Federation through a permanent establishment, minus the amount of expenses incurred by the permanent establishment. General and administration expenses allocated by a foreign legal entity's head office to a Russian permanent establishment are deductible only if this is specifically allowed by an applicable double tax treaty. If a permanent establishment of a foreign entity provides services of a preparatory or auxiliary nature to third parties for no charge, the taxable profit derived from such activities is deemed to be 20% of the amount of the expenses incurred by the permanent establishment in such activities.

Tax depreciation. All depreciable assets must be allocated to their relevant depreciation group and depreciated over their useful lives. The taxpayer determines the relevant depreciation group by using the "Classifier of Fixed Assets" issued by the Russian government. The "Classifier of Fixed Assets" provides for 10 depreciation groups and useful lives of 1 to more than 30 years for the depreciable assets in the groups. Based on the useful lives, the taxpayer calculates the depreciation deductible for profits tax purposes. Depreciation may be calculated using either the reducing-balance or straight-line methods. The straight-line method is required for assets with a designated useful life of over 20 years.

Otherwise, the reducing-balance method may be applied. Under this method, depreciation must be determined for each depreciation group as a whole. Depreciation must be calculated based on the total balance of each depreciation group. This balance equals the total book value brought forward for all depreciable assets included in the group to which the reducing-balance method applies.

The depreciation method can be changed once in a five-year period.

Enterprises may deduct 10% (30% with respect to fixed assets with a designated useful life of over 3 years and up to 20 years) of the initial book value of newly purchased fixed assets and capital investments in existing fixed assets as current-year expenses (a capital investment allowance). If fixed assets are transferred between interdependent parties within five years after the date of the purchase, the deducted capital investment allowance is recaptured.

Relief for losses. Enterprises may carry forward unrelieved operating losses to the following 10 years. This time limit does not apply to the taxpayers with the status of "resident of industrial special economic zone."

Groups of enterprises. Related enterprises may not offset profits and losses among members of a group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on goods sold and services rendered, excluding exports and charter capital contributions	
Standard rate	18
Certain food products and children's goods	10
Many exports of goods and certain services	0
Assets tax; the tax base is the net book value of fixed assets; maximum rate	2.2
Tariffs	
Export, rate varies by type of good	Various
Import	Various
Social tax on salaries of employees; imposed on employers; tax is imposed on both Russian companies and branches of foreign entities; the effective tax rate varies depending on the amount of gross income received by the employee	
All annual payments to employee of less than or equal to RUB624,000 (approximately USD20,500)	30
All annual payments to employee in excess of RUB624,000	10
Supplementary contributions for workplace accidents; rate varies by industry	0.2 to 8.5
Income tax withholding by employers	
Residents	13
Nonresidents	30
Mineral extraction tax; imposed on the value or volume of extracted commercial minerals	Various
Transport tax	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Most foreign-exchange restrictions were abolished in 2006. Russian enterprises' foreign-currency receipts must be deposited in bank accounts in the Russian Federation.

Transfer pricing. The transfer-pricing rules, which are largely based on the arm's-length principle stipulated by the transfer-pricing guidelines of the OECD, apply to controlled transactions performed after 1 January 2012. Controlled transactions include the following:

- Cross-border transactions with related parties
- Domestic transactions with related parties exceeding certain thresholds
- Cross-border transactions involving certain types of commodities (for example, crude oil, oil products, fertilizers and metals)
- Transactions with independent companies located in certain jurisdictions providing beneficial tax regimes

The providing of loans and guarantees are excluded from transfer-pricing control if the agreement entered into force before 1 January 2012 and if no material changes have occurred with respect to the terms and conditions.

The Tax Code contains a specific definition of related parties and transfer-pricing documentation requirements. Interest penalties and fines of 40% (20% for the period of 2014 through 2016) of underpaid tax apply if the price in the controlled transaction is

proved to be outside a range of market prices. No fines apply if the transfer-pricing adjustment relates to 2012 or 2013 or if the taxpayer submits transfer-pricing documentation to the tax authorities within 30 days after the date on which the tax authorities request such documentation. Corresponding transfer-pricing adjustments are available for a Russian party to a transaction if the other party paid additional tax to the tax authorities based on the results of a transfer-pricing audit. Major Russian taxpayers can enter into advance pricing agreements.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Russian legislation currently states that the double tax treaties of the former USSR are still valid. The withholding rates under the USSR's treaties and the Russian Federation's treaties are listed in the following table. Like most double tax treaties, the treaty rates do not apply if domestic withholding tax rates (see Section A) are lower.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	10	10	10
Algeria	5/15 (tt)	0/15 (k)	15
Argentina	10/15 (bbb)	0/15 (ccc)	15
Armenia	5/10 (a)	0	0
Australia	5/15 (nn)	10	10
Austria	5/15 (b)	0	0
Azerbaijan	10	10	10
Belarus	15	10	10
Belgium	10	0/10 (ggg)	0
Botswana	5/10 (ll)	10	10
Brazil	10/15 (mmm)	0/15 (nnn)	15
Bulgaria	15	15	15
Canada	10/15 (c)	10	0/10 (d)
Chile	5/10 (ddd)	15	5/10 (eee)
China	10	10	10
Croatia	5/10 (e)	10	10
Cuba	5/15 (aaa)	10	5
Cyprus	5/10 (f)	0	0
Czech Republic	10	0	10
Denmark	10	0	0
Egypt	10	0/15 (g)	15
Finland	5/12 (h)	0	0
France	5/10/15 (i)	0	0
Germany	5/15 (j)	0	0
Greece	5/10 (rr)	7	7
Hungary	10	0	0
Iceland	5/15 (jj)	0	0
India	10	10	10
Indonesia	15	0/15 (k)	15
Iran	5/10 (ll)	7.5	5
Ireland	10	0	0
Israel	10	10	10
Italy	5/10 (ss)	10	0
Japan	15	10	0/10 (m)
Kazakhstan	10	10	10
Korea (North)	10	0	0
Korea (South)	5/10 (x)	0	5
Kuwait	0/5 (hhh)	0	10

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Kyrgyzstan	10	10	10
Latvia	5/10 (fff)	5/10 (dd)	5
Lebanon	10	5	5
Lithuania	5/10 (l)	10	5/10 (pp)
Luxembourg	5/15 (n)	0	0
Macedonia	10	10	10
Malaysia	15	15	10/15 (o)
Mali	10/15 (p)	0/15 (iii)	0
Mexico	10	0/10 (uu)	10
Moldova	10	0	10
Mongolia	10	10	20 (q)
Morocco	5/10 (r)	0/10 (jjj)	10
Namibia	5/10 (e)	10	5
Netherlands	5/15 (s)	0	0
New Zealand	15	10	10
Norway	10	0/10 (t)	0
Philippines	15	0/15 (kkk)	15
Poland	10	10	10
Portugal	10/15 (u)	0/10 (v)	10
Qatar	5	0/5 (mm)	0
Romania	15	15	10
Saudi Arabia	0/5 (lll)	5	10
Serbia and Montenegro	5/15 (hh)	10	10
Singapore	5/10 (vv)	7.5	7.5
Slovak Republic	10	0	10
Slovenia	10	10	10
South Africa	10/15 (w)	10	0
Spain	5/10/15 (y)(z)	0/5 (z)(qq)	5 (z)
Sri Lanka	10/15 (aa)	10	10
Sweden	5/15 (bb)	0	0
Switzerland	0/5/15 (cc)	0	0
Syria	15	10	4.5/13.5/18 (kk)
Tajikistan	5/10 (ll)	0/10 (oo)	0
Thailand	15	0/10 (ww)	15
Turkey	10	10	10
Turkmenistan	10	5	5
Ukraine	5/15 (ee)	10	10
United Kingdom	10	0	0
United States	5/10 (ff)	0	0
Uzbekistan	10	10	0
Venezuela	10/15 (xx)	0/5/10 (yy)	10/15 (zz)
Vietnam	10/15 (gg)	10	15
Non-treaty countries	15	15/20 (ii)	20

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends has invested at least USD40,000 or the equivalent in local currency in the payer's charter capital. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends (except for a partnership) holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and if the participation exceeds USD100,000. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (c) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer or, in the case of a Russian payer that has not issued voting shares, at least 10% of the statutory capital. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (d) The 0% rate applies to royalties for the following:
- Copyrights of cultural works (excluding films and television rights)
 - The use of computer software
 - The use of patents or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience, if the payer and the beneficiary are not related persons
- The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (e) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 25% of the capital of the payer and have invested in the payer more than USD100,000 or the equivalent amount in local currency. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (f) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to shareholders that have invested in the payer at least EUR100,000 or the equivalent amount in local currency. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (g) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest is the other contracting state or a bank that is more than 51%-owned by the other contracting state. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (h) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 30% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and if the foreign capital invested exceeds USD100,000 or its equivalent in the national currencies of the contracting states at the moment when the dividends become due and payable. The 12% rate applies to other dividends.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends has invested in the payer at least FF500,000 (EUR76,225) or the equivalent amount in other currency and if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company that is exempt from tax on dividends in its state of residence. The 10% rate applies if only one of these conditions is met. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (j) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold a 10% or greater interest in the capital of the payer and have invested in the payer at least EUR80,000 or the equivalent amount in rubles. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (k) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest is the government of the other contracting state, including local authorities thereof, a political subdivision or the central bank. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (l) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 25% of the capital of the payer and have invested in the payer at least USD100,000 or the equivalent amount in other currency. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (m) The rate is 0% for royalties for copyrights of cultural works.
- (n) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends directly holds at least 10% of the capital of the payer and has invested in the payer more than EUR80,000 or the equivalent amount in local currency. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (o) The 15% rate applies to royalties for copyrights, including film and radio broadcasts. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (p) The 10% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends has invested more than FF1 million (EUR152,449) in the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (q) Royalties are subject to tax in the country of the payer in accordance with that country's law.
- (r) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns at least USD500,000 of the shares of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (s) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 25% of the capital of the payer and have invested at least ECU75,000 or an equivalent amount in local currency. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest is the government of the other contracting state including local authorities thereof, an instrumentality of that state that is not subject to tax in that state or the central bank. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (u) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that, for an uninterrupted period of two years before the payment of the dividends, owned directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (v) The 0% rate applies if the interest is derived and beneficially owned by the other contracting state, a political or administrative subdivision or a local authority thereof or any institution specified and agreed to in an exchange of notes between the competent authorities of the contracting states in connection with any credit granted or guaranteed by them under an agreement between the governments of the contracting states. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.

- (w) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns at least 30% of the charter capital of the payer and has directly invested at least USD100,000 in the charter capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (x) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 30% of the capital of the payer and have invested in the payer at least USD100,000 or the equivalent amount in local currency. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (y) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends (except for a partnership) has invested at least ECU100,000 in the charter capital of the payer and if the country of residence of the beneficial owner of the dividends does not impose taxes on the dividends. The 10% rate applies if one of these conditions is met. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (z) The treaty does not provide relief for Spanish companies receiving dividends, interest or royalties from Russian sources if more than 50% of the Spanish company is owned (directly or indirectly) by non-Spanish residents.
- (aa) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends owns at least 25% of the charter capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (bb) The 5% rate applies to corporations that hold 100% (at least 30% if the recipient corporation is a part of a joint venture) of the payer and that have invested in the payer at least USD100,000 or the equivalent amount in local currency. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (cc) If the competent authorities agree, the 0% rate applies to dividends paid to the following:
- A pension fund
 - The government of a contracting state, political subdivision or local authority
 - The central (national) bank
- The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a corporation that holds at least 20% of the capital of the payer and if, at the time the dividends become due, the amount of the recipient's investment exceeds CHF 200,000. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (dd) The 5% rate applies to loan interest paid by one bank to another bank. The 10% rate applies to other interest.
- (ee) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that have invested in the payer at least USD50,000 or the equivalent amount in local currency. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ff) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations holding at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer or, in the case of a Russian payer that has not issued voting shares, at least 10% of the statutory capital. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (gg) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid to shareholders that have invested at least the equivalent of USD10 million in the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (hh) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 25% of the capital of the payer and have invested in the payer at least USD100,000 or the equivalent amount in local currency. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ii) The 15% rate applies to interest on certain types of state and municipal securities; the 20% rate applies to other interest.
- (jj) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 25% of the capital of the payer and have invested in the payer at least USD100,000 or an equivalent amount in local currency. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (kk) The 4.5% rate applies to royalties paid to entities for copyrights of cinematographic films, programs and recordings for radio and television broadcasting. The 13.5% rate applies to royalties paid to entities for copyrights of works of literature, art or science. The 18% rate applies to royalties paid to entities for patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes and computer software, as well as for information relating to industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (ll) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (mm) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest is the other contracting state or local authorities and governmental agencies of that state. The 5% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (nn) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 10% of the capital of the payer and have invested in the payer at least AUD700,000 or an equivalent amount in local currency and if dividends paid by a Russian company are exempt from tax in Australia. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (oo) The 0% rate applies if the following circumstances exist:
- The interest is derived and beneficially owned by the other contracting state, a political or administrative subdivision or a local authority thereof.
 - The interest is derived and beneficially owned by the central bank or a similar institution specified and agreed to in an exchange of notes between the competent authorities of the contracting states.
 - The interest is derived with respect to the deferral of payment under commercial credits.
- The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (pp) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (qq) The 0% rate applies if the interest is paid on a long-term loan (seven or more years) issued by a bank or other credit institution or if the recipient of the interest is the government of the other contracting state, a political subdivision or a local authority.
- (rr) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ss) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 10% of the capital of the payer and that have invested in the payer at least USD100,000 or the equivalent amount in other currency. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (tt) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations that hold at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (uu) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exist:
- The beneficial owner is a contracting state, a political subdivision or the central bank of a contracting state.
 - The interest is paid by any of the entities mentioned in the preceding bullet.
 - The interest arises in the Russian Federation and is paid with respect to a loan for a period of not less than three years that is granted, guaranteed or insured, or a credit for such period that is granted, guaranteed or insured, by Banco de México, S.N.C., Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C., Nacional Financiera, S.N.C. or Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.N.C., or interest is derived by any other institution, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the contracting states.
 - The interest arises in Mexico and is paid with respect to a loan for a period of not less than three years that is granted, guaranteed or insured, or a credit for such period that is granted, guaranteed or insured, by The Bank for Foreign Trade (Vneshtorgbank) or The Bank for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR (Vnesheconombank), or the interest is derived by any other institution, as may be agreed from time to time between the competent authorities of the contracting states.
- (vv) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is the government of the contracting state or if the beneficial owner of the dividends holds directly at least 15% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and has invested in the payer at least USD100,000. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ww) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is the government of a contracting state, a government body of a contracting state, the central bank or the Export-Import bank of Thailand. The 10% rate applies if interest is received by an institution that has a license to carry on banking operations (Russian Federation) or a financial institution including an insurance company (Thailand).
- (xx) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends (except for a partnership) holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and if the participation exceeds USD100,000. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (yy) The 0% rate applies if any of the following conditions is met:
- The beneficial owner is a government of a contracting state, the central bank of a contracting state, a political subdivision of a contracting state or a local authority.
 - The interest is paid by the government of a contracting state, the central bank of a contracting state, a political subdivision of a contracting state or a local authority.
 - The interest is paid with respect to a loan granted or guaranteed by a public financial institution with the objective to promote exports and development.
- The 5% rate applies to interest on bank loans. The 10% rate applies to other interest.

- (zz) The 10% rate applies to fees for technical assistance. The 15% rate applies to royalties.
- (aaa) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends (except for a partnership) holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (bbb) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ccc) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the interest is the government of the other contracting state or the central bank. The 15% rate applies to other interest.
- (ddd) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (eee) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (fff) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends (except for a partnership) directly owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer and has invested more than USD75,000 in the capital of the payer. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ggg) The 0% rate applies if any of the following conditions is met:
 - The recipient of the interest is the government of a contracting state, or a political subdivision or local authority of a contracting state.
 - The relevant loan is secured by a contracting state, or a political subdivision or local authority of a contracting state.
 - The loan is issued by a bank or other credit institution of a contracting state.
- (hhh) The 0% rate applies if the dividends are paid to the government of a contracting state, a local authority or political subdivision of a contracting state, the central bank or other state institutions, as agreed by the competent authorities.
- (iii) The 0% rate applies if any of the following conditions is met:
 - Interest is paid by the government or local authorities of a contracting state.
 - Interest is paid to the government or local authorities of a contracting state or to the central bank.
 - Interest is paid on loans issued under agreements between the governments.
- (jjj) The 0% rate applies to the following:
 - Interest on foreign-currency deposits
 - Interest on loans provided to a contracting state
 - Interest on loans insured by a contracting state
- (kkk) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to the government of a contracting state, or a political subdivision or local authority of a contracting state.
- (lll) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to any of the following:
 - The government, a political subdivision or a local authority of a contracting state
 - The central bank
 - Other government agencies or financial institutions, as agreed by the competent authorities
- (mmm) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner holds directly at least 20% of the total capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% applies to other dividends.
- (nnn) The 0% rate applies to interest arising in a contracting state and paid to the government of the other contracting state, a political subdivision thereof or an agency (including a financial institution) wholly owned by that government or political subdivision, unless the next sentence applies. Interest from securities, bonds or debentures issued by the government of a contracting state, a political subdivision thereof or an agency (including a financial institution) wholly owned by that government or political subdivision is taxable only in that state.

The tax treaty with Laos passed all hearings in parliament, but the President rejected its ratification.

The Russian Federation has signed but not yet ratified tax treaties with Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Malta, Mauritius and Oman.

The Russian Federation is negotiating tax treaties with Barbados, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ecuador, Fiji and Moldova.

Rwanda

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	5/15 (a)(b)
Interest	15 (a)
Royalties	15
Management Fees	15
Technical Fees	15
Service Fees	15
Sports and Entertainment Fees	15
Lottery and Gambling Proceeds	15
Imports	5 (c)
Public Procurement	3 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	5 (e)
Carryforward	5

- (a) This tax is a final tax.
 (b) A reduced 5% rate applies to dividends received by Rwandan and East African Community citizens from entities listed on the Rwanda Stock Exchange.
 (c) This is a recoverable advance tax that applies to taxpayers without a tax clearance certificate issued by the Rwanda Revenue Authority.
 (d) This is a recoverable advance tax that applies to suppliers of goods and services to public institutions.
 (e) This applies only to construction projects.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporate income tax is payable by companies, cooperative societies, foreign companies or their branches, autonomous public enterprises, associations and any other business entities that engage in for-profit business activities. Resident entities are subject to corporate income tax on worldwide income. Nonresident entities are subject to corporate income tax on income derived through a permanent establishment. Nonresident entities

without a permanent establishment in Rwanda are not subject to corporate income tax, but they may be subject to other taxes in Rwanda.

An entity is considered to be resident in Rwanda during a tax year if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- It is a company or an association established according to Rwandan laws.
- It has its place of effective management in Rwanda at any time during the tax year.
- It is a Rwandan government company.

Rates of corporate tax. The corporate tax rate is 30%.

Capital gains. Rwanda introduced a separate tax on capital gains arising from the disposal of immovable commercial property in the last quarter of 2010. Gains derived from disposals of other business assets are aggregated with other income and are taxed at the normal corporate income tax rate. Gains from disposal of shares listed on the Rwanda Stock Exchange are exempt from tax.

Administration. A company's year of assessment (tax year) is the calendar year. A company wishing to maintain a tax year other than the calendar year must obtain prior approval from the Minister of Finance.

Companies must make installment payments, which are each equal to 25% of the tax due for the preceding tax year. The payment dates are 30 June, 30 September and 31 December. The installment payments are subtracted from tax due at the end of the financial year. Any overpayment is generally treated as a prepayment of future income tax liabilities or other tax liabilities. However, a company may seek a refund of the overpayment by a written request to the Commissioner General of Rwanda Revenue Authority.

Companies must file a final tax return accompanied by proof of payment of tax provided by the tax administration within three months after the end of the tax year (31 March for calendar-year taxpayers). The company calculates the tax payable on the tax return form. The tax due equals the tax payable minus installments and recoverable withholding tax paid. Any tax due must be paid with the return.

Dividends. Dividends are subject to a final withholding tax at a rate of 15%. However, a reduced 5% rate applies to dividends received by Rwandan and East African Community citizens from entities listed on the Rwanda Stock Exchange.

Foreign tax relief. Relief for foreign taxes paid is granted in accordance with tax treaties with other countries. If foreign tax is paid to a country that does not have a tax treaty with Rwanda, the tax paid may be subtracted from tax payable in Rwanda, subject to certain restrictions.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is accounting income adjusted for non-taxable income and for nondeductible expenses. Expenses are deductible if they are incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of income.

Provisions. General and specific provisions, which are reflected in the computation of financial accounting income, are generally not deductible for tax purposes. However, banks and financial institutions may deduct specific provisions for bad and doubtful debts in accordance with the prudential guidelines issued by Rwanda's central bank.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation charged in the financial statements is deductible for tax purposes, subject to limits that are set forth in the tax law or are determined by the Minister of Finance from time to time. The following are the current allowable depreciation rates:

Asset class	Rate (%)
Buildings (excluding land) including built-in equipment and plant	5
Intangible assets	10
Computer equipment and accessories	50
All other business assets	25

Groups of companies. The income tax law does not allow the filing of consolidated returns, the combining of profits and losses of affiliated companies or the transfer of losses from loss companies to profitable members of the same group of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax, on the supply of goods and services in Rwanda and on imports of goods and services	
Standard rate	18%
Other rate	0%
Social security contributions; paid by	
Employer	5%
Employee	3%
Trade licenses; varies by nature and location of business; maximum amount	RWF240,000

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Rwanda is the Rwandese franc (RWF). Rwanda does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Debt-to-equity rules. Interest paid on related-party loans exceeding four times equity does not qualify as a deductible expense for companies other than commercial banks and insurance companies.

F. Tax treaties

Rwanda has entered into double tax treaties with Mauritius and South Africa. Its treaty with Mauritius was cancelled in January 2013. However, subsequently in 2013, Rwanda signed a new tax treaty with Mauritius, but this treaty has not yet been ratified.

St. Lucia

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch of Nonresident Corporation Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Payments to Nonresidents	
Dividends	0
Interest	15 (b)
Royalties	25 (b)
Rents	0
Management and Technical Services Fees	25 (b)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) This rate applies only to companies that are in good standing with the Inland Revenue Department. Otherwise, the rate is 33%.
- (b) This is a final tax.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies that are resident in St. Lucia are subject to corporation tax on their worldwide income, regardless of whether the income is remitted to St. Lucia. Nonresident companies carrying on business through a branch pay tax on St. Lucia-source income only.

A company is considered to be resident in St. Lucia if it is incorporated in St. Lucia. A company incorporated outside of St. Lucia is also considered resident in St. Lucia if its management and control are located in St. Lucia.

Income is considered to be St. Lucia-source if the property that constitutes the source is physically located in St. Lucia. Nonresident companies that derive income from St. Lucia (other than through a branch) are not subject to tax in St. Lucia. However, the income is subject to withholding tax when it is paid.

Rates of corporate tax. All domestic companies that are in good standing with the Inland Revenue Department, including branches of nonresident companies, are subject to tax at a basic rate of 30%. Companies that are not in good standing are subject to tax at a rate of 33%.

International Business Companies and International Banks established in the International Business and Financial Services Sector may elect to be exempted from income tax or be liable to tax on their gains and profits at a rate of 1%.

No tax is required to be withheld from dividends, interest, royalties, management fees and rents paid to nonresidents by companies operating in the International Business and Financial Services Sector.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not taxed in St. Lucia.

Administration. The fiscal (income) year is the period for which the accounts of the business are normally prepared.

A corporation is required to determine its own tax liability and to prepare and file a corporation tax return within three months after the end of its fiscal year. If a return is not filed on time, the Comptroller of Inland Revenue may levy a penalty of 5% of the tax charged for that income year.

Corporations must prepay tax in three installments. These installments must be paid by 25 March, 25 June and 25 September in each year, and each tax prepayment must equal one-third of the preceding year's tax. Any balance of tax due is paid when the return is filed. Failure to pay an installment of tax is subject to a penalty of 10% of the amount of unpaid tax as well as interest at a rate of 1.25% per month. Any balance of tax not paid by the due date incurs interest at a rate of 1.25% per year for the period during which it remains unpaid.

Dividends. Dividends paid by companies resident in St. Lucia to nonresidents are not subject to withholding tax in St. Lucia. Dividends received by companies resident in St. Lucia from domestic and foreign companies are not included in the companies' taxable income.

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit is allowed for taxes paid to foreign jurisdictions by St. Lucia resident companies on profits, income or gains earned from such foreign jurisdictions, regardless of whether St. Lucia has entered into a double tax treaty with the foreign jurisdiction. This credit is allowed up to the amount of the St. Lucia taxes payable on the income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is determined on the basis of accounts prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, subject to specific adjustments identified in the Income Tax Act.

Inventories. The authorities generally accept a method of valuation of inventory that conforms to standard accounting practice in the trade or business, provided it is applied consistently. Average cost or first-in, first-out (FIFO) are the generally accepted methods.

Provisions. Reserves or provisions of a general nature for doubtful accounts receivable, inventory shrinkage, inventory obsolescence and other items are not allowable. However, write-offs of specific amounts or balances are generally allowed if these amounts are calculated in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Inland Revenue Department.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation and amortization reported in the financial statements are not allowed as deductions in calculating taxable income. However, a company may claim capital allowances. Annual allowances of between 2.5% and 33.3% are granted on the original cost of fixed assets, calculated on a declining balance. An initial allowance of 20% is also granted with respect to capital expenditure.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward five years to offset income derived in those years. However, for any year, the deduction with respect to the prior-year losses may not exceed one-half of the taxable income for that year. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. A member of a group of companies (the surrendering company) may surrender current trading losses to another member of the group (the claimant company). The claimant company may then claim a deduction for the losses in calculating its taxable income. This deduction may not exceed half of the taxable income of the claimant company.

To qualify for group relief, the surrendering company and the claimant company must be resident in St. Lucia and must be members of the same group throughout the fiscal year for which group relief is claimed. Two companies are members of the same group if one is a 51% subsidiary of the other or both are 51% subsidiaries of a third company. In determining whether a company is a 51% subsidiary of another company, share capital is excluded if profits from sales of such shares would be trading receipts of the direct owner of the shares. Share capital is also excluded if it is owned directly or indirectly in a company not resident in St. Lucia. In addition, the parent company must be beneficially entitled to at least 51% of the profits available for distribution to shareholders of the subsidiary and to at least 51%

of the subsidiary's assets available for distribution to shareholders of the subsidiary on a winding up.

Trading losses may not be surrendered to the extent that they include the following:

- The surrendering company's capital allowances
- Expenses payable to a group member that are claimed as deductions but are not included in the income of that group member for the same fiscal year

Group relief is available only if the claimant company has used its capital allowances and offset its loss carryforwards against its current profits. A claim for group relief must be made within two years after the end of the surrendering company's fiscal year, and the surrendering company must consent to the relief. Group relief is not available to International Business Companies, International Banks and other companies granted special tax concessions.

Consolidated group returns may not be filed with the tax authorities.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on the supply of goods and services in St. Lucia and on goods imported into St. Lucia	
Standard rate	15
Basic food items	0
Excise tax, on imports of vehicles; this tax is imposed in addition to the VAT	15 to 85
Import duty	5 to 45
National insurance contributions, on monthly insurable earnings up to XCD5,000; paid by	
Employer	5
Employee	5
Self-employed individual	10

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. St. Lucia does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Debt-to-equity rules. St. Lucia does not impose thin-capitalization rules.

Anti-avoidance legislation. Anti-avoidance provisions may be applied to transactions effected for the main purpose of avoidance or reduction of tax liability.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following treaty withholding tax rates apply to income received in St. Lucia.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Caribbean Community and Common Market (a)	0	15	15
Switzerland (b)	– (c)	– (d)	0

- (a) This is the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) double tax treaty. Income is taxed in the country of source only.
- (b) This is the 1954 treaty between the United Kingdom and Switzerland, which was extended by exchange of notes to St. Lucia under Article XXI.
- (c) The treaty does not contain a dividend article. Consequently, the normal Swiss withholding tax rate applies.
- (d) The treaty does not contain an interest article. Consequently, the normal Swiss withholding tax rate applies.

For payments from St. Lucia, the following treaty withholding tax rates apply (however, see the paragraph after the footnotes).

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Caribbean Community and Common Market (a)	0	15	15
Switzerland (b)	0 (c)	15 (d)	25
Non-treaty countries	0	15	25

- (a) This is the CARICOM double tax treaty. Income is taxed in the country of source only.
- (b) This is the 1954 treaty between the United Kingdom and Switzerland which was extended by exchange of notes to St. Lucia under Article XXI.
- (c) The treaty does not contain a dividend article. Consequently, the normal withholding tax rate applies.
- (d) The treaty does not contain an interest article. Consequently, the normal withholding tax rate applies.

No tax is withheld from dividends, interest, management fees and royalties paid to nonresidents by International Business Companies or International Banks.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	
Companies Engaged in Natural Gas Investment Activities	30 to 85 (a)
Entities Engaged in Oil and Other Hydrocarbon Production	85
Other Companies	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	5
Interest	5
Royalties	15
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (c)

(a) For further details, see Section B.

(b) For further details and a complete listing of withholding taxes, see Section B. The withholding tax rates in Saudi Arabia range from 5% to 20%.

(c) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Income tax. Income tax is assessed on profits of the following:

- A resident capital company (only on profits attributable to shares owned by non-Saudi or non-Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] shareholders; see below)
- A resident non-Saudi or non-GCC natural person who carries on a business in Saudi Arabia
- A nonresident company that carries on business in Saudi Arabia through a permanent establishment
- A person engaged in the field of natural gas investment
- A person engaged in the production of oil and hydrocarbon materials
- A nonresident that derives income subject to tax from sources in Saudi Arabia (tax is assessed through withholding tax)

Partners in personal companies (that is, general partnerships, unincorporated joint ventures and limited partnerships) are subject to tax rather than the personal companies themselves.

For income tax purposes, non-Saudis do not include citizens (nationals) of countries that are the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Members of the GCC are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The share of profits attributable to interests owned by GCC nationals in a company is subject to *zakat* (see Section D). The share of profits attributable to interests owned by non-GCC nationals in that company is subject to income tax.

Rates of tax. Natural Gas Investment Tax (NGIT) applies to natural or legal persons (including GCC nationals and entities) engaged in natural gas, natural gas liquids and gas condensates investment activities in Saudi Arabia. NGIT does not apply to a company engaged in the production of oil and other hydrocarbons.

The NGIT rate ranges from 30% to 85% and is determined on the basis of the internal rate of return on cumulative annual cash flows. The NGIT rate includes income tax of 30%.

Companies engaged in the production of oil and other hydrocarbons are subject to tax at a rate of 85%.

Companies not subject to NGIT or the 85% tax are taxed at a rate of 20%.

The tax holidays that were available under the previous Foreign Capital Investment Regulations have been withdrawn. However, projects that were granted tax holidays under the previous regulations continue to benefit from the tax holidays for the approved period.

Withholding tax. A Saudi resident entity is required to withhold tax from payments made to nonresidents that do not have a legal registration or a permanent establishment in Saudi Arabia with respect to income earned from a source in Saudi Arabia. This rule applies regardless of whether the payer is considered to be a taxpayer under the regulations and whether such payments are treated as a tax-deductible expense in the Saudi resident entity's tax declaration. Nonresident GCC nationals and entities are also subject to withholding tax rather than the *zakat* withholding tax, which applied under the previous rules.

The following are the withholding tax rates.

Type of payment	Rate (%)
Rent, payments made for technical and consulting services, payments for air tickets, payments for freight or marine shipping, payments for international phone calls, dividends, interest, and insurance or reinsurance premiums	5
Royalties and payments made to head office or an affiliated company for services	15
Management fees	20
Payments for other services	15

The party withholding the tax must register with the Department of Zakat and Income Tax (DZIT) before the settlement of the first tax payment. The party withholding the tax must settle the tax withheld with the DZIT within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the taxable payment is made and issue a certificate to the nonresident party. A delay fine of 1% for each 30 days of delay is computed beginning 30 days from the due date of tax until the date the tax is paid. An annual withholding tax return must be filed within 120 days following the end of the tax year.

Capital gains. In general, capital gains are treated as ordinary income and taxed at the regular corporate rates. Capital gains realized by nonresident shareholders on the disposal of shares in a Saudi Arabian company are subject to tax at a rate of 20%.

However, capital gains arising on the sale by non-Saudi shareholders of shares in a Saudi joint stock company traded on the Saudi stock exchange are exempt from tax if the shares (investments) were acquired after the effective date of the new tax regulations (30 July 2004).

Gains on the disposal of property other than assets used in a business activity are also exempt from tax.

Administration. All persons subject to tax (excluding nonresidents who derive income from a source in Saudi Arabia and are subject to final withholding tax) are required to register with the DZIT before the end of their first fiscal year. Failure to register with the DZIT results in the imposition of a fine ranging from SAR1,000 to SAR10,000.

A taxable entity that has a permanent establishment or commercial registration in Saudi Arabia must file its annual tax declaration with the DZIT based on its accounting books and records within 120 days following the end of the tax year and pay the income tax due with the tax declaration. However, the DZIT may and generally does request audited financial statements before issuing the final tax assessments.

The Saudi Arabian Income Tax Regulations require certification of annual tax declarations reporting taxable revenue in excess of SAR1 million. A locally licensed chartered accountant is required to certify the validity of the information contained in the taxpayer's return and also certify the following:

- The information contained in the declaration is taken from the taxpayer's books and records (maintained in Arabic and in Saudi Arabia) and is in accordance with such records.
- The return is prepared according to the standards, requirements and provisions of the Saudi Arabian Income Tax Regulations.

The partners of a personal company are subject to tax rather than the personal company itself. However, a personal company is required to file an information declaration within 60 days following the end of the tax year.

Fines for non-submission of tax declarations by the due date may be imposed at a rate of 1% of the total revenue, with a maximum fine of SAR20,000. A fine is also calculated based on percentages of the underpaid tax. Such a fine is payable if it exceeds the amount of the fine based on total revenue. The following are the percentages applied to underpaid tax:

- 5% of the underpaid tax if the delay is up to 30 days from the due date
- 10% of the underpaid tax if the delay is more than 30 and not more than 90 days from the due date
- 20% of the underpaid tax if the delay is more than 90 and not more than 365 days from the due date
- 25% of the underpaid tax if the delay is more than 365 days from the due date

An advance payment on account of tax for the year is payable in three installments. The installments are due by the end of the 6th, 9th and 12th months of the tax year. Each installment of advance payment of tax is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$25\% \times (A - B)$$

For the purposes of the above calculation, A equals the taxpayer's liability as per the tax declaration for the preceding year and B equals tax withheld at source for the taxpayer in the preceding year.

A taxpayer is not required to make advance tax payments in a year if the tax liability for the preceding year was less than SAR2 million.

A delay fine of 1% for each 30 days of delay is computed beginning 30 days from the due date of tax until the date the tax is paid.

Dividends. Dividends paid to nonresident shareholders are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 5% (see *Withholding tax*).

Foreign tax relief. Relief is not provided for foreign taxes paid (unless covered by a double tax treaty).

C. Determination of tax payable

Taxable profits. Tax liabilities are assessed by the DZIT on the basis of the audited financial statements, as adjusted for tax purposes. In certain cases (for example, foreign airlines and foreign freight and land and marine transport companies operating in Saudi Arabia), tax may be assessed under the “presumptive basis.” Under the presumptive basis, no financial statements are presented, and the tax liability is assessed on deemed profit calculated at rates specified in the tax regulations.

Nondeductible expenses. Certain expenses are not deductible in calculating taxable profit, including the following:

- Expenses not connected with the earning of income subject to tax
- Payments or benefits to a shareholder, a partner or their relatives if they constitute salaries, wages, bonuses or similar items or if they do not represent an arm’s-length payment for property or services
- Entertainment expenses
- Expenses of a natural person for personal consumption
- Income tax paid in Saudi Arabia or another country
- Financial penalties and fines paid or payable to any party in Saudi Arabia except those paid for breach of contractual terms and obligations
- Payments of bribes and similar payments, which are considered criminal offenses under the laws of Saudi Arabia, even if paid abroad

Allocation of overhead and indirect expenses. A branch of a non-resident company cannot claim deductions for head office costs that are allocated to the branch on an estimated or allocation basis. However, certain certifiable direct costs incurred abroad are deductible.

Technical costs. For tax purposes, in general, technical costs are expenses that relate to engineering, chemical, geological or industrial work and research even if incurred wholly abroad by the main office or other offices. These costs are generally allowed as deductions if they can be substantiated by certain documents, such as technical services agreements, head office auditors’ certificates and invoices.

Under the tax regulations, payments for technical and consultancy services rendered by third parties (including foreign shareholders, regardless of whether they are enjoying a tax holiday) are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 5%, regardless of the place of performance of services (for details regarding withholding taxes, see Section B).

Agency fees. In a meeting on 30 July 2001, the Council of Ministers cancelled the law governing the relationship between a foreign contractor and a Saudi service agent. A foreign contractor may now operate in Saudi Arabia and contract with government agencies without appointing a Saudi service agent. In some cases, the DZIT has contested deductions for agency fees paid to Saudi agents with respect to contracts entered into with government bodies after 30 July 2001 on the basis that they are no longer a necessary cost of doing business in Saudi Arabia.

Contributions to foreign social insurance, pension and savings plans. Any charge with respect to payments for foreign social insurance, employee pension plans and savings plans, and contributions to Saudi social insurance with respect to an employee's share are not deductible from Saudi-source revenue.

Provisions and reserves. Provisions for doubtful debts, termination benefits and other similar items are not deductible. Specific write-offs and actual employment termination benefit payments that comply with Saudi Arabian labor laws are deductible. Provisions for doubtful debts are allowed as deductible expenses for banks if they are confirmed by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

Interest deductibility. Deductions may be claimed for loan fees (interest expenses and commissions) incurred with respect to the earning of income subject to tax. However, the maximum deduction for loan fees is restricted to the lower of the following:

- Loan fees paid during the year
- Total of loan income plus 50% of tax-adjusted profits (excluding loan fees and loan income)

Loan fees exceeding this restriction are disallowed as a deduction and may not be carried forward to future years. Banks are excluded from the above limitation.

Saudi Arabian tax law does not contain any specific provisions on thin capitalization other than the limit on the interest deduction described above.

Depreciation. Depreciation is calculated for each group of fixed assets by applying the prescribed depreciation rate to the remaining value of each group at the fiscal year-end.

The remaining value for each group at the fiscal year-end is calculated as follows:

The total remaining value of the group at the end of the preceding fiscal year	X
– The depreciation charge for the preceding year	(X)
+ 50% of the cost of assets added during the current year and the preceding year	X
– 50% of the proceeds from assets disposed of during the current year and the preceding year, provided that the balance is not negative	(X)
= Remaining value for the group	<u>X</u>

The tax law provides the following depreciation rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Land (non-depreciable)	0
Fixed buildings	5
Industrial and agricultural movable buildings	10
Factories, plant, machinery, computer hardware and application programs (computer software) and equipment, including cars and cargo vehicles	25
Expenses for geological surveying, drilling, exploration expenses and other preliminary work to extract natural resources and develop their fields	20
All other tangible and intangible depreciable assets that are not included in the above groups, such as furniture, aircraft, ships, trains and goodwill	10

Assets acquired under build-operate-transfer (BOT) or build-operate-own-transfer (BOOT) contracts must be depreciated over the period of contract or the remaining period of contract.

Cost of repairs or improvements of fixed assets are deductible, but the deductible expense for each year may not exceed 4% of the remaining value of the related asset group at year-end. Excess amounts must be added to the remaining value of the asset group and depreciated.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward indefinitely. However, the maximum loss that can be offset against a year's profit is 25% of the tax-adjusted profits for that year. Saudi tax regulations do not provide for the carryback of losses.

If a change of 50% or more occurs in the underlying ownership or control of a capital company, no deduction is allowed for the non-Saudi share of the losses incurred before the change in the tax years following the change.

D. Zakat

Zakat is a religious levy imposed on the shareholders in Saudi Arabian companies that are Saudi or GCC nationals. In practice, *zakat* is calculated and paid by a Saudi Arabian resident capital company on behalf of its individual or corporate shareholders. *Zakat* is levied on the *zakat* base of a resident capital company at a rate of 2.5%. The *zakat* base is broadly calculated as capital employed (for example, share capital and retained earnings) that is not invested in fixed assets, long-term investments and deferred costs, as adjusted by net results of operations for the year that is attributable to Saudi or GCC shareholders. Complex rules apply to the calculation of *zakat* liabilities, and it is therefore suggested that *zakat* payers seek specific advice suited to their circumstances.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Saudi Arabia does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Supply and erection contracts. Profits from "supply only" operations to Saudi Arabia are exempt from income tax (whether the contract is made inside or outside Saudi Arabia) because the supplier trades "with" but not "in" Saudi Arabia. The net profits of

operations that include supply, erection or maintenance are subject to tax, and the contractors are required to register with the DZIT and submit a tax declaration in accordance with the tax regulations.

The following information must generally be submitted in support of the cost of imported materials and equipment:

- Invoices from the foreign supplier
- Customs clearance document
- If the supplying entity is the head office of the Saudi Arabian branch, a certificate from the external auditor of the head office confirming that the cost claimed is equal to the international market value of the equipment supplied (usually the contracted selling price)

In general, no profit results in the Saudi Arabian books on materials and equipment supplied, because the revenue from the sale of equipment equals the cost based on the sales value declared for customs.

Subcontractors. Payments to subcontractors, reported by a taxpayer in its tax return, are subject to close scrutiny by the DZIT. The taxpayer is expected to withhold tax due on payments to nonresident subcontractors and to deposit it with the DZIT, unless the taxpayer can provide a tax file number or tax clearance certificate as evidence that such subcontractor is settling its tax liability.

Tax is not required to be withheld from payments to subcontractors resident in Saudi Arabia. However, government procurement regulations provide for the retention of 10% of the contract value until the completion of the statutory formalities including the submission of the certificate from the DZIT.

Imports from head office and affiliates. A Saudi mixed company is expected to deal on an arm's-length basis with its foreign shareholders or any company affiliated with its foreign shareholders. The company may be required to submit to the DZIT a certificate from the seller's auditors confirming that the materials and goods supplied to the Saudi Arabian company were sold at the international market price prevailing at the date of dispatch. This requirement also applies to foreign branches importing materials and goods from the head office for the fulfillment of their Saudi contracts.

F. Tax treaties

Saudi Arabia has entered into double tax treaties with Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Malaysia, Malta, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. These tax treaties are in effect.

Saudi Arabia has signed double tax treaties that are in force but not yet effective with the Czech Republic and Tunisia. These tax treaties are expected to become effective in the near future.

Saudi Arabia is negotiating treaties with Albania, Australia, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Hong Kong SAR, Hungary, Jersey, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Venezuela.

Saudi Arabia has also entered into limited tax treaties with the United Kingdom, the United States and certain other countries for the reciprocal exemption from tax on income derived from the international operation of aircraft and ships.

The Ministry of Finance has announced its prescribed method for the availing of tax treaty benefits such as reduced withholding tax rates or exemptions with respect to payments to residents in a country with which Saudi Arabia has entered into a double tax treaty. Circular 3328/19 requires that tax is withheld on all payments to nonresidents at the rates required under domestic tax law (without recourse to the double tax treaty). To benefit from a reduced withholding tax rate or exemption, the Saudi Arabian resident taxpayer (that is, the withholder) must submit a request for refund of "overpaid" tax to the DZIT together with supporting materials (for example, the tax residency certificate of the non-resident).

In August 2013, the DZIT issued Circular 5068/16/1434, which allows Saudi resident entities to claim exemption or withhold tax based on the beneficial rates specified in the tax treaties by submitting prescribed documents. The circular has provided significant relief to the Saudi entities because it allows them to claim treaty benefits by submitting prescribed documents as opposed to settling withholding tax and requesting a refund from the DZIT as per the earlier Circular 3328/19.

The table below shows the maximum withholding rates for dividends, interest and royalties provided under Saudi Arabia's double tax treaties that were available at the date of writing. To benefit from the advantageous rates under the double tax treaties, additional conditions may be required (for example, the recipient is required to be the beneficial owner of the related gain). Readers should obtain detailed information regarding the treaties before engaging in transactions.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Austria	5	5 (a)	10
Bangladesh	10	7.5	10
Belarus	5	5	10
China	5	5	10
France	0/5 (b)	0/5 (b)	0/15 (b)
Greece	5	5	10
India	5	10	10
Ireland	5	0	5/8 (c)
Italy	5	5	10
Japan	5	10	5/10 (c)
Korea (South)	5	5	5/10 (c)
Malaysia	5	5	8
Malta	5	0	5/7 (c)
Netherlands	5	5	7
Pakistan	5	10	10
Poland	5	5	10
Romania	5	5	10
Russian Federation	5	5	10
Singapore	5	5	8
South Africa	5	5	10
Spain	0/5 (d)	5	8

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Syria	0	7.5	15
Turkey	5	10	10
Ukraine	5	10	10
United Kingdom	5/15 (e)	0	5/8 (c)
Uzbekistan	7	7	10
Vietnam	5/12 (f)	10	7.5/10 (g)
Non-treaty countries	5	5	15

- (a) A 0% rate generally applies to payments to Austrian government bodies.
- (b) These rates do not apply if the income is effectively attached to activities carried on by the recipient in Saudi Arabia.
- (c) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The higher rate applies to other royalties.
- (d) The 0% rate applies if the Spanish company receiving the dividends owns at least 25% of the share interests in the Saudi Arabian company.
- (e) The 5% rate applies to dividends beneficially owned by the central bank or by an entity that is wholly owned by the government of a contracting state.
- (f) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 50% of the capital of the company paying the dividends or has invested USD20 million or more or any equivalent currency in the capital of the company paying the dividends.
- (g) The 7.5% rate applies to royalties paid for the rendering of services or assistance of a technical or managerial nature. The higher rate applies to other royalties.

Senegal

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends and Nondeductible Expenses	10 (c)
Directors' Fees	16
Interest	6/8/16/20 (d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20
Payments to Nonresidents for Certain Services and Activities	20 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (f)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) If the company does not derive a taxable profit for a given year, minimum tax applies. The minimum tax equals 0.5% of the turnover of the preceding tax year. For example, the minimum tax for 2013 is determined based on the annual turnover for 2012. The minimum tax may not be less than XOF500,000 or more than XOF5 million.
- (b) In certain circumstances the tax is deferred or reduced (see Section B).
- (c) See Section B for special rules applicable to certain dividends, and see Section C for a list of nondeductible expenses.
- (d) The 6% rate applies to interest on long-term bonds. The 8% rate applies to bank interest. The 20% rate applies to interest on deposit receipts. The 16% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (e) This tax applies to technical assistance fees and other types of remuneration paid to nonresident companies and nonresident individuals that do not have a permanent establishment in Senegal. The rate is 15% for payments to French individuals or corporations.
- (f) This rate may be modified by a tax treaty. See Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Senegalese companies are taxed on the basis of the territoriality principle. As a result, companies carrying on a trade or business outside Senegal are not taxed in Senegal on the related profits. Foreign companies developing activities in Senegal are subject to Senegalese corporate tax on Senegalese-source profits only.

Tax rates. The corporate income tax rate is 30%. The minimum tax (*impôt minimum forfaitaire*, or IMF) payable equals 0.5% of the annual turnover. The minimum tax may not be less than XOF500,000 or more than XOF5 million.

Unless otherwise stipulated in a double tax treaty, the profits realized in Senegal by branches of foreign companies that have not been reinvested in Senegal are deemed to be distributed and are accordingly subject to a 10% withholding tax.

Capital gains. Capital gains are generally taxed at the regular corporate rate. The tax, however, can be deferred if the proceeds are used to acquire new fixed assets in Senegal within three years or in the event of a merger (or other corporate acquisition).

If the business is totally or partially transferred or discontinued, only one-half of the net capital gain is taxed if the event occurs less than five years after the start-up or purchase of the business, and only one-third of the gain is taxed if the event occurs five years or more after the business was begun or purchased.

Capital gains on sales or transfers of land and buildings are also subject to land tax (see Section D).

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. Companies must file their tax returns by 30 April of the year following the tax year.

Corporate tax must be paid in two installments (each equal to one-third of the preceding year's tax) by 15 February and 30 April. The 15 February installment may not be less than the amount of the minimum tax. The balance must be paid by 15 June.

Late payments are subject to interest at a rate of 5% of the tax due. Each additional month of delay results in additional interest of 0.5%.

Dividends paid. Dividends paid are subject to a 10% withholding tax.

Dividends distributed by a Senegalese parent company that consist of dividends received from a Senegalese subsidiary that is at least 10% owned are not subject to dividend withholding tax on the second distribution.

Foreign tax relief. In general, foreign tax credits are not allowed; income subject to foreign tax that is not exempt from Senegalese tax under the territoriality principle is taxable net of the foreign tax. However, the tax treaty with France provides a tax credit for French tax paid on dividends.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles and the rules contained in the Accounting Plan of the Organization for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires, or OHADA).

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically excluded by law. The following expenses are partially deductible or nondeductible:

- Foreign head-office expenses, of which the deduction is limited to 20% of Senegalese taxable profits before deduction of foreign head-office expenses (unless otherwise provided for by tax treaties)
- The amount of interest paid to shareholders in excess of three percentage points above a standard annual rate set by the central bank and the amount of interest on loans in excess of the capital stock amount
- Certain specific charges over specified limits
- Taxes, penalties and gifts

Inventories. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or market value.

Provisions. In determining accounting profit, companies must establish certain provisions, such as a provision for a risk of loss or for certain expenses. These provisions are normally deductible for tax purposes if they are related to clearly specified losses or to expenses that are probably going to be incurred and if they appear in the financial statements and in a specific statement in the tax return.

Participation exemption. A parent company may exclude from its tax base for corporate income tax purposes 95% of the net dividends received from a subsidiary if all of the following conditions are met:

- The parent company and the subsidiary are either joint stock companies or limited liability companies.
- The parent company has its registered office in Senegal and is subject to corporate income tax.
- The parent company holds at least 10% of the shares of the subsidiary.
- The shares of the subsidiary are subscribed to or allocated when the subsidiary is created, and they are registered in the name of the parent company, or, alternatively, the parent company commits to holding the shares for two consecutive years in registered form.

Tax depreciation. Land and intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not depreciable for tax purposes. Other fixed assets may be depreciated. The straight-line method is generally allowed. The following are some of the applicable straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial and industrial buildings	3 to 5
Office equipment	10 to 15
Motor vehicles	20 to 25
Plant and machinery	10 to 20

In certain circumstances, plant and machinery as well as other assets may be depreciated using the declining-balance method or an accelerated method.

Relief for tax losses. Losses may be carried forward three years; losses attributable to depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. No fiscal integration system equivalent to tax consolidation or fiscal unity exists in Senegal.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; on goods sold and services rendered in Senegal	18
Business license tax (<i>patente</i>), based on the business rental value of tangible assets and equipment and the number of employees	Various
Registration duties, on transfers of real property or businesses	1 to 10
Land tax, on capital gains resulting from sales or transfers of land and buildings	10
Payroll taxes paid by the employer for both Senegalese and foreign employees	3
Social security contributions	
Paid by the employer on each employee's annual gross salary, up to XOF756,000	1 to 5
Regular pension, paid on each employee's gross salary, up to XOF3,072,000; paid by	
Employer	8.4
Employee	5.6
Additional pension, paid on an executive's gross salary, up to XOF9,216,000; paid by	
Employer	3.6
Employee	2.4

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Exchange-control regulations exist in Senegal for financial transfers outside the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).

Transfer pricing. The Senegalese tax law contains specific transfer-pricing documentation requirements. Transactions between associated enterprises must be documented. Such documentation must include at a minimum a description of the terms of the transactions, the entities involved, a functional analysis and a detailed description of the chosen methodology to determine the applied transfer prices. The documentation must establish how transfer prices were determined and whether the terms of the intercompany transactions would have been adopted if the parties were unrelated. If such information is not available on request in the case of audit or litigation, the tax authorities may assess the taxable income based on information at their disposal.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Senegal has entered into a multilateral tax treaty with the other member states of the WAEMU, which are Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. The principal provisions of this tax treaty took effect on 1 January 2010. Senegal has entered into bilateral tax treaties with Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Qatar and Tunisia.

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Belgium	10	16	10
Benin	10	15	15
Bissau Guinea	10	15	15
Burkina Faso	10	15	15
Canada	10	16/20 (a)	15
Congo	10	16	0
Côte d'Ivoire	10	15	15
France	10	15	15
Gabon	10	16	0
Italy	10	15	15
Mali	10	15	15
Mauritania	10	16	0
Mauritius	0	0	0
Morocco	10	10	10
Niger	10	15	15
Norway	10	16	16
Qatar	0	0	0
Togo	10	15	15
Tunisia	10	16	0
Non-treaty countries	10	6/8/16/20 (b)	20

(a) The 20% rate applies to interest on deposit receipts. The 16% rate applies to other interest payments.

(b) For details, see footnote (d) to Section A.

Senegal has signed tax treaties with China, Lebanon and Taiwan, but these treaties have not yet been ratified.

Serbia, Republic of

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The Union of Serbia and Montenegro ceased to exist on 25 May 2006. The following chapter provides information on taxation in the Republic of Serbia only.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	20 (a)
Interest	20 (a)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20 (b)
Capital Gains and Leasing Fees	20 (c)
Payments to Listed Countries with Preferable Tax Regimes	
Interest	25
Royalties	25
Leasing Fees	25
Services	25
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) This tax applies to nonresident companies. Under the Personal Income Tax Law, dividends and interest paid to resident and nonresident individuals are taxed at a rate of 15%.
- (b) This tax applies to nonresident companies. Under the Personal Income Tax Law, royalties paid to resident and nonresident individuals are taxed at a rate of 20%.
- (c) This tax applies to nonresident companies. Under the Personal Income Tax Law, individuals are taxed at a rate of 20% on rent fees and at a rate of 15% on capital gains.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies resident in the Republic of Serbia (RS) are subject to tax on their worldwide income. A company is resident in the RS if it is incorporated in the RS or if its central management and control is actually exercised in the RS. Nonresident companies are subject to tax only on their income derived from the RS. Nonresident companies are companies registered in other countries that have a permanent place of business in the RS. Foreign representative offices may not derive profits from their activities in the RS. However, if they do derive such profits, the profits are subject to tax in the RS.

Rate of corporate income tax. The rate of corporate income tax in the RS is 15%.

Tax incentives. A company investing in fixed assets (except for passenger cars, furniture, works of art and decorative goods for furnishing the company premises, mobile phones, surveillance equipment and assets previously used in the country) within the scope of its registered business may decrease its calculated tax by an amount equal to 20% of these investments, but the tax credit may not exceed 33% of the calculated tax for the year of the investment. For small enterprises, the percentage of the tax credit is increased to 40%, but the tax credit may not exceed 70% of the calculated tax. The amount of the tax reduction that is not allowed as a result of this limitation may be carried forward and used as a tax credit, subject to the limitation, in the following 10 years.

A company qualifies for a 10-year tax exemption if it invests RSD1 billion (approximately EUR9 million) in its own fixed assets and if it employs at least 100 new workers in the period of investment.

Under the Personal Income Tax Law, companies may be exempted from paying salary tax and employer social security contributions for a period of two to three years for the following newly employed individuals:

- Registered unemployed individuals who are under age 30
- Disabled individuals
- Individuals over age 45

Capital gains. Capital gains derived from the disposal of the following are included in taxable income and are subject to tax at the regular corporate income tax rate:

- Real estate that the taxpayer used as a fixed asset in its business activities
- Industrial property rights
- Capital participations and shares and other securities that are, according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS), long-term financial investments (except certain bonds issued by government bodies or by the national bank)
- Investment units purchased by investment funds, in accordance with the law regulating investment funds

Capital gains tax is also imposed on income derived by nonresident companies from disposals of the aforementioned assets (except industrial property rights) and real estate in the RS that were not used as fixed assets in conducting business activities. These gains were previously subject to a 20% tax rate.

Capital gains realized by resident companies may be offset against capital losses incurred in the same year, and net capital losses may be carried forward to offset capital gains in the following five years.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. Exceptionally, at the taxpayer's request, the tax period may be set within any 12 months, subject to the tax authorities' approval.

Companies must file annual tax returns within 180 days after the expiration of the period for which the tax liability is determined (usually by 30 June of the year following the tax year), except in cases of statutory changes, liquidation and bankruptcy, when companies must file returns by the 15th day after the date prescribed for submission of financial statements.

Companies must make monthly advance payments of tax by the 15th day of the month following the month for which the payment is due. Companies determine advance payments based on their tax return for the preceding year. Under a self-assessment system, companies must correctly assess their tax liabilities to avoid the imposition of significant penalties.

Companies may submit an interim tax return during the tax year to increase or decrease their monthly advance payments of tax if significantly changed circumstances exist, such as changes to the company's activities or to the tax rules.

At the time of submission of the annual tax return, companies must pay any positive difference between the tax liability calculated by the company and the total of the advance payments. They may receive a refund of any overpayment, or the overpayment may be treated as a prepayment of future monthly payments.

Dividends. Resident companies include dividends received from its nonresident affiliates in taxable income.

Corporate and dividend taxes paid abroad may be claimed as a tax credit up to the amount of domestic tax payable on the dividends. Any unused amount can be carried forward for offset against corporate profit tax in the following five years. This tax credit applies only to dividends received by companies with a shareholding of 10% or more in the payer for at least one year before the tax return is submitted.

A 20% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to non-residents.

An applicable double tax treaty may provide a reduced withholding tax rate for dividends (see Section F). To benefit from a double tax treaty, a nonresident must verify its tax residency status and prove that it is the true beneficiary of the income.

Foreign tax relief. Companies resident in the RS that perform business activities through permanent establishments outside the RS may claim a tax credit for corporate income tax paid in other jurisdictions, up to the amount of domestic tax payable on such income. In addition, resident companies are entitled to a tax credit for tax on interest income, income from lease fees, royalty income and dividend income (shareholding less than 10%) that is withheld and paid by nonresident income payers in other jurisdictions.

The tax credit is available up to the amount of domestic tax payable on a tax base equal to 40% of foreign-source income that is included in the total income of the resident company.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The assessment is based on the profit or loss shown in the financial statements prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards and domestic accounting regulations, subject to certain adjustments for tax purposes.

Taxable income is the positive difference between income and expenses. For tax purposes, income consists of income from the following:

- Sales of products, goods and services
- Financial income
- Capital gains
- Income resulting from transfer-pricing adjustments

Tax-deductible expenses include expenses incurred in performing business activities. Expenses must be documented. Certain expenses, such as depreciation (see *Tax depreciation*) and donations, entertainment and marketing expenses are deductible up to specified limits. Impairment of assets may not be deducted unless the assets were alienated or damaged as a result of force majeure.

Inventories. Inventories must be valued using average prices or the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Bad debt provisions and write-offs. Legal entities may deduct as expenses write-offs of receivables if such actions are in conformity with the Accounting Law. This conformity exists if the following conditions are satisfied:

- Receivables were included in the taxpayer's revenues.
- Receivables have been written off from the taxpayer's accounting books as uncollectible.
- The taxpayer has sued the debtor or claimed the debt in a liquidation or bankruptcy procedure, or the execution procedure has been initiated.

Write-offs of receivables that were not recorded as revenues in the taxpayer's accounting records are also tax-deductible expenses if the second and third conditions above are met.

Bad debt provisions are tax-deductible expenses if at least 60 days have elapsed since the due date for the payment of receivables.

Tax depreciation. Intangible and fixed assets are divided into five groups, with depreciation and amortization rates prescribed for each group. The straight-line method must be used for the first group, while the declining-balance method must be used for the assets in the other groups.

The following are the depreciation and amortization rates.

Group of assets	Rate (%)
I	2.5
II	10
III	15
IV	20
V	30

Group I includes immovable assets.

In addition, if the assets are acquired from a related party, the depreciation base is the lower of the following two amounts:

- Purchase price for the transfer of the fixed assets
- Acquisition price of fixed assets determined by applying the arm's-length principle

Relief for losses. Tax losses incurred in business operations may be carried forward for five years. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. Under group relief provisions, a group of companies consisting only of resident companies may offset profits and losses for tax purposes. The group relief provisions are available if a parent company holds directly or indirectly at least 75% of the shares in subsidiaries. To obtain group relief, a group must file a request with the tax authorities. If tax consolidation is allowed, the group companies must apply tax-consolidation rules for five years. Each group company files its own annual income tax return, and the parent company files a consolidated tax return based on the subsidiaries' tax returns. Any tax liability after consolidation is paid by the group companies with taxable profits on a proportional basis.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on supplies of goods and services in the RS and on imports of goods; certain tax exemptions with or without the right to deduct input VAT are granted; VAT taxpayers are legal entities and entrepreneurs who had turnover of goods and services in excess of RSD8 million (approximately EUR70,000) in the preceding 12 months or who expect to have annual turnover greater than the threshold	
Standard rate	20
Lower rate	8
Property tax, paid on ownership rights over immovable property in the RS (including residential and business buildings, apartments, garages and other [underground and surface] buildings) and on usage rights over city construction land; certain tax exemptions are prescribed; tax base equals the market value of the property; effective from 1 January 2014, taxpayers that maintain accounting records self-assess and pay the tax quarterly; taxpayers that do not maintain accounting records pay tax quarterly based on a ruling issued by the local authority	
Tax rates applicable to taxpayers that are required to maintain accounting records	0.4
Tax rates applicable to taxpayers that are not required to maintain accounting records	0.4 to 2

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Transfer tax; paid on transfers of ownership rights over immovable property, intellectual property rights, ownership rights over motor vehicles (with certain exemptions) and usage rights over city construction land; certain transfers are exempt; tax base is the contract price, unless the market value is higher	2.5
Payroll taxes, on monthly gross salaries	
Tax on salary; paid by employee	10
Social security contributions (for health, pension and unemployment funds); paid by	
Employer	17.9
Employee	19.9

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. In the RS, the local currency is the dinar (RSD).

In the RS, all payments, collections and transfers must generally be effected in dinars, but a “currency clause” may allow conversion from hard currency on the date of payment. In addition, the following transactions may be effected using foreign currencies:

- Sale and rental of immovable property
- Granting loans in the RS for the payment of imported goods and services and acquisition of immovable property
- Insurance premiums and transfers based on life insurance contracts
- Purchasing receivables and accepting payables specified in the law
- Payments of deposits representing collateral
- Donations for charitable, cultural and scientific purposes in accordance with the donation legislation
- Transactions involving guarantees specified by the law, if the underlying transaction is in foreign currency
- Allowances for business trips abroad
- Salary payments to resident individuals sent on temporary work abroad based on an agreement on investment projects, as well as to individuals employed at diplomatic and consular missions, United Nations organizations and international financial institutions in the RS

Residents and nonresidents may open foreign-currency accounts in RS banks or in foreign banks authorized to operate in the RS. Foreign currency may be held in such accounts and used for payments out of the RS, such as dividends and payments for purchases of imports, as well as for authorized foreign-currency payments in the RS.

Transfer pricing. Under general principles, transactions between related parties must be made on an arm’s-length basis. The difference between the price determined by the arm’s-length principle and the taxpayer’s transfer price is included in the tax base for purposes of the computation of corporate income tax. Taxpayers must submit transfer-pricing documentation together with their corporate income tax return, effective from the 2013 fiscal year.

Thin-capitalization rules. Related party interest expenses and related expenses are limited to 4 times the value of the taxpayer's equity (10 times value for banks and financial-leasing organizations).

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table lists the withholding tax rates under the treaties of the former Union of Serbia and Montenegro and under the treaties of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslavia that remain in force. It is suggested that taxpayers check with the tax authorities before relying on a particular tax treaty.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	5/15	10	10
Austria	5/15	10	5/10
Azerbaijan	10	10	10
Belarus	5/15	8	10
Belgium	10/15	15	10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5/10	10	10
Bulgaria	5/15	10	10
Canada*	5/15	10	10
China	5	10	10
Croatia	5/10	10	10
Cyprus	10	10	10
Czech Republic	10	10	5/10
Denmark	5/15	10	10
Egypt	5/15	15	15
Estonia	5/10	10	5/10
Finland	5/15	0	10
France	5/15	0	0
Georgia*	5/10	10	10
Germany	15	0	10
Greece	5/15	10	10
Hungary	5/15	10	10
India	5/15	10	10
Iran	10	10	10
Ireland	5/10	10	5/10
Italy	10	10	10
Korea (North)	10	10	10
Kuwait	5/10	10	10
Latvia	5/10	10	5/10
Libya	5/10	10	10
Lithuania	5/10	10	10
Macedonia	5/15	10	10
Malaysia	10	10	10
Malta	5/10	10	5/10
Moldova	5/15	10	10
Montenegro	10	10	5/10
Morocco*	10	10	10
Netherlands	5/15	0	10
Norway	15	0	10
Pakistan	10	10	10
Poland	5/15	10	10
Qatar	5/10	10	10
Romania	10	10	10
Russian Federation	5/15	10	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Slovak Republic	5/15	10	10
Slovenia	5/10	10	5/10
Spain	5/15	10	5/10
Sri Lanka	12.5	10	10
Sweden	5/15	0	0
Switzerland	5/15	10	10
Tunisia	10	10	10
Turkey	5/15	10	10
Ukraine	5/10	0/10	10
United Arab Emirates*	5/10	10	10
United Kingdom	5/15	10	10
Vietnam*	10/15	10	10
Non-treaty countries	20	20	20

* These treaties have been ratified and are expected to enter into force on 1 January 2014.

Seychelles

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	33 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	33 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (b)
Interest	0 to 33 (c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15
Management Fees	15 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) This is the maximum rate. For details regarding the rates, see Section B.
 (b) This withholding tax applies to dividends paid to nonresidents. The withholding tax is considered to be a final tax. See Section B.
 (c) A 15% rate applies to interest paid by non-financial institutions to residents and nonresidents other than banks, finance companies or other enterprises that are principally engaged in the business of lending money. The withholding tax is considered to be a final tax for nonresidents. The tax rate of 33% applies only to interest paid on bearer bonds.
 (d) Management and technical fees payable to nonresidents are taxable at a rate of 15%. Management fees paid by financial institutions to nonresidents are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 33%. The withholding tax is considered to be a final tax.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Under the Business Tax Act, resident and nonresident corporate and non-corporate businesses are subject to business tax on their income derived from the Seychelles.

A company is a resident of the Seychelles if it is incorporated there. In addition, a company not incorporated in the Seychelles that carries on business in the Seychelles is a resident if its central management and control are located in the Seychelles or if its voting power is controlled by shareholders who are residents of the Seychelles.

Rates of corporate income tax. Corporations and trustees are subject to business tax at a rate of 25% on the first SCR1 million of taxable income and at a rate of 30% on the balance.

For telecommunications service providers, banks, insurance companies, and alcohol and tobacco manufacturers, the rate of business tax is 25% on the first SCR1 million of taxable income and 33% on the remainder.

Companies listed in the Seychelles securities exchange are subject to business tax at a rate of 25%.

The Tourism Investment Act 2003 has been repealed. The Eighth Schedule to the Business Tax Act offers various tax incentives to certain businesses to encourage investment in the Seychelles. These incentives include reduced rates of business tax, tax credits, special deductions and accelerated depreciation. The businesses listed in the schedule include, but are not limited to, farming entities, agricultural processors, fisheries processors, boat owners and persons carrying on the businesses of hotels, guest houses or self-catering.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not taxable in the Seychelles.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Annual tax returns are due on 31 March.

The tax shown on the annual tax return is payable on submission of the return.

Companies must make monthly provisional tax payments during the tax year, based on the income for the preceding year. The payments are due by the 21st day of the month following the month for which a payment is due. At the beginning of each tax year, the Revenue Commissioner issues a provisional tax assessment, which sets out the required provisional payments.

Dividends. Withholding tax is not imposed on dividends paid to resident persons. Dividends paid to nonresidents are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%. Dividends received from non-resident companies are not taxable.

Foreign tax relief. Seychelles does not grant relief for foreign taxes paid.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is the income reported in companies' financial statements, subject to adjustments required by the tax law.

Expenses incurred to earn taxable income are deductible, unless they do not pertain to the business of the taxpayer.

Inventories. For tax purposes, inventory may be valued at the lower of cost or market value, or at replacement cost.

Provisions. Provisions are not deductible for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. Under the Business Tax Act, hotels are depreciated at a rate of 20% for the first year and 10% for the following eight years. Other buildings, ships and aircraft are depreciated at a straight-line rate of 4%. Computers, research and development expenditure, data handling equipment and approved environmental machinery is depreciated at a rate of 40%. For other assets, normal depreciation is calculated using the following straight-line rates.

Asset	Rate
Plant and machinery	20%
Office equipment	20%
Vehicles	20%

Capital expenditure of up to SCR100,000 on the assets described above is fully deductible in the year of expenditure.

Relief for losses. Business tax losses may be carried forward for five years for relief against future income of the same trade. Tax losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Consolidated returns are not allowed. Each company must submit its own tax return.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (effective from 1 January 2013); Standard rate	15
Rate for items listed in the First Schedule of the Value-Added Tax Act	0
Contributions to Seychelles Pension Fund, on monthly salaries and allowances paid to employees; paid by	
Employer	2
Employee	2
Trades Tax (customs duty), on imported goods	Various
Tourism Marketing Tax; payable on annual turnover by tourism operators listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Business Tax Act, banks, insurers and telecommunication service providers, if they have annual turnover of SCR1 million or more	0.5
Corporate social responsibility tax; payable by businesses with annual turnover of SCR1 million or more; tax payable at rate of 0.50% of monthly turnover, but businesses may elect to pay 0.25% of monthly turnover and claim a 0.25% offset for donations, sponsorships or projects paid for by the business during the current year of payment and approved by the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee; alternatively, the business may remit the entire 0.50% of monthly turnover to the Seychelles Revenue Commission	0.5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Seychelles currency is the Seychelles rupee (SCR).

Seychelles does not impose exchange controls. However, under the Foreign Exchange Act, a person, other than an authorized dealer, may not as a business buy foreign currency from or sell foreign currency to any person other than an authorized dealer.

Payments to, receipts from and transfers to and from a person outside Seychelles with respect to international transactions must be made through authorized dealers.

Debt-to-equity rules. Seychelles does not impose any thin-capitalization rules.

Transfer pricing. Seychelles does not have transfer-pricing regulations. However, the Business Tax Act requires transactions between related parties to be conducted using internationally approved transfer-pricing guidelines.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Bahrain	5	5	5
Barbados	5	5	5
Botswana	5/10 (a)	7.5	10
China	5	10	10
Cyprus	0	0	5
Indonesia	10	10	10
Malaysia	10	10	10
Mauritius	0	0	0
Monaco	7.5	5	10
Oman	5	5	10
Qatar	0	0	5
South Africa	5/10	7.5	10
Thailand	10	10/15 (b)	15
United Arab Emirates	0	0	5
Vietnam	10	10	10
Zambia	5/10 (a)	5	10
Non-treaty countries	15	0 to 33	15

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The 10% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions, including insurance companies. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.

Tax treaties with Belgium, Bermuda, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe have not yet been ratified.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	17 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	17 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	0 (b)(c)
Interest	15 (b)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10 (b)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	1 (d)
Carryforward	Unlimited (d)

(a) Various tax exemptions and reductions are available (see Section B).

(b) See Section F.

(c) See Section B.

(d) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Income tax is imposed on all income derived from sources in Singapore, and on income from sources outside Singapore if received in Singapore. However, a nonresident company that is not operating in or from Singapore is generally not taxed on foreign-source income received in Singapore. A company is resident in Singapore if the control and management of its business is exercised in Singapore; the place of incorporation is not relevant.

Remittances of foreign income in the form of dividends, branch profits and services income (specified foreign income) into Singapore by companies resident in Singapore are exempt from tax if prescribed conditions are met. For remittances of specified foreign income that does not meet the prescribed conditions, companies may be granted tax exemption under specific scenarios or circumstances on an approval basis.

Rates of corporate income tax. The standard corporate income tax rate is 17%. Seventy-five percent of the first SGD10,000 of normal chargeable income is exempt from tax, and 50% of the next SGD290,000 is exempt from tax. The balance of chargeable income is fully taxable at the standard rate of 17%. A corporate income tax rebate of 30% of the corporate income tax payable capped at SGD30,000 per tax year is granted for three tax years, from the 2013 tax year through the 2015 tax year.

Tax incentives, exemptions and reductions. The following tax incentives, exemptions and tax reductions are available in Singapore.

Pioneer companies and pioneer service companies. The incentive for pioneer companies and pioneer service companies is aimed at encouraging companies to undertake activities that have the effect of promoting economic or technological development in Singapore. A pioneer enterprise is exempt from income tax on its qualifying profits for a period of up to 15 years.

Development and Expansion Incentive. The Development and Expansion Incentive (DEI) is available to companies that engage in high value-added operations in Singapore but do not qualify for pioneer incentive status and to companies whose pioneer incentive status has expired. DEI companies enjoy a concessionary tax rate of not less than 5% on their incremental income derived from the performance of qualifying activities. The maximum initial relief period is 10 years, with possible extensions not exceeding 5 years at a time, subject to a maximum total incentive period of 20 years. However, if the DEI company engages in one or more qualifying activities, and oversees, manages or controls the conduct of any activity on a regional or global basis, its total incentive period may on approval be extended beyond 20 years, with possible extensions not exceeding 10 years at a time, subject to a maximum incentive period of 40 years.

Investment allowances. On approval, investment allowances are available to companies that engage in qualifying projects. Such allowances are granted in addition to the normal tax depreciation allowances, and are based on a specified percentage (up to 100%) of expenditure incurred on productive equipment.

Approved royalties, technical assistance fees, and contributions to research and development costs. Approved royalties, technical assistance fees, and contributions to research and development (R&D) costs paid to nonresidents may be exempted from withholding tax.

All the above incentives are also available under the Headquarters Programme (see *Headquarters Programme*).

Tax exemption scheme for new companies. Subject to certain conditions, a newly incorporated and tax-resident Singapore company or a Singapore company limited by guarantee may qualify for a full tax exemption on the first SGD100,000 of chargeable income and a 50% tax exemption on the next SGD200,000 of chargeable income. The exemption applies only to the qualifying company's first three consecutive tax years. However, the scheme no longer applies to new start-ups incorporated on or after 26 February 2013 and undertaking property development or investment holding.

Payments for software, information and digitized goods. Subject to certain conditions, exemption from withholding tax applies to the following payments to nonresidents during the period from 28 February 2003 to 27 February 2013:

- Payments for shrink-wrap software, site licenses, software downloaded from the Internet by end-users and software bundled with computer hardware
- Payments made by end-users for the purchase of information and digitized goods

Effective from 28 February 2013, the Singapore Revenue has adopted the rights-based approach to characterize the above payments. Essentially, a payment for a copyright made to a non-resident person is subject to withholding tax. If a payment does not involve the transfer of a copyright, it is treated as a payment for a “copyrighted article” and is subject to withholding tax.

Payments for use of submarine cable capacity. Payments for the use of capacity on (including the Indefeasible Right of Use, or IRU) an international telecommunication submarine cable operated by nonresidents are exempt from withholding tax during the period from 28 February 2003 to 27 February 2013, subject to certain conditions.

Effective from 28 February 2013, payments for the use of international submarine cable capacity (except for payments made under IRU agreements) are characterized as payments for services. Consequently, withholding tax does not apply if the payment is made to a nonresident person who performs the services outside Singapore. Because withholding tax remains applicable to payments for the use of international submarine cable capacity made under IRU agreements, the withholding tax exemption for such payments is extended for another five years to 27 February 2018.

Productivity and Innovation Credit. Businesses that incur qualifying expenditure on the following six activities qualify for an enhanced deduction or allowance, known as a Productivity and Innovation Credit (PIC), from the 2011 tax year to the 2015 tax year:

- R&D
- Eligible design activities
- Acquisition and in-licensing of intellectual property rights
- Registration of patents, trademarks, designs and plant varieties
- Acquisition or leasing of PIC information technology (IT) and automation equipment
- External training and qualifying in-house training

All businesses can claim a deduction or allowance of 400% of the first SGD400,000 of their expenditures per tax year on each of the above activities from their taxable income, subject to the following caps:

- For the 2011 and 2012 tax years: a combined cap of SGD800,000 of eligible expenditure for each activity
- For the 2013 to the 2015 tax years: a combined cap of SGD1,200,000 of eligible expenditure for each activity

Qualifying persons with at least three local employees have the option to convert up to SGD100,000 of eligible expenditure for each tax year into a non-taxable cash grant. The conversion rate is 60% for the 2013 to 2015 tax years (30% for the 2011 and 2012 tax years).

Businesses that invest a minimum of SGD5,000 per tax year in PIC qualifying expenditure receive a dollar-for-dollar matching cash bonus from the Singapore government, subject to conditions. The bonus is capped at SGD15,000 over three tax years, from the 2013 tax year to the 2015 tax year.

R&D incentives. Liberalized R&D deductions are available from the 2009 tax year through the 2015 tax year. A tax deduction can be claimed for undertaking R&D in any area (that is, the R&D is no longer required to be related to the trade or business carried on by the company), and an additional 50% tax deduction is allowed for certain qualifying R&D expenditure. If the companies outsource their R&D activities to an R&D organization in Singapore, the tax deduction available is at least 130% of the amount of R&D expenses incurred. Businesses that incur qualifying R&D expenditure may qualify under the PIC scheme (see *Productivity and Innovation Credit* above).

Tax certainty on gains on disposal of equity investments. To provide upfront tax certainty, and with certain exceptions, gains derived from the disposal of ordinary shares by companies during the period of 1 June 2012 through 31 May 2017 are not taxed if the qualifying divesting company had legally and beneficially owned at least 20% of the ordinary shares in the investee company for a continuous period of at least 24 months before the disposal of the shares.

Headquarters Programme. The Headquarters Programme consists of an International Headquarters (IHQ) Award and a Regional Headquarters (RHQ) Award. The Headquarters Programme applies to entities incorporated or registered in Singapore that provide headquarters services to their network companies on a regional or global basis. Under the IHQ and RHQ Awards, companies may enjoy incentive rates of 0% to 15% for a specified period on qualifying income, depending on the amount of commitment to Singapore. This commitment is demonstrated by various factors, including headcount, business spending and quality of people hired.

Finance and treasury center incentive. The finance and treasury center (FTC) incentive is aimed at encouraging companies to use Singapore as a base for conducting treasury management activities for related companies in the region. Income derived from the provision of qualifying services to approved network companies and from the carrying on of qualifying activities on its own account is subject to tax at a rate of 10% or other concessionary rate for a period of up to 10 years, with possible extensions of up to 10 years at a time. Approved network companies are offices and associated companies of the company granted the tax incentive that have been approved by the relevant authority for purposes of the incentive.

A sunset clause of 31 March 2016 applies to the FTC scheme.

Financial sector incentive. The financial sector incentive (FSI) is designed to encourage the development of high-growth and high value-added financial activities in Singapore. A 5% or 12% concessionary tax rate applies to income derived from carrying on qualifying activities by approved FSI companies in Singapore.

Shipping incentives. All existing tax incentives for the maritime sector have been streamlined and consolidated under the Maritime Sector Incentive (MSI), effective from 1 June 2011. Ship operators, maritime lessors and providers of certain supporting shipping services may enjoy tax incentives under the MSI, which consists of the following three broad categories:

- International shipping enterprise
- Maritime (ship or container) leasing
- Supporting shipping services

The tax benefits include tax exemptions or concessionary tax rates of 5% and 10%.

Shipping companies that either own or operate a fleet of foreign vessels can apply for the MSI-Approved International Shipping Enterprise (MSI-AIS) award. Successful applicants are granted either MSI-AIS status or the MSI-AIS (Entry Player) [MSI-AIS (Entry)] status, depending on the company's scale of operations. Under this scheme, income derived from the operation of non-Singapore flagged vessels plying in international waters and other qualifying income are exempt from tax. An MSI-AIS award may be granted for a renewable period of 10 years (extendible up to 40 years), while MSI-AIS (Entry) status may be granted for a non-renewable period of 5 years, with the option of graduating to the MSI-AIS status if qualifying conditions are met. Applications for MSI-AIS (Entry) can be made from 1 June 2011 to 31 May 2016.

Under the MSI-Maritime Leasing (Ship) award, approved shipping investment enterprises (Singapore-incorporated ship leasing companies, shipping funds, business trusts or partnerships) may enjoy tax exemption on their qualifying income, which includes income from the chartering or finance leasing of seagoing ships to qualifying persons for use outside the port limits of Singapore. Approved shipping investment managers may also enjoy a 10% concessionary tax rate on income derived from the management of an approved shipping investment enterprise, and prescribed services and activities. Applications can be made from 1 June 2011 to 31 May 2016, and successful applicants are granted the status for a period of five years.

Under the MSI-Maritime Leasing (Container) award, approved container investment enterprises (Singapore-incorporated companies, business trusts or partnerships) may enjoy a concessionary tax rate of 5% or 10% on their qualifying income, which includes income from the operating or finance leasing of sea containers that are used for the international transportation of goods. Approved container investment managers may also enjoy a 10% concessionary tax rate on income derived from the management of an approved container investment enterprise and prescribed services and activities. Applications can be made from 1 June 2011 to 31 May 2016, and successful applicants are granted the status for a period of 5 years.

The MSI-Supporting Shipping Services (MSI-SSS) award aims to promote the growth of ancillary shipping service providers and encourage shipping conglomerates to set up their corporate services functions in Singapore. An approved MSI-SSS company enjoys a 10% concessionary tax rate on incremental income

derived from the provision of approved supporting shipping services, such as ship broking, forward freight agreement trading, ship management, ship agency, freight forwarding and logistics services. Applications can be made from 1 June 2011 to 31 May 2016, and successful applicants are granted the MSI-SSS award for a period of five years.

Global Trader Programme. The Global Trader Programme (GTP) is aimed at encouraging international companies to establish and manage regional or global trading activities with Singapore as their base. Under the GTP, approved companies enjoy a concessionary tax rate of 5% or 10% on qualifying transactions conducted in qualifying commodities and products (including energy, agricultural, building, industrial, electrical and consumer products, and carbon credits), qualifying transactions in derivative instruments and qualifying structured commodity financing activities. In addition, the 5% concessionary tax rate applies to income derived from qualifying transactions in liquefied natural gas, as specified by the relevant authority. A sunset clause of 31 March 2021 applies to the GTP scheme.

Venture capital funds incentive. The venture capital funds incentive aims to encourage a thriving venture capital industry in Singapore. Gains derived from the disposal of approved investments, interest from approved convertible loan stocks and dividends derived from approved overseas investments are exempt from tax or taxed at a concessionary rate of not more than 10% for a period of up to 10 years. Extension periods of up to five years each may be available, but the maximum total incentive period is 15 years.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not taxed in Singapore. However, in certain circumstances, the Singapore Revenue considers transactions involving the acquisition and disposal of real estate, stocks or shares to be the carrying on of a trade, and, as a result, gains arising from such transactions are taxable. The determination of whether such gains are taxable is based on a consideration of the facts and circumstances of each case.

Administration. The tax year, known as a year of assessment, runs from 1 January to 31 December. The period for which profits are identified for assessment is called the basis year. Therefore, income earned during the 2013 basis year is assessed to tax in the 2014 year of assessment. For companies engaged in business in Singapore that adopt an accounting period other than the calendar year, the assessable profits are those for the 12-month accounting period ending in the year preceding the year of assessment.

An estimate of the chargeable income (ECI) of a company must be filed within three months after the end of its accounting year. For financial years ending in or after October 2012, companies are not required to file an ECI if their annual revenue is not more than SGD1 million for the financial year and if their ECI is nil.

The statutory deadline for filing the income tax return is 30 November. No extension of time to file the return is allowed.

Income tax is due within one month after the date of issuance of the notice of assessment. In certain circumstances, companies may pay tax in monthly installments on the ECI, up to a maximum of 10, with the first installment payable one month after the end

of the accounting period. No installments are allowed if the ECI is submitted more than three months after the end of the relevant accounting period.

A late payment penalty of 5% of the tax due is imposed if the tax is not paid by the due date. If the tax is not paid within 60 days of the imposition of the 5% penalty, an additional penalty of 1% of the tax is levied for each complete month that the tax remains outstanding, up to a maximum of 12%.

The tax law provides that it is an offense for a person chargeable to tax in Singapore not to file an income tax return with the tax authority. On conviction of such offense, a penalty of up to SGD1,000 is imposed for late filing of tax returns. In default of payment, the person may be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. On conviction, a further penalty of SGD50 per day is imposed for each day that the tax return remains unfiled. If a person fails or neglects without reasonable excuse to file a tax return for a tax year for two years or more, a higher penalty of double the amount of tax assessed for the relevant tax year and a fine of not exceeding SGD1,000 is imposed on conviction. In default of payment, the person may be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. The Singapore Revenue may compound any of these offenses.

Dividends. Dividends paid by a Singapore tax-resident company are exempt from income tax in the hands of shareholders, regardless of whether the dividends are paid out of taxed income or tax-free gains.

Foreign tax relief. Singapore has entered into comprehensive double tax treaties with more than 70 countries, but notably not with the United States. Under Singapore rules, a foreign tax credit is limited to the lower of the foreign tax paid and the Singapore tax payable on that income. The foreign tax credit (FTC) is granted on a country-by-country, source-by-source basis unless the resident taxpayer elects to claim FTC under the pooling method, subject to meeting certain conditions.

A unilateral tax credit system, similar to FTC relief, is also available for income derived from countries that have not entered into tax treaties with Singapore.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. In general, book profits reported in the audited financial statements prepared under generally accepted accounting principles are adjusted in accordance with the Singapore tax rules to arrive at taxable income.

If a company maintains its financial accounts in a functional currency other than Singapore dollars, as required under the financial reporting standards in Singapore, it must furnish tax computations to the Singapore Revenue denominated in that functional currency in a manner as prescribed by the law.

For expenses to be deductible, they must meet all of the following conditions:

- They must be incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of income.

- They must be revenue in nature.
- They must not be specifically prohibited under the Singapore tax law.

To facilitate business start-ups, it is specifically provided that businesses may deduct revenue expenses incurred in the accounting year (not exceeding a 12-month period) immediately preceding the accounting year in which they earn their first dollar of trade receipts.

Special rules govern the deductibility of expenses for investment holding companies.

Expenses attributable to foreign-source income are not deductible unless the foreign-source income is received in Singapore and subject to tax in Singapore. In general, offshore losses may not be offset against Singapore-source income.

No deduction is allowed for the book depreciation of fixed assets, but tax depreciation (capital allowances) is granted according to statutory rates (see *Capital allowances [tax depreciation]*).

Double deductions. Double deductions are available for certain expenses relating to approved trade fairs, exhibitions or trade missions, maintenance of overseas trade offices, overseas investment development, logistics activities, and research and development.

Renovation or refurbishment deduction. A tax deduction is allowable on due claim, for qualifying renovation or refurbishment (R&R) expenditure incurred for the purposes of a trade, profession or business. The allowable R&R costs are capped at SGD300,000 (the cap was SGD150,000 before the 2013 tax year) for every three-year period, beginning with the basis period in which the deduction is first allowed. Any unused R&R deduction is allowed as a loss carryforward (see *Relief for trading losses*) or for group relief (see *Groups of companies*).

Inventories. Trading inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost must be determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis; the last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis is not accepted.

Provisions. Impairment losses for debts computed in accordance with Singapore financial reporting standards may be deducted, but only to the extent that the debts arose from the trade carried on by the taxpayer.

Capital allowances (tax depreciation)

Plant and machinery. Tax depreciation or capital allowances are given for capital expenditures incurred on the acquisition of plant and machinery used for the purposes of a trade or business. Qualifying plant and machinery are normally written off in equal amounts over three years when claimed. Alternatively, expenditures on such assets may be claimed in one year if each item costs no more than SGD5,000 (the amount was SGD1,000 before the 2013 tax year). However, the total claim for all such assets may not exceed SGD30,000 for a tax year.

The cost of the following may be written off in the year of acquisition:

- Computers or other prescribed automation equipment
- Generators
- Robots
- Certain efficient pollution-control equipment
- Certified energy-efficient equipment or approved energy-saving equipment
- Certain industrial noise- and chemical hazards-control equipment

Businesses that incur qualifying expenditure on the acquisition of prescribed IT and automation equipment may also qualify under the PIC scheme (see Section B).

Expenditures on automobiles (other than commercial vehicles and cars registered outside Singapore and used exclusively outside Singapore) generally do not qualify for capital allowances.

Industrial buildings. An initial allowance of 25% plus an annual straight-line allowance of 3% are granted for industrial buildings or structures used for specified purposes.

However, the industrial building allowance (IBA) was phased out after 22 February 2010. An IBA is not allowed with respect to capital expenditure incurred after 22 February 2010 on the construction or purchase of industrial buildings or structures except in specified scenarios, subject to meeting certain conditions. Capital expenditure incurred on or before 22 February 2010 continues to qualify for IBA until the expenditure is fully written down or the asset is disposed of.

Land intensification allowance incentive. The new land intensification allowance (LIA) incentive grants an initial allowance of 25% and an annual allowance of 5% on qualifying capital expenditure incurred on or after 23 February 2010 by businesses on the construction or renovation of qualifying buildings or structures if certain conditions are met. The user of the building or structure must carry out one of the specified qualifying activities as its principal activity in the building or structure. The LIA incentive is available for five years, and approvals are granted from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2015.

Intellectual properties. Writing-down allowances (WDAs) are granted for capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of specified categories of intellectual property (IP) on or before the last day of the basis period for the 2015 tax year if the legal and economic ownership of the IP lies with Singapore companies. The allowances are calculated on a straight-line basis over five years. The legal ownership requirement may be waived for IP rights acquired on or after 17 February 2006 if the Singapore company has substantial economic rights over the IP, while the foreign parent holds the legal title.

On approval, an accelerated WDA over two years is granted to an approved media and digital entertainment (MDE) company with respect to the acquisition of approved IP rights for MDE content (pertaining to films, television programs, digital animations or games, or other MDE content) on or before the last day of the basis period for the 2015 tax year.

Businesses that incur qualifying expenditure on the acquisition or in-licensing of IP rights may also qualify under the PIC scheme (see Section B).

Submarine cable systems. Acquisitions of IRUs for international telecommunications submarine cable systems qualify for WDAs over the period of use.

Disposal of plant and equipment and industrial buildings. Allowances are generally subject to recapture on the sale of qualifying plant and equipment and industrial buildings if the sales proceeds exceed the tax-depreciated value. If sales proceeds are less than the tax-depreciated value, an additional corresponding allowance is given.

Relief for trading losses. Trading losses may be offset against all other chargeable income of the same year. Unused losses may be carried forward indefinitely, subject to the shareholding test (see below). Excess capital allowances can also be offset against other chargeable income of the same year and carried forward indefinitely subject to the shareholding test and to the requirement that the trade giving rise to the capital allowances continues to be carried on (same trade test).

A one-year carryback of up to an aggregate amount of SGD100,000 of current year unused capital allowances and trade losses (collectively referred to as “qualifying deductions”) may be allowed, subject to the meeting of certain conditions and compliance with specified administrative procedures.

The carryforward and carryback of losses and capital allowances are subject to the shareholders remaining substantially (50% or more) the same at the relevant comparison dates (shareholding test). If the shareholder of the loss company is itself another company, look-through provisions apply through the corporate chain to the final beneficial shareholder.

The carryback of capital allowances is subject to the same trade test that is applicable to the carryforward of unused capital allowances.

The Singapore Revenue has the authority to allow companies to deduct their unused tax losses and capital allowances, notwithstanding a substantial change in ownership at the relevant dates, if the change is not motivated by tax considerations (for example, if the change is caused by the nationalization or privatization of industries or if the shareholding of the company or its parent changes substantially as a result of the shares being widely traded on recognized exchanges). If allowed, these losses and capital allowances may be offset only against profits from the same business.

Groups of companies. Under group relief measures, current-year unused losses, capital allowances and donations may be transferred by one company to another within a group, subject to meeting certain qualifying conditions. A group generally consists of a Singapore-incorporated parent company and all of its Singapore-incorporated subsidiaries. Two Singapore-incorporated companies are members of the same group if one is 75% owned by the other, or both are 75% owned by a third Singapore-incorporated company.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Goods and Services Tax (GST) on any supply of goods and services, except an exempt supply, made in Singapore by a taxable person (a business is taxable if its annual supplies exceed SGD1 million) in the course of or furtherance of business and on imports of goods into Singapore unless the imports qualify for import reliefs	0/7
Social security contributions (Central Provident Fund [CPF]); foreigners holding work passes are exempt	
For employees up to age 50, on monthly ordinary wages (lower rates apply if employee is older than age 50); the monthly salary ceiling for contributions is SGD5,000 for ordinary wages; contributions paid by Employer (limited to SGD800 a month)	16
Employee (limited to SGD1,000 a month)	20
Contributions on additional wages, such as bonuses and non-regular payments (limited to SGD85,000 less the total ordinary wages subject to CPF contributions in the year); paid by	
Employer	16
Employee	20
(For both contributions on ordinary wages and contributions on additional wages, the employer's contribution rate for workers aged from above 50 to 55 is 14%; lower contribution rates apply to individuals older than age 55. The employee's contribution rate for workers aged from above 50 to 55 is 18.5%; lower contribution rates apply to individuals older than age 55. For employees who earn total wages of SGD1,500 or less per month, different rates apply.)	
Skills development levy; payable by employer for all employees; based on the first SGD4,500 of monthly gross remuneration; subject to a minimum of SGD2	0.25

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Singapore does not impose any restrictions on the remittance or repatriation of funds in or out of Singapore.

Debt-to-equity ratios. Singapore does not impose any specific debt-to-equity restrictions.

Anti-avoidance legislation. The tax legislation allows the Singapore Revenue to disregard or vary any arrangement that has the purpose or effect of altering the incidence of taxation or reducing or avoiding Singapore tax liability. The Singapore Revenue may also tax profits of a nonresident in the name of a resident as if the

latter is an agent of the nonresident, if the profits of the resident from business dealings with the nonresident are viewed as lower than expected as a result of the close connection between the two parties.

Transfer pricing. Specific legislation governs the arm's-length principle to be applied to related-party transactions. The Singapore Revenue may make adjustments to profits for income tax purposes in cases in which the terms of commercial relations or financial relations between two related parties are not at arm's length. The Singapore Revenue has also issued circulars on certain transfer pricing (TP) matters, which are summarized below.

TP Guidelines. The TP Guidelines are designed to assist companies in Singapore with the management or elimination of the risk of double taxation. The Guidelines are consistent with the arm's-length principle outlined in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations and provides general methods for determining an arm's-length price. The Singapore Revenue expects companies to assess their TP risk and prepare sufficient TP documentation to support their TP.

TP consultation process. The TP consultation process involves the Singapore Revenue inviting selected taxpayers to complete an extensive questionnaire. The objectives of the TP consultation are to assess the taxpayers' level of compliance with the TP Guidelines and to identify potential areas in which the Singapore Revenue can further facilitate and advise taxpayers on good practices in TP.

Supplementary administrative procedures relating to Advanced Pricing Agreements. The circular on supplementary administrative procedures relating to Advanced Pricing Agreements (APAs) outlines procedures relating to requests for APAs.

TP guidelines for related-party loans and related-party services. The Singapore Revenue has issued a circular setting out the guidelines for related-party loans and services.

Reorganizations

Amalgamations of companies. For corporate amalgamations, a tax framework is available. This framework seeks to minimize the tax consequences arising from qualifying amalgamations and align it with the consequences provided in the Companies Act. On election, the tax treatment applies to two or more amalgamating companies and an amalgamated company in a qualifying amalgamation. Under the framework, the amalgamated company is treated as continuing the existing businesses of the amalgamating companies (and, accordingly, an acquisition of new businesses by the amalgamated company is not deemed to occur) for tax purposes.

Deduction for acquisitions of shares of companies. A Singapore company may claim a deduction if it and/or any one or more acquiring subsidiaries incur capital expenditure during the period of 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2015 (both dates inclusive) in acquiring the ordinary shares in another company, subject to specified conditions. The amount of the deduction granted is 5% of the capital expenditure, to be written off over five years. For this purpose,

the capital expenditure is capped at SGD100 million for all qualifying acquisitions that have acquisition dates within one basis period. A 200% tax deduction is granted for certain transaction costs incurred on the qualifying acquisition, subject to an expenditure cap of SGD100,000 per relevant tax year.

F. Domestic and treaty withholding tax rates

In general, withholding tax at a rate of 15% is imposed on interest and other payments with respect to loans or indebtedness paid to nonresidents. However, interest paid by approved banks in Singapore on deposits held by nonresidents, other than individuals or permanent establishments in Singapore, is exempt from tax if the nonresidents do not have a permanent establishment in Singapore and do not carry on business in Singapore by themselves or in association with others or do not use the funds from the operation of a permanent establishment in Singapore to make the deposit. In addition, interest paid on qualifying debt securities issued before 31 December 2018 to nonresidents who do not have a permanent establishment in Singapore is exempt from tax. This exemption also applies to nonresidents who have a permanent establishment in Singapore, but do not use the funds obtained from the operations of the permanent establishment to acquire the debt securities. Payments for arrangements, management or services relating to loans or indebtedness performed by nonresidents outside Singapore or guarantees with respect to loans or indebtedness provided by nonresident guarantors are not subject to withholding tax. Interest and qualifying payments made by banks, finance companies and certain approved entities to nonresident persons are also exempt from withholding tax if the payments are made for the purpose of their trade or business and not with the intent of avoiding tax in Singapore.

A 10% withholding tax is imposed on the following types of payments to nonresidents:

- Royalties for the use of, or the right to use, intangible property
- Payments for the use of, or the right to use, scientific, technical, industrial or commercial knowledge or information

A 15% withholding tax is imposed on rent and other payments to nonresidents for the use of movable property. Effective from 17 February 2012, payments made to nonresidents (excluding permanent establishments in Singapore) for the charter hire of ships are exempt from tax.

Payments made to nonresident professionals for services performed in Singapore are subject to a final withholding tax of 15% on their gross income, unless the nonresident professionals elect to be taxed at 20% of net income.

For payments made to nonresident public entertainers, the withholding tax rate is reduced from 15% to 10% for payments from 22 February 2010 to 31 March 2015 (both dates inclusive).

In general, a 17% withholding tax is imposed on payments to nonresident companies for assistance or services rendered in connection with the application or use of scientific, technical, industrial or commercial knowledge or information, and for management or assistance in the management of any trade, business or profession.

If services are performed outside Singapore, such services are not subject to withholding tax.

Tax treaties may override the above withholding tax rules. However, if the rate under the domestic tax law is lower than the treaty rate (see below), the domestic tax rate applies.

Singapore does not levy a withholding tax on dividends (see Section B).

The rates of withholding tax on interest and royalties may be reduced under the terms of a double tax treaty, and details of the rates applicable to treaty countries are set out below.

	Interest	Royalties (i)
	%	%
Albania	5 (a)	5
Australia	10	10
Austria	5 (a)	5
Bahrain	5 (a)	5
Bangladesh	10	10
Belarus (w)	5 (a)	5 (z)
Belgium	5 (a)	3/5 (p)
Brunei Darussalam	5/10 (a)(m)	10
Bulgaria	5 (a)	5
Canada	15 (a)	15
China	7/10 (a)(b)	6/10 (p)
Cyprus	7/10 (a)(b)	10
Czech Republic	0	10
Denmark	10 (a)	10
Egypt	15 (a)	15
Estonia	10 (a)	7.5
Fiji	10 (a)	10
Finland	5 (a)	5
France	10 (a)	0
Georgia	0	0
Germany	8 (a)	8
Guernsey (x)	12 (a)	8
Hungary	5 (a)	5
India	10/15 (a)(c)	10
Indonesia	10 (a)	15
Ireland	5 (a)	5
Isle of Man (y)	12 (a)	8
Israel	7 (a)	5 (q)
Italy	12.5 (a)	15/20 (t)
Japan	10 (a)	10
Jersey (y)	12 (a)	8
Kazakhstan	10 (a)	10
Korea (South)	10 (a)	15
Kuwait	7 (a)	10
Latvia	10 (a)	7.5
Libya	5 (a)	5
Lithuania	10 (a)	7.5
Luxembourg	10 (a)	10
Malaysia	10 (a)	8
Malta	10 (a)(b)	10
Mauritius	0 (x)	0 (u)
Mexico	5/15 (a)(d)	10
Mongolia	5/10 (a)(m)	5

	Interest %	Royalties (i) %
Myanmar	8/10 (a)(e)	10/15 (j)
Netherlands	10 (a)	0
New Zealand	10 (a)	5
Norway	7 (a)	7
Oman	7 (a)	8
Pakistan	12.5 (a)	10
Panama	5 (a)	5
Papua New Guinea	10 (a)	10 (a)
Philippines	10/15 (a)(r)	15/25 (k)(s)
Poland	10 (a)	10
Portugal	10 (a)	10
Qatar	5 (a)	10
Romania	5 (a)	5
Russian Federation	7.5 (a)	7.5
Saudi Arabia	5 (a)	8
Slovak Republic	0	10
Slovenia	5 (a)	5
South Africa	0	5
Spain	5 (a)	5
Sri Lanka	10 (a)	15
Sweden	10/15 (a)(f)	0
Switzerland	5 (a)	5 (g)
Taiwan	— (n)	15
Thailand	10/25 (a)(v)	15
Turkey	7.5/10 (a)(h)	10
Ukraine	10 (a)	7.5
United Arab Emirates	7 (a)	5 (l)
United Kingdom	5 (a)	8
Uzbekistan	5	8
Vietnam	10 (a)	5/10 (o)
Non-treaty countries	15	10

(a) Exempt under certain specified circumstances.

(b) The rate is 7% for interest paid to banks or financial institutions.

(c) The 10% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions. The 15% rate applies to other interest.

(d) The rate is 5% for interest paid to banks.

(e) The rate is 8% for interest paid to banks or financial institutions.

(f) The rate is 10% for interest paid by industrial undertakings to financial institutions in Sweden.

(g) Payments received as consideration for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment constitute business profits (that is, not royalties).

(h) The rate is 7.5% for interest paid to financial institutions.

(i) In certain circumstances, the reduced rates do not apply to royalties for copyrights of literary or artistic works, including cinematographic films and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting. Reference should be made to the applicable tax treaty.

(j) The 10% rate applies to payments relating to patents, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or experience. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.

(k) Royalties approved under the Economic Expansion Incentives (Relief from Income Tax) Act are exempt.

(l) This rate does not apply to royalties with respect to the operation of mines or quarries or the exploitation of natural resources. A contracting state may exempt or reduce the tax on industrial royalties in accordance with its domestic laws.

(m) The 5% rate applies if the interest is received by a bank or similar financial institution.

(n) The treaty between Singapore and Taiwan does not contain an interest article.

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- (o) The 5% rate applies to payments relating to patents; designs or models; plans; secret formulas or processes; or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or experience. Under the Second Protocol to the treaty, which entered into force on 11 January 2013, the rate is 10% in all other cases, effective from 1 January 2014.
 - (p) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
 - (q) The tax rate on royalties in the recipient's country is limited to 20%.
 - (r) The 10% rate applies to interest arising in the Philippines with respect to the public issuance of bonds, debentures or similar obligations.
 - (s) In the case of the Philippines, the 15% rate applies to royalties paid by enterprises registered with the Philippine Board of Investments (BOI) and engaged in preferred activities. It also applies to royalties paid with respect to cinematographic films or tapes for television or broadcasting. The 25% rate applies in all other cases, except for those covered by footnote (k).
 - (t) The 15% rate applies to payments relating to copyrights of scientific works, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or experience or information concerning industrial or scientific experience. The 20% rate applies to literary or artistic works, including cinematographic films or tapes for television or broadcasting.
 - (u) The 0% withholding tax rate does not apply to persons incorporated under the International Companies Act if their income or profits are not taxed at the normal rate of corporate income tax in Mauritius or any income tax comparable thereto.
 - (v) The 10% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions. The 25% rate applies to other interest.
 - (w) The treaty entered into force on 27 December 2013 and is effective from 1 January 2014.
 - (x) The treaty entered into force on 26 November 2013 and is effective from 1 January 2014.
 - (y) The treaty entered into force on 2 May 2013 and is effective from 1 January 2014.
 - (z) The rate also applies to payments for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, which includes transport vehicles for cargo transportation.

Sint Maarten

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On 10 October 2010, the country Netherlands Antilles, which consisted of five island territories in the Caribbean Sea (Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten), was dissolved. On dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles, the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (BES-Islands) became part of the Netherlands as extraordinary overseas municipalities. Curaçao and Sint Maarten have both become autonomous countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The former Netherlands Antilles tax laws remain applicable to Sint Maarten, with the understanding that references in the laws to “the Netherlands Antilles” should now read “Sint Maarten.” This chapter provides information on taxation in Sint Maarten only. Chapters on the BES-Islands and Curaçao also appear in this guide.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	34.5
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	34.5
Branch Tax Rate (%)	34.5
Withholding Tax (%)	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	10*

* Losses incurred by certain companies during their first four years of business may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses incurred during the first six years by an entity that has the objective of engaging in a business in the shipping or aviation industry may be carried forward indefinitely. Companies under the Sint Maarten offshore tax regime may carry forward tax losses for five years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporate income tax is levied on resident and nonresident entities. Resident entities are those incorporated under former Netherlands Antilles or current Sint Maarten law, even if their management is located abroad, as well as entities incorporated under foreign law, but effectively managed in Sint Maarten. For resident entities, corporate income tax is, in principle, levied on the aggregate amount of net profits earned from all sources during the entity's accounting period. Nonresident entities are subject to tax on specific Sint Maarten income items, such as profits earned through a permanent establishment and income related to real estate property in Sint Maarten, including interest derived from a mortgage on such real estate property.

Tax rates. The net profits earned by resident and nonresident entities, including branches of foreign entities, are taxed at a standard rate of 34.5%. However, other rates may apply to companies qualifying for tax holidays, E-zone companies, offshore companies and tax-exempt companies.

Withholding taxes are not imposed on remittances of profits by branches to their foreign head offices.

Tax incentives. Reduced tax rates and other tax incentives (tax holidays) are available to new business enterprises that engage in certain activities, including tourism and land development.

Offshore companies. The offshore tax regime was abolished in 2001. However, under grandfathering rules, special incentives are available for qualifying offshore companies in existence before 1 January 2002. Offshore companies are resident companies owned by nonresidents that perform their business activities abroad; that is, they earn mostly foreign-source income. Income derived by offshore companies (for example, royalty, financing, holding, portfolio investment, mutual fund, real estate and service activities) is taxed at corporate income tax rates of 2.4% to 3%. For trading and service companies, offshore status may result in reduced rates. Capital gains on securities, loans, intellectual property and immovable property are exempt from corporate income tax. In addition, advance tax rulings can be obtained for determining the offshore tax status and method of calculating the taxable basis of offshore companies. Profits derived from real estate located outside Sint Maarten are exempt from corporate income tax. The offshore tax rates are guaranteed through 2019.

Tax-exempt companies. Tax-exempt companies (TECs) are exempt from Sint Maarten corporate income tax. Only private limited liability companies incorporated under former Netherlands Antilles or current Sint Maarten law may qualify as TECs. TECs are allowed to solely or practically solely (more than 90%) engage in the extending of loans, investing in securities and deposits and licensing of intellectual and industrial property rights and similar property rights. To qualify as a TEC, a written request must be submitted to the Tax Inspector and certain conditions must be satisfied. TECs are not eligible for benefits under the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands or for benefits under any other double tax treaty of the former Netherlands Antilles or Sint Maarten. However, exchange-of-information provisions in this tax regulation, tax treaties and tax information exchange agreements

apply to TECs. If a TEC loses its tax-exempt status, it is treated as a regularly taxed company subject to tax on its worldwide income, and it receives a tax-free step-up in basis.

Ruling policy. Sint Maarten has an extensive advance tax ruling practice. These rulings include the following:

- Cost-plus rulings for intercompany support activities
- Minimum gross margin rulings for finance activities
- Participation exemption rulings for holding activities
- Informal capital (or cost-plus) rulings for intercompany trading activities

These rulings are usually valid for a three-year period, with the option for extension every five years.

Other incentives. Sint Maarten also offers other incentives for specific activities, such as the international use of aircraft and ships and the insurance of risks outside Sint Maarten.

Capital gains. Under the current corporate income tax rules, in general, except for offshore companies, no distinction is made between the taxation of capital gains and the taxation of other income. All income is taxed at the applicable corporate income tax rate (34.5%). Taxation of capital gains on qualifying share interests (participation exemption) is discussed in Section C.

Administration. The standard tax year is the calendar year. However, on request and under certain conditions, a company may use a different financial accounting year as its tax year.

Companies must file a provisional tax return within three months after the end of the financial year. In principle, this return must show a taxable profit that is at least equal to the taxable profit shown on the most recently filed final tax return. Any tax due must be paid at the time of filing of the provisional tax return. An extension of time to file the return and pay the tax is not granted. On request of the company, the Tax Inspector may consent to the reporting of a lower taxable profit than the taxable profit shown on the most recently filed final tax return.

The final tax return must be filed within six months after the end of the financial year. Any difference between the tax due based on the provisional return and the tax due based on the final return must be settled at the time of the filing of the final return. An extension for filing the final tax return on a later date can be obtained.

To ensure compliance with the rules described above, penalties may be imposed. The tax authorities may impose arbitrary assessments if the taxpayer fails to file a tax return. Additional assessments, including a penalty, may be imposed if insufficient tax is levied. A penalty of 100% of the additional tax due may be levied. Depending on the degree of wrongdoing, this penalty is normally 25% or 50%.

In general, offshore companies must file their tax returns within six months following the end of the financial year. In practice, the tax authorities do not strictly enforce this deadline for offshore companies.

Dividends. Sint Maarten does not levy dividend withholding tax on dividend distributions.

Foreign tax relief. A 100% exemption from Sint Maarten corporate income tax is available for foreign business profits. For this purpose, foreign profits are profits earned in another country through a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in the other country, or profits earned from immovable property located in a foreign country, including the rights related to the property that is part of the business activities of the taxpayer but is deemed to be part of the foreign business. If the foreign profits are derived from a business that can be considered a low-taxed portfolio investment, a reduced exemption of 70% applies.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable profit must be calculated in accordance with “sound business practices.”

All expenses incurred with respect to conducting a business are, in principle, deductible. However, if expenses exceed normal arm’s-length charges and are incurred directly or indirectly for the benefit of shareholders or related companies, the excess is considered to be a nondeductible profit distribution (dividend). In addition, certain expenses, such as fines, penalties and expenses incurred with respect to crimes, are not deductible. Only 80% of representation expenses, as well as expenses incurred on meals, beverages, gifts, courses and seminars, is deductible.

In principle, interest expenses are deductible for tax purposes if the interest rate is determined on an arm’s-length basis. However, certain restrictions apply to the deduction of interest on loans connected to certain tax-driven transactions and intragroup reorganizations. Under thin-capitalization rules, the deductibility of interest accrued or paid directly or indirectly to an affiliated TEC may be restricted.

Participation exemption. In principle, a 100% participation exemption applies for all qualifying share interests held by Sint Maarten corporate taxpayers.

In general, a shareholding qualifies for the participation exemption if it represents at least 5% of the share capital or voting power in a company or if the amount paid for the shareholding amounts to at least USD500,000. In addition, any member of a cooperative association can apply for the participation exemption.

For dividend income, additional requirements are imposed for a participation to be considered a qualifying participation. To apply the 100% exemption on dividends, either of the following conditions must be met:

- The qualifying participation is subject to a (nominal) profit tax rate of 10% (subject-to-tax clause).
- Dividends, interest or royalties received from other sources than the business of the participation do not account for 50% or more of the gross income of the participation (non-portfolio-investment clause).

The above conditions may be met on a consolidated basis. If neither of the above conditions is met, a lower participation exemption of 70% applies to dividends. The subject-to-tax clause and the

non-portfolio-investment clause do not apply to the 100% participation exemption on capital gains and income received from participations that exclusively or almost exclusively hold immovable property.

Expenses that are connected with the participation, including financing expenses, are not deductible if the income is 100% tax-exempt.

Tax depreciation. In general, assets are depreciated using the straight-line method, with the residual value taken into consideration. The following are some of the applicable rates.

Asset	Rate (%)	Residual value (%)
Buildings	2 to 2.5	10
Office equipment	10 to 50	Nil
Motor vehicles	10 to 33	15
Plant and machinery	10	10

The rates listed above provide a general overview of the depreciation rates. The actual depreciation rate depends on the type of asset used by the company.

Fixed company assets acquired by companies operating in Sint Maarten may qualify for accelerated depreciation at a one-time maximum annual rate of 33⅓% of the acquisition costs of the assets. Fixed company assets are assets used for a business process for at least one business cycle, unless the assets are intended to be processed or sold.

An investment allowance deduction of 8% (12% for new buildings or restorations of buildings) is granted for acquisitions of fixed assets exceeding approximately USD2,800. The allowance is deducted from taxable income in the year of the investment and in the following year. The investment allowance deduction is recaptured in the year of sale and the subsequent year if the asset is sold within 6 years (15 years for buildings) of the date of the investment.

Groups of companies. On written request, Sint Maarten resident companies may form a fiscal unity (tax-consolidated group) for corporate income tax purposes. To qualify for a fiscal unity, the parent company must own at least 99% of the shares in the subsidiary. A fiscal unity may include, among others, a company incorporated under Dutch law that has its place of effective management in Sint Maarten. The whole group is taxed for corporate income tax purposes as if it were one company and, as a result, the subsidiaries in the fiscal unity are no longer individually subject to corporate income tax.

Advantages for corporate income tax purposes of fiscal unity treatment include the following:

- Losses of one subsidiary may be offset against profits of other members of the fiscal unity.
- Reorganizations, including movements of assets with hidden reserves from one company to another, have no direct tax consequences for corporate income tax purposes.
- Intercompany profits may be fully deferred.

The fiscal unity does not apply for revenue tax purposes.

Relief for losses. Losses in a tax year may be carried forward for 10 years. No carryback is available. Losses incurred by certain companies during their first four years of business may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses incurred during the first six years by an entity that has the objective of engaging in a business in the shipping or aviation industry may be carried forward indefinitely. Companies under the Sint Maarten offshore tax regime can carry forward tax losses for five years.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Revenue tax; levied on turnover generated from goods sold and services rendered in Sint Maarten	
Standard rate	5
Real estate transfer tax	4

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Sint Maarten is the Antillean guilder (ANG).

For foreign investors that obtain a foreign-exchange license from the Central Bank of Curaçao and Sint Maarten, no restrictions are imposed on the movement of funds into and out of Curaçao and Sint Maarten. In general, the Sint Maarten Central Bank automatically grants foreign-exchange licenses for remittances abroad. Residents are subject to several foreign-exchange regulations imposed by the Sint Maarten Central Bank. However, residents may be granted nonresident status for foreign-exchange control purposes. Some reporting requirements exist for statistical purposes.

Transfer pricing. In general, intercompany charges should be determined on an arm's-length basis.

F. Tax treaties

Provisions for double tax relief are contained in the tax treaty with Norway and in the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands (consisting of Aruba, Curaçao, the Netherlands, and Sint Maarten). Under a measure in the Tax Regulation for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, dividend distributions by a qualifying Dutch subsidiary to its Sint Maarten parent company are effectively subject to an 8.3% Dutch dividend withholding tax. Sint Maarten does not impose withholding tax on payments from Sint Maarten to residents of other countries.

The Netherlands Antilles has entered into tax information exchange agreements with Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. As a result of the constitutional reform of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the tax treaties entered into by the Netherlands Antilles became automatically applicable to the surviving countries, which are the legal successors of the Netherlands Antilles. Negotiations are ongoing with the United Kingdom.

Under the latest published Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) list, Sint Maarten qualifies as a white-listed jurisdiction.

The government of the former Netherlands Antilles entered into bilateral agreements with the European Union (EU) member states with respect to the application of the EU Council Directive on taxation of savings income. The Sint Maarten (former Netherlands Antilles) law to implement the directive took effect in July 2006.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands has entered into many bilateral investment treaties that also apply to Sint Maarten.

Sint Maarten also signed the OECD Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.

Slovak Republic

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The chapter below is based on the existing law in the Slovak Republic as of 1 January 2014. Because further changes to the 2014 tax rules are possible, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	0
Interest	19 (c)(d)
Royalties	19 (b)(d)(e)
Income from Media	19 (d)(f)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	4 (g)

- (a) This rate applies for tax years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. If a company has a financial year beginning in 2013 and ending in 2014, the prior rate of 23% applies.
- (b) The rates may be reduced by an applicable double tax treaty.
- (c) See Section B.
- (d) Effective from 1 March 2014, a withholding tax rate of 35% will apply to income paid to the residents of non-treaty countries or countries that have not signed the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.
- (e) This tax applies to nonresidents only. For resident companies, royalties are included in taxable income subject to corporate tax.
- (f) This tax applies to income received by authors (individuals) for contributions to newspapers, radio and television. It is possible for the author and the payer of the income to agree that no withholding tax be applied; in such case the income is taxed through the tax return of the author.
- (g) The tax loss may be carried forward proportionally during a period of up to four consecutive years. The carryforward period is five years for losses incurred before 2010.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Slovak (resident) companies are subject to corporate income tax on their worldwide income. Slovak companies are those incorporated or having their place of management in the Slovak Republic. Foreign (nonresident) companies are subject to corporate income tax only on their Slovak-source income, such as income attributable to a permanent establishment.

Under Slovak law, a permanent establishment is a fixed place or facility for nonresidents to carry out activities in the Slovak Republic. A permanent establishment includes an administrative location, branch, office, workshop, sales location, technical facility or location for research and extraction of natural resources. The fixed place or the facility is considered to be permanent if the activities are carried out continuously or repeatedly. In the case of one-off activities, the place or facility is considered to be permanent if the duration of the activities exceeds six months, either continuously or divided into 2 or more periods in the course of 12 consecutive calendar months. A building site, construction site or assembly works site (as described in the Commentary to Article 5, Paragraph 3 of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD] Model Tax Treaty) is regarded as a permanent establishment only if the duration of the activities exceeds six months. A permanent establishment also includes the activity of an agent who negotiates or enters into agreements on behalf of a nonresident company under a power of attorney. The provision of services in the Slovak Republic by an enterprise through its employees or other personnel is considered to create a “service permanent establishment” if the provision of services exceeds 6 months in any consecutive 12-month period.

Rates of corporate tax. The corporate income tax rate is 22%, except for withholding tax (see Section A).

Tax license. Effective from 2014, a concept of a minimum tax is introduced in the form of a tax license, which is payable by legal persons in three different amounts depending on the annual turnover. The following are the amounts:

- Non-value-added tax (VAT) payers with annual turnover of EUR500,000 or less: EUR480
- VAT payers with annual turnover of EUR500,000 or less: EUR960
- All legal persons with annual turnover exceeding EUR500,000, regardless of VAT status: EUR2,880

Incentives. To promote investments, the Slovak government provides potential local and foreign investors with investment incentives that are proportionate to their activities in the Slovak Republic. The maximum limits for state aid are determined by the European Union (EU) regulations and are driven by the relative development of the country or region in which an investment project is located and the unemployment rate in that region. The limits are set as a percentage of eligible costs of an investment project.

The Slovak Republic provides the following indirect forms of incentives:

- Tax relief
- Transfer of immovable assets owned by the state or municipality at a price lower than the market price

The Slovak Republic provides the following direct forms of incentives:

- Cash grants on acquisitions of fixed assets
- Cash grants on newly created jobs
- Cash grants on training

Tax relief. Under the Investment Aid Act, companies may apply for a 100% tax reduction (full tax relief) for 10 consecutive tax years. The tax relief can be provided for newly established companies (new production) and also for existing companies (extension of existing production).

Transfers of immovable assets owned by the state or municipality at a price lower than the market price. In exceptional circumstances, as part of regional aid, the government may award a financial grant or discount from the market price with respect to a transfer of immovable assets (usually land and buildings) to investors by the state or municipalities.

Cash grants for the acquisition of fixed assets. Cash grants can be made for the acquisition of tangible fixed assets (for example, land, buildings, and plant and machinery) and intangible fixed assets (for example, patents, licenses, know-how or unpatented technical knowledge).

Cash grants for newly created jobs. Cash grants for newly created jobs are made based on the anticipated wage costs related to newly created jobs and the regional location of the project (taking into account the regional unemployment rate).

Cash grants on training. The amounts of cash grants for training are expressed as a percentage of eligible training costs and vary according to region (grants for the Bratislava region are lower than grants for the rest of the country) and type of training (general or specific).

General conditions. To qualify for investment aid, applicants must meet the general and specific conditions under the Slovak Investment Aid Act and the European legislation. The following are the general conditions:

- An applicant must submit its investment intention (plan) before the start of the projected works.
- An applicant must prove its ability to cofinance the project costs (at least 25%) through its own resources or external financing (free of any investment aid or subsidy).
- The project must be completed within three years.
- The project must comply with all conditions attached to the approval of the investment aid within three years after the issuance of the approval.
- All subsidized job positions must be filled within three years after the completion of the projects and maintained for a period of five years.
- The project operation must be maintained for a minimum period of five years from its completion without change of its location.

Specific conditions. The specific conditions vary according to the type of project.

The following are the specific conditions for manufacturing projects:

- Fixed assets with a total value of at least EUR14 million (lower thresholds apply in regions with high unemployment) must be acquired, and at least 50% of the value of the assets must be covered by the applicant's own resources.
- New machinery for production purposes must be acquired, and the machinery costs must represent at least 60% of the overall costs of the acquired assets. The machinery must be bought on arm's-length conditions, must not have been depreciated before the acquisition and must not be older than three years.
- The realization of the investment results in the creation of new jobs.

The following are the specific conditions for technology centers:

- Fixed assets with a total value of at least EUR500,000 must be acquired, and at least 50% of the value of the assets must be covered by the applicant's own resources.
- The realization of the investment results in the creation of new jobs.
- At least 70% of the total number of employees must have a university degree.

The following are the specific conditions for shared-service centers:

- Fixed assets with a total value of at least EUR400,000 must be acquired, and at least 50% of the assets must be covered by the applicant's own resources.
- The realization of the investment results in the creation of new jobs.
- At least 60% of the total number of employees must have a university degree.

Approval of the aid. No legal entitlement to any investment aid exists. An applicant must submit an investment aid intent to the relevant authorities (that is, the Ministry of the Economy and other relevant aid providers), which review compliance with both the general and specific conditions under the Investment Aid Act. If the conditions are met, the Ministry of the Economy issues an official offer to the applicant and, as of the date of issuance of the offer, the applicant may officially begin the project. Following receipt of the official offer, the investor must submit an investment aid application. The investment aid application is submitted to the Slovak government for approval. If the project capital expenditures exceed EUR50 million, approval of the European Commission is also required.

Other national and local incentives. The Slovak Republic is entitled to draw support from the Structural Funds and Cohesion Fund during the period of 2014 through 2020. Most of the funds will be drawn by public institutions (for example, municipalities, cities, nonprofit-making companies), while only a minor part will be available for businesses. The incentives available for companies are mainly focused on tourism, enhancing research and development (R&D) and employee training.

Investors may benefit from infrastructure (for example, electricity, water, gas and sewage) fully or partially financed by the state and/or municipality. The municipality may also offer minor tax exemptions (real estate tax and other local taxes). In general, most of this support qualifies as regional state aid.

Municipalities are entitled to use state budget funding for the development of industrial parks. At the predevelopment stage, investors are typically requested to sign a letter of intent with the relevant municipality. Benefiting from advantages offered by industrial parks does not, in general, qualify as state aid.

Capital gains. Capital gains are subject to income tax at a rate of 22%.

Administration. The tax year is usually the calendar year. However, if a company informs the tax authorities in advance, it may use its accounting year as the tax year.

Tax returns for each tax year must be filed within three months after the end of the tax year. The filing period may be extended by a maximum of three months based on a written announcement filed with the tax authority before the expiration of the regular filing deadline. Another extension of an additional three months may be granted by the tax authority if the company received income from foreign sources.

In general, monthly or quarterly prepayments of tax are required, depending on the amount of tax liability for the preceding year.

Dividends. Profits distributed by companies to their shareholders are not subject to tax in the Slovak Republic. Special rules apply to dividends distributed out of profits realized before 2004.

Interest and royalties. Under Slovak law, interest and royalty payments satisfying the conditions contained in Council Directive No. 2003/49/EC are exempt from Slovak withholding tax.

Foreign tax relief. Under applicable double tax treaties, a foreign tax relief is available to Slovak residents for foreign tax paid on income earned abroad.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Corporate tax is based on the statutory accounting profit as adjusted for certain items prescribed by the tax law.

Dividends are not included in the tax base.

Items that are specifically deductible for tax purposes include, among others, tax depreciation (see *Tax depreciation*) and certain expenses relating to health and safety at work and environmental protection.

Non deductible items include the following:

- Entertainment and travel allowances in excess of the statutory limits
- Penalties and fines, except for contractual penalties that have been paid
- Additional fines for damage to the environment
- Taxes paid on behalf of other taxpayers
- Damages exceeding compensation received, unless the damage arose as a result of natural disaster, or it was caused by a person or persons unknown and this is confirmed by the police
- Most accruals and provisions (see *Provisions*)
- Write-offs of debts, unless specific conditions are met

Inventories. Inventories may be valued using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average-cost methods. Costs include all costs necessary to convert the inventory to its current condition and to transport it to its current location. Shortages and damages are not tax deductible, unless the damage resulted from a natural disaster, or it was caused by a person or persons unknown and this is confirmed by the police.

Provisions. Accruals and provisions are generally not deductible, with certain exceptions specified by law (for example, accruals for untaken vacations and for preparation of financial statements and tax returns, and provisions with respect to receivables in bankruptcy proceedings).

Special rules apply to banks and insurance companies.

Tax depreciation. Under the Income Tax Act, tangible assets are divided into four categories, each of which specifies a period (a specified number of years, which range from 4 to 20) over which all assets in the category are depreciated. Intangible assets are depreciated over their actual useful life.

It is possible to split assets and depreciate separable parts of the assets. Each separable part must have an acquisition price higher than EUR1,700, and separate evidence must be maintained. Only parts of assets specified by the Corporate Income Tax Act can be depreciated based on separate parts (for example, specific buildings and machinery).

Tax depreciation may be calculated by using either the straight-line method or the accelerated method. A company chooses the method on an asset-by-asset basis and, after the method is chosen, it cannot be changed during the depreciation period.

Relief for losses. Companies may carry forward losses and offset them against income proportionally during a period of up to four consecutive years following the tax year of the loss. If the tax period is shorter than 12 months (for example, if the company is liquidated or changes its financial year), the tax loss that would normally be deductible is fully deductible in that tax period.

A special tax regime (carryforward of losses for five years) applies to losses incurred before 2010.

Groups of companies. Slovak law does not contain any provisions regarding the corporate taxation of groups in the Slovak Republic.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	
Pharmaceutical products and books	10
Other	20
Social security contributions; imposed on monthly wages with a monthly cap on wages of EUR4,025; contributions are deductible for employers; paid by	
Employer	35.2
Employee	13.4
Local taxes (tax on land, tax on buildings and apartments, and motor vehicle tax); rates vary depending on location	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Transfer pricing. If the price agreed between related parties differs from the usual market price and if this difference cannot be satisfactorily justified, the tax authorities may adjust the tax base to reflect the usual market price.

The transfer-pricing rules apply to personally or economically related persons, as well as to other related persons.

Persons are economically or personally related if one person participates in the ownership, control, or administration of another person, if such persons are under the control or administration of the same person, or if the same person has a direct or indirect equity interest in the persons. Participation in ownership or control exists if the direct or indirect participation in the basic capital of, or voting rights in, one company by another company is higher than 25%. Participation in the administration is a relationship between members of statutory bodies or supervisory boards of the companies. Other relationships are defined as relationships created for the purpose of decreasing the tax base or increasing the tax loss.

Under the Slovak transfer-pricing measures, an advance ruling on the transfer-pricing method may be obtained through an agreement with the tax authorities at least 60 days before the tax year in which the transfer-pricing method will be used.

The Slovak transfer-pricing measures specify the acceptable transfer-pricing methods, which conform to the methods included in the OECD Transfer-Pricing Guidelines.

Taxpayers must provide transfer-pricing documentation within 15 days after an official request by the tax authorities. The Slovak Ministry of Finance issued guidance regarding the transfer-pricing documentation requirements in 2009.

Tax regime for business combinations. Effective from 2010, the Slovak Corporate Income Tax Act addresses in more detail the taxation of the sale of all or part of an enterprise, the taxation of non-monetary contributions to registered capital and the taxation of mergers and divisions of companies.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The Slovak Republic honors the bilateral tax treaties that were concluded by the former Czechoslovakia. The withholding rates under these treaties, and the treaties entered into by the Slovak Republic are listed in the following table.

In general, treaty rates apply if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the income. To obtain the benefit of the reduced treaty rates, the beneficial owner must be in a position to provide a tax residency certificate.

Dividends are exempt from tax. Consequently, the treaty rates do not apply to dividends paid by Slovak companies.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Australia	15	10	10
Austria	10	0	0/5 (l)
Belarus	10/15 (d)	0/10 (c)	5/10 (l)(m)
Belgium	5/15 (d)	0/10 (s)	5
Bosnia- Herzegovina	5/15 (d)	0	10
Brazil	15	0/10/15 (c)(k)	15/25 (p)
Bulgaria	10	0/10 (c)	10
Canada	5/15 (b)	0/10 (c)	0/10 (l)
China	10	0/10 (c)	10
Croatia	5/10 (d)	10	10
Cyprus	10	0/10 (c)	0/5 (l)
Czech Republic	5/15 (a)	0	10
Denmark	15	0	0/5 (l)
Egypt (bb)	5/15 (d)	0/12 (c)	15
Estonia	10	0/10 (c)	10
Finland	5/15 (d)	0	0/1/5/10 (l)(w)
France	10	0	0/5 (l)
Georgia	0	5	5
Germany	5/15 (d)(e)	0	5
Greece	– (x)	0/10 (c)	0/10 (l)
Hungary	5/15 (d)	0	10
Iceland	5/10 (d)	0	10
India	15/25 (d)	0/15 (c)(s)	30 (f)
Indonesia	10	0/10 (c)	10/15 (l)
Ireland	0/10 (d)	0	0/10 (l)
Israel	5/10 (b)	2/5/10 (t)	5
Italy	15	0	0/5 (l)
Japan	10/15 (g)	0/10 (c)	0/10 (l)
Kazakhstan	10/15 (cc)	0/10 (c)	10
Korea (South)	5/10 (d)	0/10 (y)	0/10 (l)
Kuwait (bb)	10	0/10 (ii)	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Latvia	10	0/10 (c)	10
Libya	0	10	5
Lithuania	10	0/10 (c)	10
Luxembourg	5/15 (d)	0	0/10 (l)
Macedonia	5	10	10
Malta	5 (u)	0	5
Mexico	0	0/10 (c)	10
Moldova	5/15 (d)	10	10
Mongolia (z)	0	0	0
Montenegro	5/15 (d)	10	10
Netherlands	0/10 (d)	0	5
Nigeria	12.5/15 (b)	0/15 (c)	10
Norway	5/15 (d)	0	0/5 (l)
Poland	5/10 (n)	0/10 (c)	5
Portugal	10/15 (d)	10	10
Romania	10	0/10 (c)	10/15 (r)
Russian Federation	10	0	10
Serbia	5/15 (d)	10	10
Singapore	5/10 (b)	0	10
Slovenia	5/15 (d)	10	10
South Africa	5/15 (d)	0	10
Spain	5/15 (d)	0	0/5 (q)
Sri Lanka	0/6/15 (h)	0/10 (o)	0/10 (i)
Sweden	0/10 (d)	0	0/5 (l)
Switzerland	0/15 (gg)	0/5 (j)	0/10 (hh)
Syria	5	10	12
Taiwan	10	0/10 (ff)	5/10 (l)
Tunisia	10/15 (d)	0/12 (c)	5/15 (l)
Turkey	5/10 (d)	0/10 (c)	10
Turkmenistan	10	0/10 (c)	10
Ukraine	10	10	10
United Kingdom	5/15 (v)	0	0/10 (l)
United States (jj)	5/15 (b)	0	0/10 (l)
Uzbekistan	10	10	10
Vietnam	5/10 (dd)	10	5/10/15 (ee)
Non-treaty countries	0	19 (aa)	19 (aa)

- (a) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company that owns more than 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (b) The lower rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that controls at least 10% of the voting power of the payer.
- (c) The lower rate applies to interest on government loans.
- (d) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a company that directly holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (e) If the corporate tax rate in a contracting state on distributed profits is 20% lower than the corporate tax rate on undistributed profits, the withholding tax rate may be increased to 25%.
- (f) This rate also applies to fees for technical services.
- (g) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a company that owns at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer during the six-month period immediately preceding the date of payment of the dividends.
- (h) The 15% rate applies to dividends paid by Slovak companies to Sri Lankan recipients. The 0% rate applies to dividends paid by Sri Lankan companies to Slovakian recipients, except for Sri Lankan income tax and additional tax under Sri Lanka's tax law. A maximum tax rate of 6% applies to the additional tax.
- (i) The 0% rate applies to royalties relating to copyrights and films derived from sources within one of the contracting states.

- (j) The 0% rate applies the following:
- Interest paid on bank loans
 - Interest paid on loans for the purchase of goods or industrial, trade and scientific equipment
 - Other interest paid if, for a period of at least two years before the interest payment, the payer and recipient of the interest are mutually connected by a direct share of at least 25% in ownership or if a third entity has a direct share of at least 25% in both the payer and recipient for a period of at least two years before the interest payment
- The 5% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (k) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest and if the interest is paid on a loan granted by a bank for a period of at least 10 years in connection with the sale of industrial equipment or the installation or furnishing of scientific units or public works.
- (l) The lower rate applies to cultural royalties, which are defined as the right to use copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films.
- (m) The higher rate also applies to payments for the right to use transport vehicles.
- (n) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a company (other than a general partnership) directly holding at least 20% of the capital of the payer.
- (o) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to banking institutions, interest paid on government loans and interest paid by the government or other state institutions.
- (p) The 25% rate applies to royalties paid for trademarks.
- (q) The 5% rate applies if the royalties are taxable in Spain. Otherwise, the rate is determined in accordance with the law of the source country. The 0% rate applies to cultural royalties, except for royalties for films.
- (r) The lower rate applies to industrial royalties.
- (s) The lower rate applies to the following types of interest:
- Interest paid on commercial debt claims (including debt claims represented by commercial paper) that result from deferred payments for goods, merchandise or services supplied by an enterprise
 - Interest paid on loans made, guaranteed or insured by public entities that are intended to promote exports
 - Interest paid on current accounts or loans that are not represented by bearer instruments between banks or public credit institutions of the contracting states
 - Interest paid to the other contracting state, public subdivision or local authority
- (t) The 2% rate applies to interest on government loans. The 5% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions.
- (u) The tax in Malta on dividends may not exceed the tax on the profits out of which the dividends are paid.
- (v) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company that owns more than 25% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends.
- (w) The 1% rate applies to payments under a financial lease of equipment. The 5% rate applies to payments under an operating lease of equipment, as well as to payments for the right to use cinematographic films and software for personal computers.
- (x) Dividends may be taxed in both contracting states in accordance with the domestic laws in the states.
- (y) The 0% rate applies to interest on government loans and on loans for the purchase of goods or industrial, trade and scientific equipment.
- (z) These rates are based on a multilateral treaty, which the former Czechoslovakia entered into with the other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon or CMEA).
- (aa) See Section B.
- (bb) This treaty has been signed, but it is not yet in effect.
- (cc) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds directly at least 30% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (dd) The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company that holds directly at least 70% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (ee) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for patents. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for trademarks. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ff) The 0% rate applies to the following types of interest:
- Interest paid to the other contracting state, public subdivisions or local authorities with respect to loans, debt-claims or credits
 - Interest paid on loans made, guaranteed or insured by public entities that are intended to promote exports
- (gg) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a company that directly holds at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.

-
- (hh) The 0% rate applies to cultural royalties, which are defined as the right to use copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films. The 0% rate also applies to other royalties if, for a period of at least two years before the royalty payment, the payer and recipient of the royalty are mutually connected by a direct share of at least 25% in ownership or if a third entity has a direct share of at least 25% in both the payer and recipient for a period of at least two years before the royalty payment.
- (ii) The 0% rate applies to the following types of interest:
- Interest paid on loans made, guaranteed or insured by the government, a local authority or national bank of a contracting state
 - Interest paid on loans made, guaranteed or insured by institutions established according to public law whose assets are fully owned by the government of a contracting state
 - Interest paid on loans made, guaranteed or insured by Eximbank SR, Slovak Guarantee and Development Bank (Slovakia), Kuwait Investment Authority, Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, Public Institution for Social Security or the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (Kuwait)
- (jj) The lower rates apply only if the recipient is one of the following:
- An individual
 - A contracting state or a political subdivision or local authority of the state
 - A recipient engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business in United States (other than the business of making or managing investments, unless these activities are banking or insurance activities carried on by a bank or insurance company) if the income derived from the Slovak Republic is derived in connection with, or is incidental to, that trade or business
 - A company whose principal class of shares is substantially and regularly traded on a recognized securities exchange or is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a resident of the company's state whose principal class of shares is substantially and regularly traded on a recognized securities exchange
 - A not-for-profit organization
 - A person that satisfies both of the following conditions:
 - More than 50% of the beneficial interest in such person is owned, directly or indirectly, by persons entitled to the lower rates according to the treaty.
 - Not more than 50% of the gross income of such person is used directly or indirectly, to meet liabilities (including liabilities for interest or royalties) to persons not entitled to the lower rates according to the treaty.

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The 2014 corporate income tax rate and the change to the tax-losses rules are subject to the approval of parliament. As a result, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	17
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	17
Branch Tax Rate (%)	17
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (a)
Interest	15 (a)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15 (a)
Services	15 (b)
Rentals	15 (c)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (d)

- (a) This tax applies to payments to residents and nonresidents.
- (b) Specified categories of service payments (consulting, marketing, market research, human resources, legal, administrative and information technology services) are subject to a 15% withholding tax if the payments are made to persons with a head office outside the European Union (EU) and if the country of the head office is on the list published by the Ministry (list of black-listed countries).
- (c) A 15% withholding tax applies to cross-border payments for the lease of real estate located in Slovenia.
- (d) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. In general, all companies resident in Slovenia are subject to tax on their worldwide income (but see *Foreign tax relief*). A company is resident in Slovenia if it has its legal seat or effective place of management in Slovenia. Nonresident companies are subject to tax on their Slovenian-source income only (income derived from or through a permanent establishment and other Slovenian-source income subject to withholding tax).

The definition of a “permanent establishment” of a nonresident company in Slovenia generally follows the definition in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Model Tax Convention on Income and Capital 2010.

Rates of corporate income tax. For 2014, the standard corporate income tax rate is 17%.

The corporate income tax rate for qualified venture capital companies is 0%, subject to specific conditions.

Investment funds that distribute 90% of their operating profits for the preceding tax year by 30 November of the current tax year are taxed at a rate of 0%.

Pension funds established in accordance with the Pension and Disability Insurance Act are taxed at a rate of 0%.

Insurance undertakings that are authorized to implement the pension scheme in accordance with the act regulating pension and disability insurance must pay tax with respect to the activities relating to such implementation at a rate of 0% of the tax base if a separate tax calculation is compiled only for this pension scheme.

Capital gains. Fifty percent of a capital gain from the disposal of shares is exempt from tax if certain conditions are met. The other 50% is treated as ordinary business income and is subject to tax at the regular corporate rate. However, in such circumstances, the expenses of a taxpayer are decreased by 5% of the exempt amount of capital gains. The same principle applies to capital losses (only 50% of a capital loss is deductible for tax purposes).

If a capital gain is realized from disposal of shares acquired with respect to venture capital investments in a venture capital company that is established in accordance with the act regulating venture capital companies, the total amount of such gain may be exempt from tax if the company had the status of a venture capital company for the entire tax period and if the company had the status of venture capital company for the entire period of the holding of the shares by the taxpayer. Losses incurred on the transfer of shares acquired under a venture capital scheme are not deductible for tax purposes.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. However, a company may select its financial year as its tax year if the selected year does not exceed a period of 12 months and if it informs the tax authorities regarding its selection of the tax year. The selected tax year may not be changed for a period of three years.

Annual tax returns must be filed within three months after the end of the tax year.

Companies must make advance payments of corporate income tax. Monthly advance payments of corporate income tax are required if the total amount of the advance payments exceeds EUR400, based on the tax calculated in the tax return for the preceding tax year. Companies must make quarterly advance payments if the total amount of the advance payments is less than EUR400, based on the tax calculated in the tax return for the preceding tax year. Advance payments of corporate income tax are due on the 10th day of the month following the period to which the advance tax payment relates. The balance of tax due must be paid within 30 days after the annual tax return is filed with the tax authorities. If the total amount of advance payments of corporate income tax exceeds the amount of tax due for the year, the overpaid tax is refunded to the company.

Dividends. In principle, dividends paid to residents and nonresidents are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%. The tax does not apply to dividends paid to a resident or to a permanent establishment of a nonresident if the dividend recipient informs the dividend payer of its tax number.

Measures implementing the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive are in effect in Slovenia. Under these measures, dividend distributions are exempt from withholding tax if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The recipient of the dividends owns at least 10% of the equity capital or voting power of the payer of the dividends.
- The duration of the recipient's ownership in the payer is at least two years.
- The recipient of dividends is a taxable company that has one of the prescribed legal forms, is a resident of an EU member state and is a taxpayer for one of the taxes for which the common system of taxation applies.

If, at the time of payment of a dividend, the duration of ownership of the recipient is shorter than two years and all other requirements are met, a withholding tax exemption is still possible if the payer or its agent provides an appropriate bank guarantee to the tax authorities.

Dividends paid to EU/European Economic Area (EEA) residents are exempt from withholding tax if a tax credit is not available in the country of residence of the recipient.

Dividends and interest paid to EU/EEA resident pension funds, investment funds and insurance companies performing pension plans are exempt from withholding tax if a tax credit is not available in the country of residence of the recipient and if the recipient of such income is not a Slovenian branch of such persons.

Dividends received by Slovenian taxable persons are generally subject to a full participation exemption.

Foreign tax relief. Income tax paid abroad can be credited against the final tax liability of a company if the income on which the tax has been paid abroad is included in the tax base. The foreign tax credit may not exceed the lower of the amount of foreign tax on foreign income that was paid or the amount of tax that would have been paid under Slovenian law on the foreign income if the credit had not been granted. To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must submit appropriate documentation together with the tax return.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on the profits reported in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or Slovenian accounting standards, which generally follow IFRS. For tax purposes, profits are adjusted, primarily for nondeductible expenses.

In general, only those expenses that are directly required for the generation of taxable revenues are allowed as deductible expenses.

The law specifies that certain expenses are not deductible, including the following:

- Incentives paid to the management board and to the board of directors
- Pecuniary penalties (fines paid to government agencies)
- Donations
- Bribes

Only 50% of entertainment expenses and fees paid to the supervisory board is deductible for tax purposes.

Interest on loans to related entities is deductible up to the amount computed by applying the acknowledged interest rate at the time of the loan approval. The Ministry of Finance publishes the acknowledged interest rate. It is possible for a taxable person to prove that a contractual interest rate exceeding the acknowledged interest rate is an arm's-length rate. The measure described in the preceding sentence applies to interest accrued after 7 June 2008 and to loan agreements entered into after January 2007.

A deduction for bad debts can be claimed if specified conditions are met.

Inventories. Inventories may be valued using any of the methods prescribed by the applicable accounting standards. Permissible methods include first-in, first-out (FIFO), average cost and other methods. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is not allowed. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Provisions. The following provisions are deductible for tax purposes up to an amount equal to 50% of the provisions established in accordance with the accounting standards:

- Provisions for warranties
- Provisions for restructurings
- Provisions for expected losses from onerous contracts
- Provisions for pensions
- Provisions for termination benefits with respect to employees
- Provisions for jubilee benefits

Other provisions established based on applicable accounting standards are 100% tax deductible when they are set aside.

Specific provisions established by a bank for specific risks are deductible up to the amount prescribed by the Banking Act. Technical provisions that insurance companies are required to establish under the law are deductible up to the amount prescribed by the Insurance Companies Act. Special provisions that are required for stockbrokerage companies are deductible up to the amount prescribed by the Securities Market Act.

Revaluation expenses. In general, subject to special conditions and limitations, revaluations of the following items are deductible for tax purposes:

- Receivables
- Financial assets and financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Goodwill
- Debts, receivables, investments and cash receivables, provided that the revaluations are based on changes in the exchange rate

Tax depreciation. Depreciation calculated using the straight-line method is deductible for tax purposes. The tax law sets the maximum depreciation rates. The following are some of the prescribed maximum straight-line depreciation rates.

Assets	Rate (%)
Buildings, including investment property	3
Parts of buildings, including investment property	6
Equipment, vehicles and machinery	20
Parts of equipment and equipment for research activities	33.3
Computer equipment, hardware and software	50
Crops lasting several years	10
Breeding animals	20
Other investments	10

Tax relief for investments. A taxable person may claim a reduction of the tax base in the amount of 40% of the amount invested in equipment and intangible assets (subject to certain limitations). The reduction may not exceed the amount of the tax base, and the unused portion of the tax relief can be carried forward to the next five tax periods.

For 2010 through 2015, a special regulation applies in the region of Pomurje. Taxable persons may claim a reduction of the tax base in the amount of 70% of salaries paid to employees (under certain conditions). The reduction may not exceed the amount of the tax base. In addition, taxable persons may reduce their tax base by up to 70% of the amount invested in equipment and intangible assets, under certain conditions.

Tax relief for research and development expenditure. Tax relief is available for research and development (R&D) expenditure.

The tax base may be decreased by 100% of the expenditure incurred in R&D activities.

The taxable person may also carry forward the unused portion of the tax relief to the following five fiscal periods.

Such tax relief may not be granted for R&D that is financed by government funding or the EU.

Tax relief for R&D expenditure excludes the use of the tax relief for investments.

Tax relief for the hiring of employees. An employer who hires certain employees may claim relief in the amount of 45% of the salary of such employees for the first 24 months of employment, but not exceeding the amount of the tax base. To be eligible for the relief, all of the following conditions must be met:

- The employee must be younger than 26 years old or older than 55 years old.
- The employee must have been registered as unemployed at the Employment Service of Slovenia for more than six months before the commencement of employment.
- The employee was not employed by the employer seeking the tax relief or a related party in the past 24 months.
- Agreement is reached on an employment contract for an indefinite time period.
- The overall number of employees employed at the employer in the tax period increased.

Hidden profit distributions. Hidden profit distributions are non-deductible expenditures and are subject to withholding tax as deemed dividends. The following items are treated as hidden profit distributions to a shareholder owning directly or indirectly at least 25% of the capital in the payer (or controlling the payer on the basis of the contract or having influence over the payer):

- Providing assets or performing services, including the discharge of debts, without consideration or at a price that is lower than the comparable market prices
- Payments for the purchase of assets and services at a price that is higher than the comparable market prices
- Payments for assets that were not transferred or for services that were not rendered
- Interest on loans granted at an interest rate that differs from the acknowledged interest rate if the taxpayer cannot prove that an unrelated entity would have agreed to the interest rate
- Interest on loans exceeding the thin-capitalization limit (see Section E)

Relief for losses. Assessed tax losses may be carried forward for an unlimited time period. It is possible to use tax losses carried forward from previous years, up to a maximum of 50% of the tax base for a tax period. The right to carry forward tax losses is lost if the ownership of share capital or voting rights changes by more than 50% during a tax year, as compared to the beginning of the tax year, and if the taxpayer did not conduct any business activity for two years or the business activity was significantly changed in the two-year period before or after the change of ownership (unless the business activity was significantly changed to maintain jobs or to restore business operations).

Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. The formation of groups of companies for tax purposes is not allowed.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate %
Value-added tax	
Standard rate	22
Reduced rate	9.5
Transfer tax on immovable property	2
Motor vehicle tax	
Petrol cars	0.5 to 28 and 0 to 16
Diesel cars; rate based on the level of exhaust emissions	1 to 31 and 0 to 16
Motorcycles	1.5 to 5 and 0 to 5
Camper vans; rate based on the power of the engine	6 to 18
Water Vessel Tax; amount of the tax depends on the length of the vessel (minimum of five meters) and the power of the engine	Various
Tax on insurance premiums	6.5
Property tax; levied on premises such as buildings, parts of buildings and land	0.1 to 0.75
Social security contributions, on monthly salary	
Health insurance, paid by	
Employer	6.56
Employee	6.36
Pension and disability, paid by	
Employer	8.85
Employee	15.5
Unemployment insurance, paid by	
Employer	0.06
Employee	0.14
Maternity benefits, paid by	
Employer	0.1
Employee	0.1
Workers' compensation insurance (for occupational injuries and diseases), paid by employer	0.53

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The official Slovenian currency is the euro (EUR).

Legal entities with their head office in Slovenia and subsidiaries of foreign commercial companies that are registered in the Court Registry in Slovenia may maintain foreign-currency accounts or foreign-currency deposit accounts at authorized banks in Slovenia. Slovenian and foreign enterprises and their subsidiaries may freely perform one-sided transfers of property to or from Slovenia. Profits may be freely transferred abroad in foreign currency.

Resident enterprises may obtain loans from nonresident enterprises in their own name and for their own account. They are required to report selected loan transactions with nonresident enterprises to the Bank of Slovenia. For this purpose, loan transactions include the following:

- Pledges of real estate and other security
- Purchases by nonresidents of accounts receivable arising from transactions between resident enterprises
- Purchases by residents of accounts receivable arising from transactions between nonresident enterprises

- Certain other transactions between resident and nonresident enterprises if the economic purpose of the transaction is effectively the granting of a loan

Transfer pricing. Transfer prices are determined by referring to market prices of the same or comparable assets or services charged between unrelated parties (comparable market prices). Comparable market prices are determined by one of the five methods prescribed by the OECD guidelines.

A resident or nonresident and a foreign legal entity or foreign partnership are deemed to be related parties if any of the following circumstances exist:

- The taxable person directly or indirectly holds 25% or more of the value or number of shares or equity holdings, or control over management or supervision or voting rights of the foreign person or controls the foreign person on the basis of contract or transaction terms that differ from terms that are or would in the same or comparable circumstances be agreed to between unrelated parties.
- The foreign person directly or indirectly holds 25% or more of the value or number of shares or equity holdings or control over management or supervision or voting rights of a taxable person, or controls the taxable person on the basis of contract or transaction terms that differ from terms that are or would in the same or comparable circumstances be agreed to between unrelated parties.
- The same person at the same time, directly or indirectly, holds 25% or more of the value or number of shares or holdings or participates in the management or supervision of the taxable person and the foreign person or two taxable persons or they are under the same person's control on the basis of contract or transaction terms that differ from terms that are or would in the same or comparable circumstances be agreed to between unrelated parties.
- The same natural persons or members of their families directly or indirectly hold 25% or more of the value or number of shares or holdings or control over the management or supervision of the taxable person and the foreign person or two resident entities or they are under their control on the basis of contract or transaction terms that differ from terms that are or would in the same or comparable circumstances be achieved between unrelated parties.

Taxpayers must maintain transfer-pricing documentation continuously. The transfer-pricing documentation requirements are based on the masterfile concept. Under this concept, which is recommended by the European Community (EC) Council and the EU Joint Transfer Pricing Forum, the transfer-pricing documentation consists of a general part and a country-specific part. A prescribed abstract of the documentation must be enclosed with the tax return when the tax return is filed with the tax authorities. The transfer-pricing documentation must be archived for a period of 10 years after the year to which it relates.

The transfer-pricing rules can apply to transactions between domestic related parties in specific circumstances.

Debt-to-equity rules. Interest on loans from shareholders, who directly or indirectly at any time during a tax year hold at least 25% of capital or voting rights of the taxable person (with the exception of banks and insurance companies as borrowers), is deductible only if it is attributable to the part of the loan that does not exceed a specified multiple of the value of the share capital owned (debt-to-equity ratio). Loans from shareholders are also considered loans from related persons of the taxable person if the shareholder directly or indirectly at any time during a tax year holds at least 25% of shares, holdings or voting rights in the lender and the taxable person. For example, this applies to loans obtained from sister companies. For 2014, the applicable debt-to-equity ratio is 4:1.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Most of Slovenia's double tax treaties follow the OECD model convention. The following table shows the withholding tax rates under Slovenia's tax treaties.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	5/10 (a)	7 (s)	7
Armenia	5/10 (a)	0/10 (m)	5
Austria	5/15 (a)	0/5 (m)	5
Azerbaijan	8	8	5/10 (u)
Belarus	5	5 (t)	5
Belgium	5/15 (a)	10	5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5/10 (a)	7	5
Bulgaria	5/10	5	5/10 (c)
Canada	5/15 (g)	0/10 (l)	10
China	5	10	10
Croatia	5	0/5	5
Cyprus (f)	10	10	10
Czech Republic	5/15 (a)	0/5 (b)	10
Denmark	5/15 (a)	5	5
Estonia	5/15 (a)	0/10 (b)	10
Finland	5/15 (a)	0/5 (b)	5
France	0/15 (d)	5 (b)	5
Georgia	5	0/5 (m)	5
Germany	5/15 (a)	0/5 (l)	5
Greece	10	10	10
Hungary	5/15 (a)	0/5 (l)	5
Iceland	5/15 (a)	5	5
India	5/15	10	10
Ireland	5/15 (a)	0/5 (b)	5
Israel	5/10/15	0/5 (b)	5
Italy	5/15	10	5
Korea (South)	5/15 (a)	5	5
Kuwait	0/5 (v)	0/5 (v)	10
Latvia	5/15 (a)	0/10 (b)	10
Lithuania	5/15 (a)	0/10 (b)	10
Luxembourg	5/15 (a)	0/5 (b)	5
Macedonia	5/15 (a)	10	10
Malta	5/15 (h)	5	5
Moldova	5/10	5	5
Netherlands	5/15 (o)	0/5 (b)	5
Norway	0/15 (r)	0/5 (e)	5

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Poland	5/15 (a)	0/10 (b)	10
Portugal	5/15 (a)	0/10 (b)	5
Qatar	5	5	5
Romania	5	0/5 (b)	5
Russian Federation	10	10	10
Serbia and Montenegro (n)	5/10 (a)	0/10 (b)	5/10 (i)
Singapore	5	5	5
Slovak Republic	5/15	10	10
Spain	5/15 (a)	0/5 (b)	5
Sweden (f)	5/15 (a)	0	0
Switzerland	5/15 (a)	5	5
Thailand	10	0/10/15 (b)(j)	10/15 (k)
Turkey	10	0/10 (b)	10
Ukraine	5/15 (a)	5	5/10
United Kingdom	0/15 (p)	0/5 (q)	5
United States	5/15 (a)	0/5	5
Non-treaty countries	15	15	15

- (a) The lower rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (b) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to the government including local authorities or the national bank. In certain treaties, the 0% rate applies to interest paid to national export companies and other institutions, subject to additional conditions.
- (c) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, the following:
- Copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works (not including cinematographic works)
 - Industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
- (d) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that holds at least 20% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (e) Interest arising in a contracting state and paid to the government of the other contracting state is exempt from tax in the state of the payer. In the case of Slovenia, interest arising in Norway and paid with respect to a loan guaranteed or insured by Slovene Export and Development Bank Inc., Ljubljana on account of the Republic of Slovenia as authorized in accordance with the domestic law is exempt from tax in Norway.
- (f) Slovenia is honoring the tax treaties between the former Yugoslavia and these countries. Slovenia has concluded a new tax treaty with Cyprus, but the treaty is not yet effective.
- (g) For dividends paid by Slovenian companies, the 5% rate applies if the recipient of dividends holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends paid by Slovenian companies. For dividends paid by Canadian companies, the 5% rate applies if the recipient of dividends holds at least 10% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends paid by Canadian companies.
- (h) For dividends paid by Slovenian companies, the 5% rate applies if the recipient of dividends owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends paid by Slovenian companies. For dividends paid by Maltese companies to Slovenian resident beneficiaries, the withholding tax rate may not exceed the tax imposed on the profits out of which dividends are paid.
- (i) The 5% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic works, and films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting.
- (j) The 10% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions, including insurance companies.
- (k) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
- The use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary or artistic works, including motion pictures, live broadcasting, films and tapes
 - Other means for use or reproduction in connection with radio and television broadcasting
 - The use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment

- (l) Subject to additional conditions, the 0% rate applies to the following:
- Interest paid with respect to indebtedness of the government or local authorities
 - Interest paid to an entity that was established and operates exclusively to administer or provide benefits under pension, retirement or other employee benefit plans
- Interest arising in Slovenia (Canada) and paid to a resident of Canada (Slovenia) is taxable only in Canada (Slovenia) if it is paid with respect to loans made, guaranteed or insured by the Export Development Corporation (Slovenian Export Company).
- (m) The 0% applies if any of the following circumstances exists:
- The interest is paid to the government including local authorities or the national bank.
 - The payer of the interest is the government including local authorities or the national bank.
 - The interest is paid with respect to a loan made, approved, guaranteed or insured by an institution that is authorized under internal law to act as an export financing institution on behalf of the contracting state.
- (n) The tax treaty between Slovenia and the former Union of Serbia and Montenegro is expected to continue to apply to the republics of Serbia and Montenegro. The treaty does not apply to Kosovo.
- (o) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a company that holds at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends.
- (p) The 0% rate applies if the recipient of dividends owns more than 20% of the capital voting rights of the payer of the dividends.
- (q) The 0% rate applies if either of the following circumstances exists:
- The interest is paid to the government including local authorities or the national bank.
 - The payer and the recipient are both companies and one of the companies owns directly at least 20% of the capital of the other company, or a third company that is a resident of a contracting state holds directly at least 20% of the capital of both the payer company and the recipient company.
- (r) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exists:
- The recipient of dividends owns more than 15% of the capital voting rights of the payer of the dividends.
 - In the case of Norway, the beneficial owner of the dividends is a resident of Norway who is a partner in a Norwegian partnership and alone or together with the other partners holds directly at least 15% of the capital of the company paying the dividends.
 - The dividends are derived and beneficially owned by the government of a contracting state.
- (s) A 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exists:
- The payer of the interest is the government of a contracting state, political subdivision, local authority or central bank of such state.
 - The interest is paid to the government of the other contracting state or a political subdivision, local authority or central bank of such state.
 - The interest is paid with respect to a loan made, approved, guaranteed or insured by an institution that is authorized in accordance with internal law on insurance and financing of international business transactions.
- (t) A 0% rate applies if either of the following circumstances exists:
- The payer of the interest is the government of a contracting state, or a political subdivision, local authority or central bank of such state.
 - The interest is paid to the government of the other contracting state or a political subdivision, local authority or central bank of such state.
- (u) The lower rate applies to royalties paid for the use, or the right to use, patents, patterns, models, plans, and secret formulas or procedures or for information regarding industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (v) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the income is a resident of the other contracting state and is one of the following:
- The government of that contracting state or a political subdivision or local authority thereof or the central bank
 - A governmental institution created in that contracting state under public law such as a corporation, fund, authority, foundation, agency or similar entity
 - An entity established in that contracting state, all the capital of which has been provided by that contracting state or a political subdivision or local authority thereof or any governmental institution mentioned in the bullet above together with other states

Slovenia has entered into new double tax treaties with Egypt and Uzbekistan, but these treaties are not yet effective.

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Certain amendments to the tax law have been proposed, but not yet enacted. Because of the expected changes to the tax law, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	28 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	18.648 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	28 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (c)
Interest	0 (d)(e)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	12/15 (e)
Services	15 (f)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (g)

(a) The mining income of gold mining companies is taxed under a special formula, and the non-mining income of such companies is taxed at a rate of 28%.

Special rules apply to life insurance companies, petroleum and gas producers and small business corporations. See Section B.

- (b) This is the effective rate. See Section B.
- (c) Dividend withholding tax (DWT) was introduced, effective from 1 April 2012. Previously, a tax known as the secondary tax on companies (STC) was levied at a rate of 10%. The DWT applies to dividends declared by South African-resident companies. Certain dividends are exempt from the withholding tax, such as dividends received by South African-resident companies and public benefit organizations. A decreased rate may apply under a double tax treaty. See Section B.
- (d) Interest withholding tax at a rate of 15%, which will take effect on 1 January 2015, will apply to nonresidents only. Certain interest income will be exempt from this withholding tax, such as interest with respect to government debt instruments, listed debt instruments and debt instruments owed by banks. A decreased rate may apply under a double tax treaty.
- (e) The rate of 15% will apply to royalties paid (or due and payable) on or after 1 January 2015. Until this date, the 12% rate applies. This withholding tax applies to nonresidents only.
- (f) Services withholding tax at a rate of 15%, which will take effect on 1 January 2016, will apply only to payments made to nonresidents with respect to South African-source services not otherwise subject to normal tax after taking into account tax treaties.
- (g) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Company tax. A residence-based tax system applies in South Africa. Companies are considered to be resident in South Africa if they are incorporated or have their place of effective management in South Africa.

South African-resident companies are taxed on their worldwide income (including capital gains).

Under complex look-through rules, the foreign operating income of nonresident subsidiaries derived from “non-business establishment” operations in foreign countries is taxed in the hands of the immediately cross-border South African-resident parent company on an accrual basis (see the discussion on controlled foreign companies [CFCs] in Section E). The income of nonresident subsidiaries with business establishments in foreign countries is generally exempt from the look-through rules. Dividends paid by foreign companies that are not CFCs are taxable unless the shareholding of the South African-resident recipient is 10% or more (see the discussion of foreign dividends in *Dividends*). The participation exemption amendment reducing the percentage from 20% to 10% took effect on 1 April 2012.

Nonresident companies are taxed on their South African-source income only.

Tax rates. The basic corporate tax rate is 28%. Branch profits tax at a rate of 28% is imposed on South African-source profits of nonresident companies.

Secondary tax on companies and new dividend withholding tax. The secondary tax on companies (STC) has been abolished. It was effective until 31 March 2012. STC was imposed on the company, not on the shareholders, and was regarded as a tax on income. It was not similar to a withholding tax and consequently did not qualify for relief under dividends’ articles in treaties.

The STC was replaced by a withholding tax imposed at a rate of 15% on dividends declared on or after 1 April 2012. The tax is levied on dividends declared and paid by South African-resident

companies or by foreign companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). Dividend withholding tax is a tax levied on the recipient of a dividend.

The declaring company must withhold the tax from the dividend paid and pay the tax to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) on behalf of the recipient. In the case of a listed company, a regulated intermediary withholds the tax.

Dividends are not subject to the withholding tax if any of the following circumstances exists:

- The beneficial owner is a resident company.
- The beneficial owner is a local, provincial or national government.
- The beneficial owner is a specified tax-exempt entity.
- The dividend is paid to certain regulated intermediaries who in turn are liable to administer the tax on behalf of the declaring company.
- The dividend is paid by a micro business, up to ZAR200,000.
- The dividend is paid by a foreign company listed on the JSE to a nonresident beneficial owner.
- The dividend is paid by a headquarter company.
- The dividend is paid to a portfolio of a collective-investment scheme in securities.
- The dividend is taxable in nature or was subject to STC.

A paying company may not withhold the dividends tax if the beneficial owner has supplied it with a written declaration stating the following:

- It is exempt from the dividends tax.
- It will inform the company when it is no longer the beneficial owner of the shares.

If the beneficial owner is a nonresident that wants to rely on a reduced dividends tax rate under a double tax treaty between South Africa and its country of residence, it must provide the company with a written declaration that the reduced rate applies and specified undertakings.

A dividend is any amount transferred or applied by a company for the benefit of its shareholders, whether by way of a distribution or as consideration for a share buyback, excluding the following:

- Amounts that result in a reduction of the contributed tax capital of the company
- Shares in the company
- An acquisition by a listed company of its own shares through a general repurchase of shares in accordance with the JSE listing requirements

STC credits that were available to a company on 31 March 2012 are carried forward into the dividend tax regime for set-off against dividends in determining the net dividend subject to the tax. The STC credit is increased by dividends received after the introduction of the dividends tax from another company that had used its own STC credits when paying the dividends concerned and that had notified the recipient company of the amount of credits used. A company's STC credits are available for a period of three years after the introduction of the dividends tax (that is, until 31 March 2015).

Special types of companies. Gold mining companies may elect to have their mining income taxed under a special formula, while the non-mining income of such companies is taxed at a rate of 28%.

Petroleum and gas production is taxed in accordance with the usual provisions of the Income Tax Act, as modified by a special schedule applicable to prospecting and development expenses, as well as to farm-ins. A fiscal stability regime can be agreed to with the Minister of Finance. The tax rate is capped at a maximum of 28% for both South African-resident and nonresident companies. Dividends tax need not be withheld from dividends paid out of oil and gas income, and interest withholding tax need not be withheld from interest paid with respect to loans used to fund oil and gas expenditure.

Life assurance companies are subject to special rules that separate the taxation of policyholders' and corporate funds and apply different tax rates to such items.

Small business corporations (SBCs) are taxed at the following rates on their taxable income:

- 0% on the first ZAR67,111 of taxable income
- 7% of the amount of taxable income exceeding ZAR67,111 but not exceeding ZAR365,000
- ZAR20,852 plus 21% on taxable income exceeding ZAR365,000 but not exceeding ZAR550,000
- ZAR59,702 plus 28% on taxable income exceeding ZAR550,000

To qualify as an SBC, a company must satisfy all of the following requirements:

- Its gross income for the year must not exceed ZAR20 million.
- Its shares must be held by individuals who do not hold interests in other companies (except for certain specified interests such as interests in South African-listed companies).
- Its total personal service and investment income must not exceed 20% of its gross income.
- It is not an employment entity.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived by resident companies are subject to capital gains tax (CGT) at an effective rate of 18.648% (66.6% of the normal corporate tax rate).

Resident companies are subject to CGT on capital gains derived from disposals of worldwide tangible and intangible assets.

Nonresidents are subject to CGT on capital gains derived from disposals of fixed property (land and buildings) and interests in fixed property located in South Africa, and assets of a permanent establishment located in South Africa. An interest in fixed property includes a direct or indirect interest of at least 20% in a resident or nonresident company if, at the time of disposal of the interest, 80% or more of the market value of the assets of the company is attributable to fixed property located in South Africa that is held as capital assets.

A capital gain is equal to the amount by which the disposal proceeds for an asset exceed the base cost of the asset. A capital loss arises if the base cost exceeds the disposal proceeds. Capital losses may offset capital gains, and regular income losses may offset net capital gains. However, net capital losses may not offset regular income.

The base cost for an asset includes the sum of the following:

- The amount actually incurred to acquire the asset
- Cost of the valuation of the asset for the purposes of determining the capital gain or loss
- Expenditure directly related to the acquisition or disposal of the asset, such as transfer costs, advertising costs, costs of moving the asset from one location to another and cost of installation
- Expenditure incurred to establish, maintain or defend the legal title to, or right in, the asset
- Expenditure on improvement costs (if the improvement is still in existence)

The base cost is reduced by any amounts that have been allowed as income tax deductions. It is also reduced by the following amounts if such expenditure was originally included in the base cost:

- Expenditure that is recoverable or recovered
- Amounts paid by another person
- Amounts that have not been paid and are not due in the tax year

Inflation indexation of the base cost is not allowed.

Special rules apply to the base cost valuation of an asset acquired before 1 October 2001. Subject to loss limitation rules, in principle, a taxpayer may elect to use the market value of such asset on 1 October 2001 as the base cost of the asset (the asset must have been valued before 30 September 2004) or, alternatively, it may use a time-apportionment basis, which is determined by a formula, effectively splitting the gain between the components from before 1 October 2001 and after that date.

A disposal is defined as an event that results in, among other things, the creation, variation or extinction of an asset. It includes the transfer of ownership of an asset, the destruction of an asset and the distribution of an asset by a company to a shareholder. For CGT purposes, a company does not dispose of assets when it issues shares or when it grants an option to acquire a share or debenture in the company.

The proceeds from the disposal of an asset by a taxpayer are equal to the amount received by, or accrued to, the taxpayer as a result of the disposal less any amount that is or was included in the taxpayer's taxable income for income tax purposes. If a company makes a dividend distribution of an asset to a shareholder, it is deemed to have disposed of the asset for proceeds equal to the asset's market value.

Rollover relief is available in certain circumstances including destruction of assets and scrapping of assets.

All related-party transactions are deemed to occur at market value, and restrictions are imposed on the claiming of losses incurred in such transactions.

Corporate emigration, which occurs when the effective management of the company is moved outside South Africa, triggers a deemed disposal at market value of the assets of the company, followed by a deemed dividend in specie.

Subject to certain exceptions, disposals of equity shares in foreign companies to nonresidents are exempt from CGT if the disposing party has held at least 10% of the equity in the foreign company for at least 18 months.

Administration. The Tax Administration Act, which took effect on 1 October 2012, governs the administration of most taxes in South Africa.

The tax year for a company is its financial year. A company must file its annual tax return in which it calculates its taxable income and capital gains, together with a copy of its audited financial statements, within 60 days after the end of its financial year. Extensions of up to 12 months after the end of the financial year are usually granted. No payment is made with the annual return.

The tax authorities issue an official tax assessment based on the annual return. The company must pay the balance of tax due after deduction of provisional payments within a specified period after receipt of the assessment.

Companies must pay provisional tax in two installments during their tax year. The installments must be paid by the end of the sixth month of the tax year (the seventh month if the tax year begins on 1 March) and by the end of the tax year. The second payment must generally be accurate to within 80% of the actual tax for the year. A third (“topping up”) payment may be made within six months after the end of the tax year. If this payment is not made and if there is an underpayment of tax, interest is charged from the due date of the payment. A 20% penalty is charged if the total provisional tax paid for the year does not fall within certain prescribed parameters.

Tax penalties fall into two broad categories, which are non-compliance (for which penalty amounts can range between ZAR250 and ZAR16,000) and understatement (for which penalty amounts can range between 5% and 200% of the shortfall).

An e-filing system allows provisional payments and tax returns to be submitted electronically.

Dividends

South African dividends. Dividends paid by South African-resident companies are generally exempt from mainstream tax in the hands of the recipients and, accordingly, recipients may not deduct expenses relating to the earning of these dividends, such as interest and other expenses incurred on the acquisition of their shares.

Foreign dividends. Foreign dividends are dividends paid by non-resident companies and headquarter companies. Most foreign dividends accruing to or received by South African residents are taxable. The following foreign dividends are exempt from tax:

- Dividends paid by a foreign company to a South African resident holding at least 10% of the equity and voting rights in the foreign company
- Dividends paid by a controlled foreign company (CFC) to a South African resident (subject to certain limitations)
- Dividends paid by a foreign company that is listed on the JSE
- Dividends paid by a foreign company to another foreign company that is resident in the same country as the payer

For dividends that are not exempt, a rebate may be claimed. The rebate is limited to the amount of South African tax attributable to the foreign dividend. Any excess of the foreign tax over the allowable rebate may be carried forward for a period of seven

years. The excess taxes are available for set-off against foreign-source income in subsequent years (the calculation is done on a pooled basis).

A South African resident (company or individual) holding 10% or more of the equity share capital of a nonresident company is exempt from tax on all dividends (including those on preferred shares) received from the nonresident. The reduced participation rate of 10% took effect on 1 April 2012 for companies and on 1 March 2012 for individuals and applies to dividends received or accrued on or after that date.

Recipients of dividends that are not exempt are taxed on a formula basis.

Withholding tax. Dividend withholding tax at a rate of 15% is imposed, subject to applicable treaty rates. For further details, see *Secondary tax on companies and new dividend withholding tax.*

Foreign tax relief. In the absence of treaty relief provisions, unilateral relief is granted through a credit for foreign taxes paid on foreign income, foreign dividends, foreign taxable capital gains, or income attributed under the CFC rules (see Section E), limited to the lesser of the actual foreign tax liability and the South African tax on such foreign income. The credit may be claimed only if the income is from a non-South African source. Excess credits may be carried forward, but they are lost if they are not used within seven years.

A credit may be claimed with respect to tax on income from services rendered in South Africa. These credits cannot be carried forward.

Foreign taxes that cannot be claimed as a tax credit can generally be claimed as a deduction from taxable income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The assessment to tax is based on taxable income determined in accordance with the Income Tax Act. Taxable income normally approximates profit calculated in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, before adjustment for specific allowances and nondeductible items.

To be eligible for deduction, expenditures must be incurred in the production of income and for purposes of trade, and must not be of a capital nature.

Prepayments of insurance, rent and certain other items may not be deducted in full in the tax year of payment unless either of the following applies:

- The related service or other benefit is enjoyed within six months after the end of the tax year of payment.
- The aggregate of such expenditure is less than ZAR100,000.

Nonresident companies are exempt from tax on South African-source interest income unless at any time during that year it carried on business in South Africa through a permanent establishment. Withholding tax on interest at a rate of 15% will be introduced on 1 January 2015. Relief may be available in treaties.

Inventories. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Last-in, first-out (LIFO) is not an acceptable method of valuation for tax purposes. Appropriate overhead expenses must be included in the valuation of inventory. Special rules apply to construction work in progress. Consumable stores and spare parts are included in inventory.

Tax depreciation (capital allowances)

Industrial plant and machinery. New plant and machinery that is brought into use in a manufacturing or similar process by other businesses is depreciated at a rate of 40% in the first year and at a straight-line rate of 20% for the second, third and fourth years. Used machinery or plant used in such a process qualifies for a 20% allowance per year over five years. The same allowances apply to foundations for plant and machinery if they are built specifically for particular machines and have a useful life limited to the life of the relevant machine.

SBCs (see Section B) qualify for a 100% deduction of the cost of new or used plant or machinery that is first brought into use on or after 1 April 2001 in a manufacturing or similar process. For other plant or machinery of an SBC, the following allowances are granted:

- 50% in the first year of use
- 30% in the second year of use
- 20% in the third year of use

Industrial buildings. A 5% annual straight-line allowance is granted on the cost of the construction of, and improvements to, industrial buildings erected by a taxpayer. Purchased industrial buildings generally qualify for annual straight-line allowances on the purchase price paid, excluding the amount attributable to the land, at the following rates:

- 2% if originally constructed before 1 January 1989
- 5% if constructed during the period of 1 January 1989 through 30 June 1996
- 10% if constructed during the period of 1 July 1996 through 31 March 2000
- 5% if constructed after 1 April 2000

Hotels. Construction of and improvements to hotels qualify for a 5% straight-line allowance. However, capital expenditure on the internal renovation of hotels qualifies for straight-line depreciation at an annual rate of 20%.

Urban renewal. The cost of erection of new buildings or renovation (including extension) of old buildings in certain depressed urban areas qualifies for allowances if the building is used by the taxpayer for the taxpayer's own trade or is leased for commercial or residential purposes. If the building is new or significant extensions are made to an existing building, the allowance is 20% in the year of first occupation and 8% per year for the following 10 years. If a building is renovated and if the existing structural or exterior framework is preserved, the allowance is 20% per year for five years.

Other commercial buildings. An allowance of 5% of the cost is generally available on commercial buildings not qualifying for any of the above allowances.

Wear-and-tear allowance for movables. An annual “wear-and-tear” tax depreciation allowance on movable items may be calculated using the declining-balance method or the straight-line method, but the straight-line method is generally preferred by the Inland Revenue. The allowance may be claimed based on the value (generally the cost) of movable non-manufacturing machinery and equipment used by the taxpayer for the purposes of its trade. Rates for the wear-and-tear allowance are not prescribed by statute, but certain periods of depreciation are generally accepted by the tax authorities. The following are some of the acceptable periods of straight-line depreciation.

Asset	Years
Aircraft (light passenger, commercial and helicopters)	4
Computers (mainframe)	5
Computers (personal computers)	3
Computer software (mainframes)	
Purchased	3
Self-developed	1
Computer software (personal computers)	2
Furniture	6
Passenger cars	5
Heavy duty trucks	3

Apportionment of the wear-and-tear allowances is required for assets acquired during the course of a year.

Any asset costing ZAR7,000 or less may be written off in the year of acquisition of the asset.

Special capital allowances. Subject to the approval of the Minister of Science and Technology, the cost of developing and registering patents, designs, copyrights or similar property, and related know-how and of discovering novel scientific and technological information qualifies for a 150% deduction in the year in which the costs are incurred.

The acquisition cost of patents, copyrights and similar property (other than trademarks) and of related know-how is deductible at a rate of 5% per year. The cost of designs is deductible at a rate of 10% per year.

The cost of goodwill and trademarks (acquired on or after 1 January 2004) is not depreciable for tax purposes.

Deductions with respect to restraint of trade payments are allowed over the period of restraint, with a minimum period of three years.

A 10% annual allowance is granted for the cost of new and unused pipelines used for transportation of natural oil, gas and refined products.

A 5% annual allowance is granted for the following:

- Water pipelines and electrical lines
- Railway lines used for the transportation of persons, goods and other items

Other special capital allowances are provided for expenditures on ships and aircraft, hotel equipment, scientific research, employee housing, plant and machinery of small business corporations (see Section B), aircraft hangars, aprons, runways and taxiways, and

solar, wind and tidal equipment for the generation of electricity, as well as for certain capital expenditures for mining and agriculture, which are deductible in full against mining and agricultural income.

Recapture. The amount of tax depreciation claimed on an asset may be recouped (recaptured) when the asset is sold. In general, the amount recouped is the excess of the selling price over the tax value, but it is limited to the amount of tax depreciation claimed.

Groups of companies. Companies in a group may not share their tax losses with other profitable companies in the group.

Special rules provide income tax and CGT relief for transactions between 70%-held group companies and between shareholders and their companies. These transactions include the following:

- Asset-for-share transactions
- Amalgamation transactions
- Intragroup transactions
- Unbundling transactions
- Transactions relating to the liquidation, winding up and deregistration of companies

Relief for losses. Tax losses may not be carried back but may be carried forward indefinitely, provided there is trading in every tax year.

Foreign tax losses may be offset against foreign income only. If a foreign tax loss exceeds foreign income, the excess may be carried forward to offset foreign income in future years for an unlimited period.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, levied on supply of a wide range of goods and services	
Standard rate	14
Disposals of going concerns and certain exports	0
Skills development levy, on remuneration	1
Securities transfer tax (stamp duty); levied on the transfer of listed and unlisted securities	0.25

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Measures were introduced in the 1960s to stem the outflow of capital from South Africa and to ensure a measure of stability in currency markets.

Permission must be obtained from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) for the remittance of management fees. Royalties are freely remittable if the license agreement has been approved by the SARB (see *Debt-to-equity rules*). The remittance of dividends requires an auditor's certificate. South African companies raising loan financing offshore must obtain the authorization of the SARB regarding the terms and conditions. Foreign-equity investments are not restricted but share certificates must be endorsed "nonresident" by the SARB.

Debt-to-equity rules. The tax law includes measures that counter thin capitalization by adjusting both the interest rate and the amount of a loan based on arm's-length principles. These measures previously contained a debt-to-equity ratio safe harbor of 3:1. However, the tax authorities have moved away from this ratio to require each company to consider its debt-equity mix on an arm's-length basis. In certain circumstances, the thin-capitalization rules do not apply to headquarter companies. In addition, pending legislation will further limit deductions to 40% of taxable income (with adjustments largely intended to match cash flow). This 40% limit will apply from 1 January 2015.

Transfer pricing. The South African tax law includes transfer-pricing provisions, which are based on the internationally accepted principles of transfer pricing. These provisions allow the South African tax authorities to treat any term or condition of a cross-border related-party transaction differently, but only to the extent that the term or condition differs from those that would exist between unrelated parties. In addition, exchange control regulations discourage unreasonable pricing by requiring that many foreign contracts, such as license agreements, be approved by the Department of Trade and Industry before payment is allowed.

Anti-avoidance legislation. In addition to transfer-pricing rules (see *Transfer pricing*), South African law contains general anti-avoidance provisions that target "impermissible tax avoidance arrangements." Broadly, an impermissible tax avoidance arrangement is an arrangement that seeks to achieve a tax benefit as its sole or main purpose and was entered into in a manner that would not normally be employed for bona fide business purposes, lacks commercial substance or misuses or abuses other provisions of the tax law. The South African Revenue Service has wide powers in determining the tax consequences of an impermissible tax avoidance arrangement.

Personal service companies. The interposition of a corporate entity (personal service company) to disguise employment income does not prevent the imposition of employee withholding tax on fees earned. These companies are taxed at a rate of 28% and may claim only certain deductions, such as salaries, legal expenses, bad debts, contributions by the employer to pension and provident funds and medical aids, tax depreciation, rental expenses, finance charges, insurance, repairs, and fuel and maintenance for assets. The expenses with respect to premises and assets are allowed as deductions only if they are incurred wholly or exclusively for purposes of trade.

Controlled foreign companies. Legislation regulates the taxation of certain income of controlled foreign companies (CFCs). Key aspects of the legislation are described below.

Net foreign income, including capital gains, derived by a CFC may be attributed proportionately to any South African-resident beneficial owner of the CFC (other than a headquarter company) that has an interest of 10% or more in the CFC. The net foreign income is calculated using South African tax principles, but generally ignoring passive income flows between CFCs in a 70%-held group.

A company is considered to be a CFC if more than 50% of the participation or voting rights of the company is held directly or indirectly by South African residents. In determining whether a company is a CFC, the participation rights and voting rights of a headquarter company (see *Headquarter companies*) are ignored. In addition, for a foreign listed company or a collective-investment portfolio, any person who holds less than 5% of the participation rights of the foreign company is deemed not to be a resident unless connected parties hold more than 50% of the participation rights or voting rights of the company. The CFC attribution rules do not apply to a resident if the resident (together with any connected person) holds less than 10% of the participation rights and voting rights.

A CFC's income is not attributed to a South African resident to the extent that the income is effectively connected to a business operation carried on through a "foreign business establishment" (FBE). In broad terms, an FBE is a fixed place of business that is suitably equipped with on-site operational management, employees, equipment and other facilities for the purpose of conducting the primary operations of the business and that is used for a bona fide business purpose and not for tax avoidance (the place of business may be located elsewhere than in the CFC's home country). Several anti-avoidance exceptions exist with respect to the measure described in this paragraph. Also, if the tax payable to a foreign government equals at least 75% of the tax liability that would have arisen in South Africa, no income needs to be imputed into the resident's taxable income.

See Section B for information regarding foreign attributable tax credits and carryforward rules.

Headquarter companies. The headquarter company regime was introduced to encourage foreign companies to use South Africa as their base for investing in Africa. Broadly, headquarter companies are exempt from dividend and royalty withholding tax and from interest withholding tax (after it takes effect on 1 January 2015).

A headquarter company is a South African-resident company that has elected to be treated as a headquarter company and that satisfies all of the following conditions:

- Each shareholder (alone or together with its connected persons, whether resident or nonresident) holds 10% or more of the equity shares and voting rights in the headquarter company.
- At least 80% of the cost of the headquarter company's assets (excluding cash) is attributable to investments in equity shares, amounts loaned or advanced and intellectual property in non-resident companies in which at least a 10% equity interest is held.
- If the gross income of the company exceeds ZAR5 million, at least 50% of that gross income must consist of rentals, dividends, interest, royalties, service fees received from foreign companies, or proceeds from the sale of equity shares or intellectual property in such foreign companies.

A headquarter company must submit an annual report to the Minister of Finance.

The CFC imputation rules do not apply to headquarter companies, unless 50% or more of its shares are held by South African residents. As a result of this concession, the net income of the headquarter company's foreign subsidiaries is not taxed in its hands, but in the hands of the ultimate shareholders if they are South African residents.

Headquarter companies are also exempt from the transfer-pricing and thin-capitalization rules if they on-lend loan proceeds received from their offshore shareholders to their foreign subsidiaries in which they hold at least 10%. The transfer-pricing rules also do not apply to back-to-back royalties under licenses from nonresidents.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the withholding rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends (a) %	Interest (b) %	Royalties (c) %
Algeria	10/15 (s)	0/10 (aa)	10 (e)
Australia	5/15 (t)	0/10 (aa)	5
Austria	5/15 (l)	0	0
Belarus	5/15 (l)	5/10 (bb)	5/10 (pp)
Belgium	5/15 (l)	0/10 (cc)	0 (e)
Botswana	10/15 (s)	0/10 (aa)	10 (e)
Brazil	10/15 (s)	10/15 (dd)	10/15 (j)
Bulgaria	5/15 (l)	0/5 (ee)	5/10 (i)
Canada	5/15 (t)	10 (ff)	6/10 (e)(f)
China	5	0/10 (gg)	7/10 (e)(g)
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	5/15 (l)	0/10 (gg)	10 (e)
Croatia	5/10 (m)	0	5 (e)
Cyprus	0	0	0 (e)
Czech Republic	5/15 (l)	0	10 (e)
Denmark	5/15 (l)	0	0 (e)
Egypt	15	0/12 (hh)	15 (e)
Ethiopia	10	0/8 (ii)	20 (e)
Finland	5/15 (t)	0	0 (e)
France	5/15 (t)	0	0 (e)
Germany	7.5/15 (n)	10 (ff)	0 (c)
Ghana	5/15 (t)	5/10 (jj)	10 (e)
Greece	5/15 (l)	0/8 (ii)	5/7 (h)
Hungary	5/15 (l)	0	0 (e)
India	10	0/10 (gg)	10 (e)
Indonesia	10/15 (w)	0/10 (gg)	10 (e)
Iran	10	5	10 (e)
Ireland	5/10 (k)	0	0 (e)
Israel	15	15	0 (d)
Italy	5/15 (l)	0/10 (gg)	6 (e)
Japan	5/15 (x)	0/10 (gg)	10 (e)
Korea (South)	5/15 (l)	0/10 (gg)	10 (e)
Kuwait	0	0	10 (e)
Lesotho	15	10	10 (e)
Luxembourg	5/15 (l)	0	0 (e)
Malawi	15	15	0/15 (c)
Malaysia	5/15 (l)	0/10 (gg)	5
Malta	5	0/10 (gg)	10 (e)

	Dividends (a)	Interest (b)	Royalties (c)
	%	%	%
Mauritius	5/15 (t)	0	0 (e)
Mexico	5/10 (k)	0/10 (kk)	10
Mozambique	8/15 (o)	0/8 (ii)	5
Namibia	5/15 (l)	10	10
Netherlands	5/10 (k)	0	0
New Zealand	5/15 (l)	0/10 (gg)	10
Nigeria	7.5/10 (r)	0/7.5 (ll)	7.5 (e)
Norway	5/15 (l)	0	0 (e)
Oman	0	0	0
Pakistan	10/15 (w)	0/10 (gg)	10 (e)
Poland	5/15 (l)	0/10 (gg)	10
Portugal	10/15 (y)	0/10 (gg)	10
Romania	15	15	15
Russian Federation	10/15 (z)	0/10 (gg)	0
Rwanda	10/20 (u)	0/10 (gg)	10
Saudi Arabia	5/10 (k)	5	10
Seychelles	5/10 (k)	0	0
Singapore	5/15 (t)	0	5 (e)
Slovak Republic	5/15 (l)	0	10
Spain	5/15 (l)	5 (mm)	5 (e)
Swaziland	10/15 (s)	0/10 (gg)	10 (e)
Sweden	5/15 (t)	0	0 (c)(e)
Switzerland	5/15 (q)	5	0
Taiwan	5/15 (t)	10	10 (e)
Tanzania	10/20 (v)	0/10 (gg)	10
Thailand	10/15 (s)	0/10/15 (nn)	15
Tunisia	15	0/5/12 (oo)	10
Turkey	10/15 (s)	0/10 (gg)	10
Uganda	10/15 (s)	0/10 (gg)	10 (e)
Ukraine	5/15 (q)	0/10 (gg)	10
United Kingdom	5/10/15 (p)	0	0 (e)
United States	5/15 (t)	0	0 (e)
Zambia	15	15	15 (c)
Zimbabwe	15	15	15 (c)(qq)
Non-treaty countries	15	15	15

- (a) Effective from 1 April 2012, dividends are subject to withholding tax in South Africa at a standard rate of 15%, unless reduced by tax treaties as shown in the table above.
- (b) Interest withholding tax at a rate of 15%, which will be effective from 1 January 2015, will apply to nonresidents only.
- (c) In general, royalties are exempt from withholding tax if they are subject to tax in the recipient's country. Otherwise, the rate is 12% until 31 December 2014, and 15%, effective from 1 January 2015. These rates may be reduced by tax treaties as shown in the table above.
- (d) In general, royalties are exempt if they are subject to tax in Israel. Otherwise, the rate is in accordance with South African domestic law, as discussed in footnote (c).
- (e) The rate applies only if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the royalties.
- (f) The 6% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical or other artistic works (excluding royalties with respect to motion picture films, works on film or videotape or other means for use in connection with television broadcasting), as well as for the use of, or the right of use, computer software, patents or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (excluding information provided in connection with a rental or franchise agreement). The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (g) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, tapes, discs, patents, know-how, trademarks, designs, models, plans or secret formulas. The 10% rate applies to the "adjusted amount" of royalties paid (that is, 70% of the gross amount of royalties) for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. This effectively provides a 7% rate on the gross royalties paid.

- (h) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic and scientific works. The 7% rate applies to royalties paid for patents, trademarks, designs, models, plans or secret formulas, as well as for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (i) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of cultural, dramatic, musical or other artistic works or for industrial, commercial and scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (j) The 15% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of trademarks. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (k) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 10% of the shares. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (l) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 25% of the shares. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (m) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 25% of the shares. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (n) The 7.5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 25% of the shares or voting power. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (o) The 8% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 25% of the shares. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (p) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 10% of the shares. The 15% rate applies to qualifying dividends paid by a property investment company that is a resident of a contracting state. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (q) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 20% of the shares. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (r) The 7.5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 10% of the shares or voting power. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (s) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 25% of the shares. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 10% of the shares. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (u) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 25% of the shares. The 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (v) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 15% of the shares. The 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (w) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 10% of the shares. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (x) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 25% of the voting shares of the company paying the dividends during the six-month period immediately before the end of the accounting period for which the distribution of profits takes place. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (y) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 25% of the shares for an uninterrupted period of two years before the payment of the dividend. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (z) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner is a company that owns at least 30% of the shares in the company paying the dividends, and holds a minimum direct investment of USD100,000 in that company. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (aa) The 0% rate applies to government institutions and unrelated financial institutions. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (bb) The 5% rate applies to banks or other financial institutions. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (cc) The 0% rate applies to commercial debt claims, public financial institutions or public entities under a scheme for the promotion of exports, loans and deposits with banks and interest paid to the other contracting state. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (dd) The 10% rate applies to government institutions. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ee) The 0% rate applies to government institutions. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ff) The 10% rate applies to government institutions.
- (gg) The 0% rate applies to government institutions. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (hh) The 0% rate applies to government institutions. The 12% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ii) The 0% rate applies to government institutions. The 8% rate applies in all other cases.
- (jj) The 5% rate applies to banks. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (kk) The 0% rate applies to government institutions and interest paid on loans or credits for periods of no less than three years that are granted, guaranteed or insured by a financial or credit institution that is wholly government-owned.

- (ll) The 0% rate applies to government institutions. The 7.5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (mm) The 5% rate applies to government institutions and interest paid on long-term loans (seven years or more) granted by banks or other credit institutions that are resident in a contracting state.
- (nn) The 0% rate applies to government institutions. The 10% rate applies to financial institutions (including insurance companies). The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (oo) The 0% rate applies to government institutions. The 5% rate applies to banks. The 12% rate applies in all other cases.
- (pp) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or transport vehicles. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
- (qq) The exemption of royalties from tax in a contracting state if they are taxable in the other contracting state does not apply to an amount paid with respect to the operation of a mine, oil well or quarry or any other extraction of natural resources.

South Africa has ratified comprehensive tax treaties with Chile, Gabon, Germany (renegotiated), Kenya, Mauritius (renegotiated) and Sudan and protocols to existing comprehensive tax treaties with Botswana, Malta, Norway and Oman.

South Africa has signed a protocol to the existing comprehensive tax treaty with India. However, this agreement has not yet been ratified.

South Africa is currently negotiating comprehensive tax treaties with Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cuba, Estonia, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), the Isle of Man (limited treaty), Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Qatar, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Vietnam and protocols to existing comprehensive tax treaties with Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cyprus, Germany, Indonesia, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Swaziland, Switzerland and Turkey, but these instruments have not yet been signed.

South Africa is currently renegotiating tax treaties with Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Singapore, Zambia and Zimbabwe, but the renegotiated treaties have not yet been signed.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	10/15/20 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10/15/20 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	10/15/20 (a)(c)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (e)
Interest	10 (d)(e)
Royalties	10 (d)
Rent	10 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) For details regarding these rates, see Section B.
(b) Capital gains are recognized as business income, while capital losses are recognized as business losses.
(c) The taxation of a branch is similar to that of a company or subsidiary.
(d) This withholding tax applies to payments to both residents and nonresidents.
(e) This is considered to be a final tax.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Business organizations pay South Sudan corporate income (business profits) tax. Business organizations are organizations that are required to be registered under the provisions of the Taxation Act except for insurance companies and individuals.

A resident taxpayer is a company, partnership or other entity that is established in South Sudan or that has its place of effective management in South Sudan. Taxable profit for a resident taxpayer is the taxable profit from South Sudan and foreign sources.

Corporate tax rates. The corporate income tax rates range from 10% to 20%, depending on the level of turnover. The following are the rates for resident and nonresident companies.

Type of business	Annual turnover (USD)*	Tax rate (%)
Small business enterprises	Up to 316,456	10
Medium business enterprises	From 316,456 to 23,734,177	15
Large business enterprises	Above 23,734,177	20

* The exchange rate for the South Sudanese pound (SSP) against the US dollar (USD) is SSP3.16 = USD1.

To encourage industrial growth and attract foreign investment, certain incentives are available to certified investors under the Investment Promotion Act of 2009.

Capital gains. Capital gains are recognized as business income, while capital losses are recognized as business losses.

Administration. The tax period is the calendar year. A company must notify the Directorate of Taxation if its financial accounting year is not the calendar year.

A company must make payments for each quarter by 15 April, 15 July, 15 October and 15 January. The months of payment may be adjusted if the financial year is not the calendar year. The payments are estimated on a current-year basis. The tax balance, if any, must be paid by 1 April of the following year or an equivalent date if the financial year is not the calendar year.

A company must file the tax return on or before 1 April of the year following the tax year or the equivalent date if the financial year is not the calendar year.

Late filing of a return results in a penalty of 5% of the tax reportable on the return per month, up to a maximum of 25% of the tax reportable. Late payment of tax results in a penalty of 5% per month until the tax is paid. The interest rate payable on late payment of tax is published annually by the Directorate of Taxation and is 120% of the prime commercial rate (this is the average rate that commercial banks in South Sudan charge other banks and financial institutions).

Dividends and interest. A 10% withholding tax is imposed on payments of dividends and interest. This tax is deemed to be a final payment of tax.

Foreign tax relief. Tax paid by resident taxpayers that derive profits from business activities outside South Sudan through permanent establishments is allowed as a foreign tax credit if the jurisdiction (country) in which the permanent establishment is located allows similar treatment for tax paid in South Sudan.

Relief for foreign taxes paid will also be granted in accordance with tax treaties with other countries. However, South Sudan has not yet signed any tax treaties.

C. Determination of business profits

General. Business profit is accounting income adjusted for certain non-taxable income and nondeductible expenses, such as depreciation. Expenses are deductible if incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of income.

Representation costs are all costs related to the promotion of the business or its products. These are allowed as deductible expenses, up to a maximum of 2% of gross income.

Inventories. The normal accounting basis of the lower of cost or net realizable value is generally accepted for tax purposes.

Bad debts. Bad debts are allowable deductions if they meet the stipulated conditions contained in the Taxation Act.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation charged in the financial statements is not deductible for tax purposes. It is replaced by the following tax depreciation allowances.

Asset class	Description	Rate (%)	Method
Category 1	Buildings and other structures	10	Straight line (a)
Category 2	Vehicles, office equipment and computers	33	Reducing balance (b)
Category 3	All other property	25	Reducing balance (b)

(a) The initial cost for buildings and other structures includes taxes, duties and interest attributable to the property before they are placed in service.

(b) Expenditure on property in Categories 2 and 3 of less than SSP1,000 is allowed as a current expense.

Amounts expended on repair, maintenance or improvement of a category of capital assets are allowed as deductions, up to a maximum of 5% of the written-down value of that category of capital assets.

Relief for losses. Business losses can be carried forward for up to five successive tax periods and may be claimed as a deduction against any income in those years.

Groups of companies. The income tax law does not permit consolidated returns combining the profits and losses of affiliated companies or the transfer of losses from loss companies to profitable members of the same group of companies.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Sales tax; on the production and importation of goods into South Sudan and on the supply of specified services	
General rate	5
Austerity rate (applicable to periods in which no oil is produced)	15
Social security scheme	8/17
(The country has not yet set up a national social security scheme. However, deductions of 8% from wages and employer contributions of 17% of wages are required.)	

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Bank of South Sudan imposes certain foreign-exchange controls.

Transfer pricing. The arm's-length price should be determined under the comparable uncontrollable price method. If this is not possible, the resale-price method or the cost-plus method can be used.

Debt-to-equity rules. No debt-to-equity ratio restrictions are imposed.

F. Tax treaties

South Sudan has not yet signed double tax treaties with other countries.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	19/21 (c)
Interest	19/21 (d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	24/24.75 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	19/21 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	18 (f)

- (a) Other rates apply to specified entities. See Section B.
 (b) Certain capital gains are exempt from tax or are subject to tax at a reduced rate. See Section B.
 (c) See Section B.
 (d) Certain interest and royalties are exempt from tax. See Section B.
 (e) Exceptions may apply to this rate. See Section B.
 (f) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporate tax is imposed on the income of companies and other entities and organizations that have a separate legal status. Resident entities are taxable on their worldwide income. The following entities are considered to be Spanish-resident entities:

- An entity incorporated under Spanish law
- An entity having its legal headquarters in Spain
- An entity having its effective place of management in Spain

In addition, the tax authorities may presume that an entity resident in a tax haven or in a country with no income taxation is tax resident in Spain if any of the following circumstances exist:

- The majority of its assets is directly or indirectly located in Spain.
- A majority of its rights should be exercised in Spain.
- The principal activity of the entity is carried out in Spain.

The above measure does not apply if business reasons justify the effective performance of operations and exercise of management in such foreign jurisdiction.

Nonresident entities are taxable only on Spanish-source income, which includes income from any kind of business activity conducted in Spain through a branch, office or other permanent establishment. Nonresident companies or individuals must appoint a fiscal representative if they are conducting business activities in Spain through a permanent establishment or if certain other specified circumstances occur.

Certain regions within Spain have specific corporate income tax rules, such as the Basque Region and Navarre. Although the corporate income tax rules in force in these regions are based on the rules applicable in the rest of Spain, substantial differences exist with respect to tax rates, depreciations, tax credits and other items.

Tax rates. The general tax rate for residents and nonresidents that conduct business activities in Spain through a permanent establishment is 30%. However, the corporate income tax rules applicable to the Basque Region provide for a general rate of 28%.

Entities that earned (on a group basis) net revenue of less than EUR10 million in the immediately preceding tax year are taxed at a rate of 25% on profits up to EUR300,000, and at a rate of 30% on the tax base exceeding this amount. Effective for fiscal years beginning during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the tax rate applicable to small and medium-sized enterprises with fewer than 25 employees that maintain or increase the number of employees and that have net revenues of less than EUR5 million is 20% on the tax base up to EUR120,202.41 (effective for fiscal years commencing during 2011, 2012 and 2013, EUR300,000) and 25% on the tax base exceeding this amount.

Newly incorporated entities that do not belong to a group of companies as defined under Article 42 of the Spanish Commercial Code and that carry out business activities are taxed at a rate of 15% on the tax base up to EUR300,000 and at a 20% rate on the tax base exceeding that amount. The special tax rates generally apply in the first fiscal year in which the entity has a positive tax base and in the following year. However, this special tax rate does not apply if the business of the newly incorporated entities had been actually carried out through other legal forms (for example, through related entities).

Spanish real estate investment trusts (Sociedades Anónimas de Inversión en el Mercado Inmobiliario or SOCIMIs) benefit from a 0% corporate income tax rate, subject to the satisfaction of several requirements, including, among others, the following:

- Listing
- Mandatory dividend distributions
- Investment in qualifying assets
- Qualifying real estate income
- Minimum share capital of EUR5 million

SOCIMIs are subject to a 19% special tax rate (instead of the 0% rate) if its shareholders are exempt or taxed at a rate of less than 10% on dividends received from the SOCIMIs. A Spanish special purpose vehicle engaged in the lease of real estate wholly-owned by a foreign real estate investment trust resident in the European Union (EU) or the European Economic Area may benefit from the 0% corporate income tax rate if certain conditions are met.

In addition to other tax benefits, companies licensed to operate in the Canary Islands Special Zone are subject to a reduced tax rate of 4% if certain conditions are satisfied. The reduced rate applies up to a maximum amount of taxable income.

In general, nonresidents operating in Spain without a permanent establishment are taxable at a general rate of 24% (for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 tax years, the tax rate is 24.75%). Nonresidents without a permanent establishment that operate in Spain may deduct any expense allowed by the Personal Income Tax Law, as provided in Law 36/2006, 28 November (this law also refers to the Corporate Income Tax Law to determine the net tax base in the case of economic activities), if the taxpayer is resident in an EU member state and can prove that these expenses are directly linked to their Spanish-source income and have a “direct and fully inseparable nexus” with the activity performed in Spain. Dividends and interest received by nonresidents are subject to a final withholding tax at a rate of 19% (for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 tax years, the tax rate is 21%). The tax rate applicable to income from reinsurance operations is 1.5%. A 4% tax rate applies to Spanish-source income generated by companies resident abroad operating ships and aircraft in Spain. Interest income is exempt from tax if the recipient is resident in an EU member state (or if the recipient is an EU permanent establishment of a resident in another EU member state) that is not on the Spanish tax haven list. Interest paid to nonresidents on Spanish Treasury obligations is exempt from tax. Income derived by nonresidents without a permanent establishment in Spain from bonds issued in Spain by nonresidents without a permanent establishment in Spain and from bank accounts is exempt from tax in Spain. Royalties paid to associated EU resident companies or permanent establishments are exempt from tax in Spain if specific conditions are met.

In addition to nonresident income tax, which is generally imposed at a rate of 30% (alternative methods and rates are available for certain types of permanent establishments), nonresidents operating in Spain through a permanent establishment are subject to a branch remittance tax at a rate of 19% (for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 tax years, the tax rate is 21%), unless one of the following exemptions applies:

- Branches of EU resident entities, other than tax-haven residents, are exempt from the tax.
- A branch can be exempt from tax if Spain and the country of residence of its head office have entered into a double tax treaty that does not provide otherwise and the country of residence grants reciprocal treatment.

Capital gains. Spanish law generally treats capital gains as ordinary income taxable at the regular corporate tax rate. Capital gains may qualify for a 12% tax credit if conditions for reinvestment relief are satisfied.

Capital gains realized by nonresidents without a permanent establishment in Spain are taxed at a rate of 19% (for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 tax years, the tax rate is 21%). Capital gains on movable property, including shares, are exempt from tax if the recipient is resident in an EU country that is not on the Spanish tax haven list, unless the gains are derived from the transfer of shares and either of the following circumstances exists:

- The seller directly or indirectly owns at least 25% of the company.
- The company's assets directly or indirectly consist primarily of Spanish real estate.

If a nonresident that does not have a permanent establishment in Spain disposes of Spanish real estate, a 3% tax is withheld by the buyer from the sale price, with certain exceptions. The tax withheld constitutes an advance payment on the final tax liability of the seller.

Capital gains derived by nonresidents without a permanent establishment in Spain from the reimbursement of units in Spanish investment funds or from the sale of shares traded on a Spanish stock exchange are exempt from tax in Spain if the seller is resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into a tax treaty with Spain containing an exchange of information clause.

Administration. The tax year is the same as the accounting period, which may be other than a calendar year. The tax year may not exceed 12 months. The tax return must be filed within 25 days after six months following the end of the tax year. In April, October and December of each calendar year, companies and permanent establishments of nonresident entities or individuals must make payments on account of corporate income tax or nonresidents income tax, respectively, equal to either of the following:

- Eighteen percent of the tax liability for the preceding tax year.
- An amount calculated by applying 5/7 of the corporate income tax rate (however, see next paragraph) to the profits for the year as of the end of the month preceding the date of the payment and then subtracting from the result tax withheld from payments to the company and advance payments of tax previously made. This method is compulsory for companies with turnover of more than EUR6,010,121.04 in the immediately preceding tax year, but other taxpayers may elect to apply it. Effective for 2012 through 2015, the taxable income for the payments on account of the entities applying this method must include 25% of the amount of dividends or gains that benefit from the Spanish participation exemption. The excess tax paid as payment on account may be claimed when the final corporate income return is filed.

For 2012 through 2015, the tax rate mentioned in the second bullet above (that is, 5/7 of the corporate income tax rate) is increased for certain taxpayers, in accordance with their revenue in the immediately preceding tax year. The following are the tax rates:

- Revenue between EUR10 million and EUR20 million: 15/20 of the corporate income tax rate
- Revenue between EUR20 million and EUR60 million: 17/20 of the corporate income tax rate
- Revenue exceeds EUR60 million: the tax rate equals 19/20 of the corporate income tax rate

For 2012 through 2015, for taxpayers with revenue exceeding EUR20 million, their prepayment must not be lower than 12% of the positive earnings figure recorded in the profit-and-loss account, subtracting only the advance payments of tax previously made (that is, the so-called minimum prepayment). The minimum prepayment rate is 6% if the relevant entity derives at least 85% of its income from either of the following:

- Dividends or capital gains exempt under the participation exemption regime (see *Participation exemption regime and foreign tax relief*) or through foreign permanent establishments that are also exempt from tax in Spain
- Dividends that benefit from a 100% deduction under the domestic tax credit rules (see *Dividends*)

Dividends. Dividends received by a resident company from another resident company are subject to corporate tax, as well as to a 19% withholding tax (for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 tax years, the withholding tax rate is 21%), which may be credited against the corporate tax. However, the withholding tax is not imposed if, at the time of the distribution, the recipient of the dividend has owned at least 5% of the payer for an uninterrupted period of more than one year.

Under Spanish domestic law, in general, a tax credit of 50% is granted to a resident company that receives dividends. The credit is increased to 100% if, at the time of the distribution, the company receiving the dividend has owned at least 5% of the paying company for an uninterrupted period of one year (the shareholding interest percentage may be reduced to 3% under certain circumstances, and the holding period may be completed after the dividend is received). The 50% or 100% tax credit does not apply if the shares on which the dividends are paid are purchased within a two-month period before the date of distribution of the dividends and such shares or similar shares are sold within the two-month period after such date. The credit does not apply in certain cases, such as if the dividend does not increase taxable income or if the distribution causes depreciation in the value of the shares (some exceptions are allowed). The credit may be carried forward to the following seven years.

A tax credit is granted to resident companies that derive income from transfers of shares of other resident companies subject to Spanish corporate income tax if, at the time of transfer, the company has owned at least 5% of the share capital of the other company for an uninterrupted one-year period. This credit is calculated by applying the general rate (currently, 30%) to the portion of the capital gains representing undistributed profits earned during the period the shares were held by the company. However,

exceptions apply, for example, when the company being transferred has tax loss carryforwards. The tax credit may be carried forward to the following seven years.

Distributions by Spanish subsidiaries to parent companies in EU member states that are not on the Spanish tax haven list are exempt from withholding tax if the parent company owns directly or indirectly at least 5% of the subsidiary for an uninterrupted period of at least one year and if certain other requirements are met (in certain cases, the shareholding requirement is reduced to 3%). The one-year holding period requirement may be satisfied at the date of the distribution or subsequent to such date. An anti-avoidance provision applies in situations in which the ultimate shareholder is not an EU resident.

Foreign portfolio holding company regime. A special tax regime applies to companies that have foreign portfolio holding company (*entidades de tenencia de valores extranjeros* or ETVE) status. ETVEs are ordinary Spanish companies engaged in the administration and management of participations in the equity of non-resident entities. ETVEs may also be engaged in other activities. In addition to the general exemption for dividends and capital gains derived from shares in qualifying foreign companies as described in *Participation exemption regime and foreign tax relief*, an ETVE benefits from certain other tax advantages, including the following:

- No withholding tax is imposed on distributions made by ETVEs out of reserves derived from tax-exempt foreign-source dividends and capital gains to nonresident shareholders who are not tax-haven residents.
- Capital gains derived by foreign shareholders of ETVEs from transfers of shares in ETVEs are not taxed to the extent that the capital gain corresponds to qualifying exempt dividends and gains (realized or unrealized) derived at the ETVE level if the shareholder is not resident in a tax haven.

Participation exemption regime and foreign tax relief. The exemption method may be used to avoid double taxation on dividends received from abroad and on capital gains derived from transfers of shares of foreign companies if the following requirements are met:

- At the time of the distribution of the dividend or the generation of the capital gain, the Spanish company has owned, directly or indirectly, at least 5% of the share capital of the nonresident company for an uninterrupted period of at least one year. ETVEs are not required to hold the 5% share interest in the foreign company if the acquisition cost in a first-tier subsidiary exceeds EUR6 million. For dividends, the one-year period can be completed after the distribution. In addition, the time period in which the participation is held by other group entities is taken into account for purposes of the computation of the one-year period.
- The foreign company is subject to and not exempt from corporate tax in a tax system that is similar to Spain's corporate tax system. This requirement is considered to be met if the subsidiary is resident in a country that has entered into a double tax treaty with Spain containing an exchange-of-information clause.
- The foreign company is not resident in a country identified by the Spanish tax authorities as a tax haven.

- The foreign company derives at least 85% of its income from business activities conducted outside Spain.

For capital gains derived from transfers of shares of foreign companies, if the subject-to-tax and business-income requirements (outlined above) are not complied with during the entire holding period of the shares, Spanish law provides for specific criteria to calculate the amount of exempt capital gains.

If the exemption method does not apply, a tax credit is allowed for underlying foreign taxes paid by a subsidiary on the profits out of which dividends are paid and for foreign withholding taxes paid on dividends.

The credit method (see below) and exemption cannot be used with respect to the same income. Tax credits granted under the credit method may be carried forward for 10 years.

A tax credit is available for resident entities deriving foreign-source income that is effectively taxed abroad. Such credit is equal to the lesser of the following:

- The Spanish corporate tax payable in Spain if the foreign income had been obtained in Spain
- The tax effectively paid abroad on the foreign-source income (in accordance with applicable double tax treaty provisions)

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable income is the company's gross income for the tax year, less certain deductions. It is determined from the annual financial statements prepared under Spanish generally accepted accounting principles (Spanish GAAP), as adjusted for statutory tax provisions. Spanish GAAP follows several criteria contained in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

In general, all necessary expenses incurred in producing income during the year and depreciation on income-producing property may be deducted from gross income to arrive at taxable income.

Certain items are not deductible from gross income, such as the following:

- Penalties and fines
- Corporate income tax payments
- Gifts and donations
- Expenditures for the improvement or enhancement of capital assets
- Amounts directly or indirectly remunerating own equity (for example, dividends and other payments made by entities in favor of their shareholders)
- Expenses related to services carried out by persons or entities that are resident in a listed tax haven, unless the taxpayer can prove that the expense relates to an effectively performed transaction
- Depreciation charges that exceed the maximum rates prescribed by law, unless it can be demonstrated that the rates used correspond to the actual depreciation incurred
- Interest expenses on intragroup financing related to the acquisition (or equity increase) of a participation in group entities, unless valid business reasons for such transactions are proven

- Losses on the impairment of shareholdings (these losses were previously a tax-deductible item under the worthless stock deduction regime, which was abolished)
- Losses from foreign permanent establishments, except when the permanent establishment is transferred or closed down
- Losses on transfers of shares to related entities within the same corporate group (as defined under Article 42 of the Spanish Commercial Code), until the shares are transferred to third parties outside the group or the transferor or until the acquirer leaves the group
- Losses from members of Temporary Business Alliances (Uniones Temporales de Empresas) operating abroad, except when the interest is transferred or the relevant Temporary Business Alliance is closed down

Inventories. The corporate tax law does not prescribe permissible methods for the valuation of inventory. Consequently, any valuation method allowed under the Spanish accounting rules may be used for tax purposes. Weighted average price is the generally accepted method, but first-in, first-out (FIFO) is also accepted. A common method is required with regard to inventories of the same nature and use.

Provisions. Provisions that are properly recorded are generally tax-deductible except for those specified by law.

Depreciation. All fixed or movable tangible assets (except land) that are owned by and used in the trade or business of a company are depreciable if their useful life exceeds a tax year. Intangible assets may be amortized if they depreciate and have a limited useful life, such as patents. They are generally amortized at an annual rate of 10%, unless it can be proved that their useful life is shorter than 10 years. Under certain circumstances, goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life are amortizable for tax purposes. Goodwill recorded in the books of a Spanish corporate taxpayer may be amortized for tax purposes at an annual rate of 5% if certain requirements are satisfied. For the 2012 through 2015 tax years, the maximum annual rate to amortize goodwill is 1%, while the maximum annual rate to amortize intangible assets with an indefinite life is 2%.

For fiscal years beginning in 2013 and 2014 for entities with revenue exceeding EUR10 million, a temporary restriction applies to the amortization or depreciation for tax purposes of fixed, intangible and real estate assets. Under this restriction, the tax-deductible expense is limited to 70% of the maximum depreciation or amortization amount, in accordance with the corporate income tax regulations. This limitation also applies for purposes of estimating the corporate income tax interim payments. However, it does not apply to assets benefiting from a special depreciation or amortization plan approved by the Spanish tax authorities. The depreciation expense not taken in the 2013 and 2014 tax years may be carried forward, and can be deducted beginning in the 2015 tax year on a linear basis over a 10-year period or during the remaining useful life of each of the respective assets.

Under certain conditions, Spanish-resident entities are entitled to amortize for tax purposes the financial goodwill embedded in shares of qualified foreign subsidiaries with respect to acquisitions carried out before 21 December 2007 (in certain limited

cases, acquisitions of non-EU-resident subsidiaries carried out up to 21 May 2011 may qualify for this amortization).

The amortization of financial goodwill is set at a maximum rate of 5%. However, for 2011 through 2015, the maximum rate is set at 1%.

Depreciation methods are restricted to the straight-line method and the declining-balance method. The straight-line method may be used for any depreciable asset. The declining-balance method may be used only for certain new tangible assets (industrial and farming machinery, vehicles, information systems and so forth) that have an anticipated useful life of three years or more.

The basis for depreciation is the acquisition price of assets purchased by the company or the manufacturing cost of assets manufactured by the company. The acquisition price includes all related costs, such as customs duties, transportation costs and installation expenses.

Maximum depreciation rates for tax purposes are fixed by law. The rates vary depending on the industry. The following are general straight-line rates and periods of depreciation for certain assets.

Asset	Maximum rate %	Maximum period of depreciation years
Commercial buildings	2	100
Industrial buildings	3	68
Office equipment	10 or 15	20 or 14
Motor vehicles	16	14
Plant and machinery	10 or 12	20 or 18
Computers	25	8
Intangible assets	10	20

Companies may use higher rates if they can demonstrate that the actual depreciation is in excess of that allowed by law.

To be deductible, the depreciation amount must be recorded in the company's accounting books (some exceptions to this requirement may apply) and must be "effective," that is, it must correspond to the actual depreciation of the asset. The second condition is met if the depreciation amount is calculated in accordance with the rates prescribed by law or with other rates that have been expressly approved by the tax authorities. Otherwise, the "effectiveness" of the depreciation must be demonstrated. On request, the tax authorities may grant approval for accelerated depreciation if the company presents a plan specifying the assets, the date and price of the acquisition, the depreciation rates and the annual depreciation allowance desired, and reasons to support the adoption of such a plan.

Investments in new tangible assets and real estate in Spain or abroad carried from 2009 through 31 March 2012 may qualify for a free tax depreciation allowance. For investments made during tax years that began during 2009 and 2010, such tax benefit is conditioned on the maintenance of the level of employment. Any depreciation allowance on such assets that was pending to be fully accelerated by 31 March 2012 will still be available to be used but will be subject to certain limitations for the 2012 through 2015 tax years.

Net income (or capital gains) derived from certain intangible assets may be reduced by 60% for tax purposes if certain criteria are met. The following intangibles are subject to this special regime:

- Patents
- Drawings
- Models and blueprints
- Formulas or secret procedures
- Rights regarding information pertaining to industrial, commercial or scientific experiences

Relief for losses. Effective for tax periods beginning in or after 2012, tax losses may be carried forward and offset against future taxable income for a period of 18 tax years. For newly established enterprises, the 18-year period begins in their first profitable year for tax purposes. Tax losses cannot be carried back.

For 2012 through 2015 the following transitory restrictions on the compensation of tax losses carried forward are imposed on taxpayers with revenue exceeding EUR20 million in the immediately preceding year:

- If revenue within the 12 months before the beginning of the tax period ranged from EUR20 million to EUR60 million, tax losses carried forward may be offset up to a maximum amount of 50% of taxable income.
- If revenue in the period mentioned above exceeded EUR60 million, the limitation equals 25% of taxable income.

Groups of companies. A group of companies may file a consolidated tax return if the election to apply this regime is carried out before the beginning of the tax year in which the regime is to be applied and if the tax authorities are notified of the election. After the group elects taxation under the consolidated regime, the regime applies indefinitely, provided that certain requirements are satisfied. For tax purposes, a group of companies is defined as a group of corporations resident in Spain controlled by a parent corporation that is a resident of Spain and that is not controlled by another resident company. For this purpose, corporations include stock companies (*sociedades anónimas*, or SAs), limited liability companies (*sociedades limitadas*, or SLs) and limited partnerships (*sociedades comanditarias por acciones*, or SCpAs). The parent company may adopt any of these legal forms or, otherwise, it must have legal personality and be subject to and not exempt from corporate income tax. Registered branches of nonresident entities may qualify as controlling top entities in consolidated groups if certain requirements are met.

A company is deemed to control another company if, on the first day of the tax year for which the consolidated regime applies, it satisfies the following requirements:

- It owns, directly or indirectly, at least 75% of the other company's share capital (70% for companies quoted on the stock exchange) and it maintains such ownership for the entire tax year of consolidation.
- It is not subject to the special tax regimes applicable to Domestic and European Economic Interest Groupings (*Agrupaciones de Interés Económico*) or Temporary Business Alliances (*Uniones Temporales de Empresas*).
- It is not a subsidiary of another domestic controlling company.

Tax-exempt companies, companies taxed at a different rate than the parent company and companies in specified legal situations, such as bankruptcy, may not be part of a group of companies.

Pre-consolidation losses can be used only up to the amount of the individual positive tax base that is aggregated to the consolidated tax base.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), levied on goods delivered and services rendered within the Spanish territory (excluding the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla), on imports from EU and non-EU member states, and on certain services rendered by foreign suppliers to persons subject to Spanish VAT	
Standard rate	21
Rate on certain necessary products and services	10
Rate on basic products	4
Special annual tax on real estate owned by companies resident in tax havens; assessed on the government's official value on 31 December	3
Social security and employee-related fund contributions, calculated on an employee's total compensation, with certain limitations; paid by	
Employer	29.9
Employee	6.35
Capital duty on reductions and liquidations of companies	1

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Exchange controls are administered by the Bank of Spain and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Exchange controls were liberalized several years ago. As a result, only a few, simple reporting requirements are now imposed, primarily for statistical purposes.

Restrictions on the deduction of financial expenses. Effective for tax years beginning in 2012 and future tax years, the thin-capitalization rule (debt-to-equity ratio of 3:1) is abolished and other limitations on the deductibility of financial expenses have been introduced. In general, net interest expenses exceeding 30% of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), with some adjustments, may not be claimed as a deduction for tax purposes in the year of their accrual (with some exceptions, such as a minimum allowance of EUR1 million per year). The excess may be subject to carryforward in the following 18 years. This restriction applies regardless of whether the interest is paid to a related party or an unrelated lender. In addition, as mentioned in *General* in Section C, interest expense on intragroup financing related to the acquisition (or equity increase) of participation in group entities is disallowed unless valid business reasons for such transactions are proven.

Anti-avoidance legislation. To prevent fraud, the tax code contains several anti-avoidance measures in various chapters. Substance-over-form principles apply.

Controlled foreign companies. Under controlled foreign company (CFC) rules contained in the corporate income tax law, Spanish resident companies must include in their tax base certain passive income derived by their foreign subsidiaries if certain control and effective taxation conditions are satisfied. Significant exceptions apply to these rules.

These rules do not apply to EU-controlled subsidiaries if the Spanish shareholder proves that the incorporation of the foreign entity was undertaken for sound business reasons and such entity carries on business activities.

Transfer pricing. Spanish law includes the arm's-length principle and the requirement of documenting all related-party transactions. The arm's-length principle applies to all transactions carried out by taxpayers with related parties. The following are the principal aspects of the law:

- Taxpayers must use arm's-length values in their tax returns. As a result, taxpayers bear the burden of proof on transfer-pricing issues.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines and pricing methodology apply.
- The law provides for secondary adjustments. Under this measure, if the agreed value in a transaction differs from the normal market value, the difference between the values is recharacterized by following a substance-over-form approach. In particular, for a transaction between a company and a shareholder, the difference (proportionally to the participation in the entity) is considered a dividend if such difference is in favor of the shareholder or a contribution by the shareholder to the entity's equity if the difference is in favor of the entity.
- Advance Price Agreements (APAs) may be negotiated. They apply to the current year, the preceding year and the following four years.
- Statutory documentation requirements in line with the guidelines of the EU Joint Transfer Pricing Forum entered into force on 19 February 2009. This documentation is required to support the taxpayer's transfer-pricing policy regarding domestic and international transactions.
- Penalties and delay interest may be imposed. If the documentation is correct, the tax authorities do not impose a penalty with respect to a transfer-pricing assessment. However, the absence (or incompleteness) of documentation is subject to penalties, even if no adjustments are assessed.

Regulations provide the following three exceptions to the obligation to prepare statutory transfer-pricing documentation:

- When the transaction takes place between entities that form part of a Spanish tax consolidated group
- When the transaction is carried out between members of an Economic Interest Grouping (Agrupaciones de Interés Económico) or a Temporary Business Alliance (Uniones Temporales de Empresas)

- When the transaction is carried out within the scope of a public stock offering

Royal Decree 897/2010 introduced the following exceptions regarding the statutory documentation requirements, effective from 2010:

- Total transactions with the same entity not exceeding EUR250,000 per year need not be documented.
- Total transactions with the same entity not exceeding EUR100,000 per year must not be documented if the company is deemed a “small or medium size enterprise.”

Some specified transactions must be documented in any case, such as transactions performed with group “related parties” that are tax resident in a tax-haven jurisdiction. Article 16.3 of the Spanish Corporate Income Tax Act provides a definition of “related parties.”

In addition, transactions performed with related or unrelated residents of listed tax havens must comply with the arm’s-length principle and are subject to statutory documentation requirements.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends (a)	Interest (b)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Albania	0/5/10 (c)	6 (d)	0
Algeria	5 (e)	5 (d)	7 (f)
Argentina	10/15	12 (d)	3/5/10/15
Armenia (i)	0/10 (j)	5	5/10 (k)
Australia	15	10	10
Austria	10 (e)	5	5
Barbados	0/5 (l)	0	0
Belgium	0 (m)	10 (d)	5
Bolivia	10 (e)	15 (d)	15
Bosnia- Herzegovina	5 (n)	7 (d)	7
Brazil	15	15 (o)	15 (p)
Bulgaria	5 (e)	0	0
Canada	15	15	10
Chile	10 (q)	15 (r)	10 (s)
China	10	10	10
Colombia	0/5 (t)	10	10
Costa Rica (u)	5/12 (v)	5/10 (w)	10
Croatia	0 (x)	8 (d)	8
Cuba	5 (e)	10 (d)	5 (y)
Czechoslovakia (z)	5 (e)	0	5
Ecuador	15	10 (d)(aa)	10 (bb)
Egypt	9 (cc)	10 (d)	12
El Salvador	0/12 (dd)	10 (d)	10
Estonia	5 (e)	10 (d)	10 (ee)
Finland	10 (e)	10	5
France	15 (ff)	10 (d)	5
Georgia	0/10 (hh)	0	0
Germany	5 (e)	0	0
Greece	5 (ii)	8 (d)	6
Hong Kong SAR	0/10 (l)	5 (d)	5

	Dividends (a)	Interest (b)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Hungary	5 (e)	0	0
Iceland	5 (e)	5 (jj)	5
India	15	15 (g)	10/20 (kk)
Indonesia	10 (e)	10	10
Iran	5/10 (ll)	7.5 (d)	5
Ireland	15	0	10 (mm)
Israel	10	10 (nn)	7 (oo)
Italy	15	12 (g)	8 (pp)
Jamaica	5/10 (qq)	10 (d)	10
Japan	10 (e)	10	10
Kazakhstan	5/15 (rr)	10 (d)	10
Korea (South)	10 (e)	10 (g)	10
Kuwait	0/5 (zzz)	0	5
Latvia	5 (ss)	10 (d)	10 (ee)
Lithuania	15 (tt)	10 (d)	10 (s)
Luxembourg	10 (e)	10 (g)	10
Macedonia	5 (uu)	5 (d)	5
Malaysia	5 (vv)	10	7 (ww)
Malta	0 (xx)	0	0
Mexico	5 (e)	15 (yy)	10 (y)
Moldova	0 (zz)	5 (d)	8
Morocco	10 (e)	10	10 (bb)
Netherlands	10 (e)(aaa)	10	6
New Zealand	15	10 (jj)	10
Norway	10 (e)	10 (d)	5
Pakistan	5/7.5/10 (bbb)	10 (ccc)	7.5
Panama (ddd)	0/5/10 (eee)	5 (d)	5
Philippines	10 (e)	15 (fff)	15 (ggg)
Poland	5 (e)	0	10 (hhh)
Portugal	10 (e)	15	5
Romania	10 (e)	10	10
Russian Federation	5 (iii)	5 (jjj)	5
Saudi Arabia	5 (kkk)	5	8
Serbia	5/10 (ii)(lll)	10 (lll)	5/10 (lll)(mmm)
Singapore	0/5 (hh)(nnn)	5 (d)	5
Slovenia	5 (e)	5	5
South Africa	15 (tt)	5 (ooo)	5
Sweden	10 (e)	15	10
Switzerland	15 (vv)	0	5 (ppp)
Thailand	10	15 (g)	15 (mm)
Trinidad and Tobago	0/5/10 (zz)(qqq)	8 (qqq)	5 (qqq)
Tunisia	5 (e)	10 (rrr)	10
Turkey	15 (sss)	15 (ttt)	10
USSR (uuu)	18	0	5 (hhh)
United Arab Emirates	15 (vvv)	0	0
United Kingdom	10 (e)	12	10
United States	10 (e)	10 (d)	10 (mm)
Uruguay	0/5 (www)	10 (d)	5/10 (xxx)
Venezuela (aaaa)	10 (ppp)	10 (yyy)	5
Vietnam	7 (gg)	10 (e)	10
Non-treaty countries (h)	19/21	19/21	24/24.75

(a) Distributions by Spanish subsidiaries to parent companies in EU member states are exempt from withholding tax if the parent company owns at least 5% of the subsidiary for an uninterrupted period of at least one year and if certain

other requirements are met. The one-year holding period requirement may be satisfied at the date of the distribution or subsequent to such date. An anti-avoidance provision also applies in situations in which the ultimate shareholder is not an EU resident.

- (b) Interest paid to an EU resident without a permanent establishment in Spain is exempt from tax if the EU country is not on the Spanish tax haven list.
- (c) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly controls at least 75% of the capital of the distributing company. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly controls at least 10% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (d) Certain interest payments are not subject to withholding tax.
- (e) The treaty withholding rate tax is increased to 15% in certain circumstances if the recipient is not a corporation or if the shareholding does not exceed a certain percentage.
- (f) A 14% rate applies to royalties paid for artistic, scientific or literary works.
- (g) Interest paid to the government or central bank of the other contracting state is exempt from tax if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest. The government of the state of the payer may authorize an exemption for interest paid to a beneficial recipient other than the government or central bank of the other contracting state.
- (h) See Section B.
- (i) The treaty provides for a tax sparing in favor of Armenia for the five years following the entry into force of the treaty.
- (j) The 0% rate applies if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - The recipient of the dividends is the beneficial owner of the income.
 - The direct or indirect shareholding is equal to or higher than 25%.
 - A minimum two-year shareholding period has been fulfilled.
 - Dividends are not subject to tax in the state of residency of the recipient of the dividends.
- (k) The 5% rate applies to royalties for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works (including films and videotapes used for its reproduction on television or radio).
- (l) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly controls at least 25% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (m) The 0% rate applies if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - The recipient of the dividends is a corporation.
 - The shareholding is equal to or higher than 25%.
 - Exemption is allowed under the rules of the state of residence of the subsidiary.

The rate is 15% if the effective beneficiary is a resident of the other contracting state.
- (n) A 15% rate applies if the shareholding is less than 20%.
- (o) A 10% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions for long-term (10 or more years) loans for goods or equipment.
- (p) A 10% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works (including films and videotapes produced by a resident of a contracting state).
- (q) A 5% rate applies if the effective beneficiary of the dividends is a corporation that controls at least 20% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (r) A 5% rate applies to interest derived from loans granted by banks and insurance companies, from bonds and securities traded on a recognized stock exchange and from sales on credit of machinery and equipment.
- (s) A 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial and scientific equipment.
- (t) The 0% rate applies if the dividends are received by a company that holds a direct or indirect shareholding of at least 20% in the capital of the distributing company.
- (u) The protocol includes a most-favored-nation clause under which Costa Rica automatically will provide similar tax treatment to Spanish residents if Costa Rica enters into a treaty with a third country that enters into force and that offers more beneficial tax treatment for dividends, interest, royalties and/or income from personal independent services.
- (v) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly controls at least 20% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (w) The 5% rate applies to loans with a maturity exceeding five years.
- (x) A 15% rate applies if the shareholding is less than 25%.
- (y) Certain copyright royalties are exempt.
- (z) Spain honors the Czechoslovakia treaty with respect to the Czech and Slovak Republics.

- (aa) A 5% rate applies to certain loans.
- (bb) A 5% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works (excluding motion picture films and television films or videotapes).
- (cc) A 12% rate applies if the shareholding is less than 25%.
- (dd) The 12% rate applies if the shareholding is less than 50%.
- (ee) A 5% rate applies to royalties paid for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (ff) No withholding tax is imposed if the recipient is a company that is subject to corporate income tax and that holds a participation of at least 10% in the payer.
- (gg) A 10% rate applies if the shareholding is at least 25%, but less than 50%. A 15% rate applies if the shareholding is less than 25%.
- (hh) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly controls at least 10% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (ii) The withholding tax rate is 5% if the effective beneficiary of the dividends is a corporation and if the shareholding is equal to or higher than 25%. The withholding tax rate is 10% for other dividends.
- (jj) Withholding tax is not imposed if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest and if the interest is beneficially owned by a contracting state, or a political subdivision or local authority of the contracting state.
- (kk) The 20% rate applies to certain royalties.
- (ll) The 10% rate applies if the shareholding is less than 20%.
- (mm) A 5% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of musical compositions and literary, dramatic or artistic works. An 8% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
- Motion picture films
 - Films, tapes and other means of transmission or reproduction of sounds
 - Industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Copyrights of scientific works
- (nn) A 5% rate applies to interest paid with respect to sales of industrial, commercial, scientific equipment, or on loans from financial institutions. A 0% rate applies to interest paid to the government or central bank of the other contracting state.
- (oo) A 5% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of musical compositions, and literary, dramatic or artistic works, and to amounts paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (pp) The rate is 4% for royalties paid for copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works (excluding motion picture films and television films or videotapes).
- (qq) The 10% rate applies if the shareholding is less than 25%.
- (rr) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly or indirectly controls at least 10% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (ss) The treaty withholding tax rate is increased to 10% in certain circumstances if the recipient is not a corporation or if the shareholding does not exceed a certain percentage.
- (tt) A 5% rate applies if the effective beneficiary of the dividends is a corporation that controls at least 25% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (uu) A 15% rate applies if the shareholding is less than 10%.
- (vv) A 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner holds at least 10% of the share capital of the distributing entity for at least one year and if certain other conditions are met.
- (ww) A 5% rate applies to income derived from the rendering of technical services.
- (xx) A 5% rate applies if the shareholding is less than 25%.
- (yy) The withholding tax rate is 10% if the effective beneficiary of the interest is a financial entity.
- (zz) The 0% rate applies if the dividends are received by a company that holds directly or indirectly a shareholding of at least 50% in the capital of the distributing company. A 5% rate applies if the direct shareholding is more than 25% but less than 50%. Otherwise, a 10% rate applies.
- (aaa) The withholding rate is 5% if the recipient is not subject to Dutch tax on the dividends and if the 10% rate would otherwise apply.
- (bbb) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that has owned directly for the six-month period ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined at least 50% of the voting shares of the distributing company. The 7.5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that has owned directly for the period of six months ending on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined at least 25% of the voting shares of the distributing company.

- (ccc) Certain interest payments are not subject to withholding tax.
- (ddd) Tax treaty provisions do not apply if the dividend, interest or royalties paid by a Panamanian resident are sourced in Spain or in a country that has not entered into a tax treaty with Spain and if such income has not been effectively taxed in Panama.
- (eee) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a capital company that directly controls at least 80% of the capital of the distributing company and if certain conditions are satisfied. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that directly controls at least 40% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (fff) A 10% rate applies to interest paid with respect to sales of industrial equipment or publicly traded bonds.
- (ggg) A 20% rate applies to royalties paid with respect to films, television or radio. A 10% rate applies to royalties derived in preferred areas of activities.
- (hhh) A 0% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works (excluding motion picture films and television films or videotapes).
- (iii) The withholding tax rate is 5% if the effective beneficiary of the dividends is a company that has invested at least ECU100,000 in the share capital of the payer and if the dividends are exempt from tax in the other contracting state. The withholding tax rate is 10% if only one of these requirements is met. The withholding tax rate is 15% for other dividends.
- (jii) No withholding tax is imposed on interest paid to and beneficially owned by financial institutions with respect to long-term (seven years or more) loans and certain other debts.
- (kkk) A 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that directly controls at least 25% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (lll) A most-favored-nation clause applies.
- (mmm) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting, but excluding computer software. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes and computer software, for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (nnn) The 5% rate applies if the distributing company is a stock-listed real estate investment company and if the beneficial owner of the dividends directly or indirectly controls less than 10% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (ooo) A 0% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions for long-term (seven years or more) loans.
- (ppp) A 0% rate applies if certain conditions are met.
- (qqq) A limitation-of-benefits clause in the treaty may apply.
- (rrr) A 5% rate applies to loans over seven years.
- (sss) A 5% rate applies to certain dividend distributions.
- (ttt) A 10% rate applies to interest derived from loans granted by banks or in connection with sales on credit of merchandise or equipment.
- (uuu) Spain honors the double tax treaty with the former USSR with respect to Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine.
- (vvv) A 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a corporation that holds directly at least 10% of the entity paying the dividends.
- (www) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a capital company that directly controls at least 75% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (xxx) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works.
- (yyy) A 4.95% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions.
- (zzz) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that directly controls at least 10% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (aaaa) A new protocol that amends certain provisions of the treaty has entered into force.

Spain is in the process of negotiation, ratification or signature of tax treaties with Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, the Dominican Republic, Cyprus, India, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, Syria, the United Kingdom, the United States and

Uzbekistan. Spain is negotiating agreements on the exchange of tax information with Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Cook Islands, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Macau, Monaco, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Spain is also negotiating an agreement with the United States for the improvement of international tax compliance and the implementation of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

Spain is renegotiating its tax treaties with Austria, Canada and the Netherlands.

Spain has authorized the signature of the protocol to its tax treaty with India.

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This chapter reflects amendments based on budget proposals announced on 21 November 2013. At the time of writing, these amendments had not been enacted. After enactment, these amendments will be effective from 1 April 2014, unless specified otherwise.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	28 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	28 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10 (b)
Interest	10 (c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	10
Management Fees	5
Sale Price of Gems at Gem Auctions	2.5
Reward Payments, Lottery Winnings and Gambling Winnings	10 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	10
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (e)

- (a) This is the standard rate. For other rates, see Section B.
- (b) This tax, which is a final tax, is imposed on dividends paid to residents and nonresidents. A deemed dividend tax is imposed on companies if the dividend distributed is less than 10% of the company's distributable profits. For details, see Section B.
- (c) The 10% rate applies to interest paid on deposits. Companies may offset the 10% withholding tax against their annual income tax liability.
- (d) This withholding tax applies to amounts exceeding LKR500,000.
- (e) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies resident in Sri Lanka are subject to income tax on their worldwide income. Nonresident companies are subject to tax on their profits and income derived from Sri Lankan sources. A company is considered to be a resident company if its registered or principal office is in Sri Lanka or if the control and management of its business are exercised in Sri Lanka.

Rates of corporate tax. The standard rate of corporate income tax is 28%.

If the income tax rate following the expiration of a tax holiday, as specified in a Board of Investment (BOI) agreement, is higher than the income tax rate under the Inland Revenue Act, the lower rate prevails.

Companies in the business of the import, manufacture and sale of liquor or tobacco are subject to tax at a rate of 40%.

Profits derived from priority sectors are taxed at a rate of 12%. The 12% rate applies to the following priority sectors:

- Construction
- Exports (including organic tea in bulk)
- Tourism

Export profits derived by direct and indirect exporters from products that include more than 65% value addition and that are sold with a brand name registered in Sri Lanka with patents rights reserved in Sri Lanka are subject to tax at a rate of 10%.

Profits from agriculture are taxed at a rate of 10%, effective from 1 April 2011.

Venture capital companies and petroleum exploration companies are subject to tax at a rate of 12%.

Undertakings for the operation and maintenance of storage facilities, local software development or the supply of labor are subject to tax at a rate of 10%.

Profits and income from educational services are taxed at a rate of 10%.

Profits and income of an undertaking engaged in the manufacturing of articles or the provision of services that has turnover of less than LKR500 million (non-group company) are taxed at a rate of 12%.

Profits and income of newly established branches of commercial banks dedicated to development banking are taxed at a rate of 24%.

A 12% rate applies to manufacturing income attributable to the amount of tea purchased for manufacturing by a joint venture

entered into by a grower and manufacturer of tea with a tea exporter, for the purpose of exporting pure Sri Lankan tea in value-added form with a Sri Lankan brand name.

Profits and income from the local manufacturing of handloom products are taxed at a rate of 12%.

Profits and income derived from healthcare services are taxed at a rate of 12%.

Profits and income from poultry farming are taxed at a rate of 10%.

Profits and income paid in foreign currency from the supply of goods manufactured in Sri Lanka or services to foreign ships are taxed at a rate of 12%

Profits and income derived from the operation of a mini hydro-power project or other alternative energy source are taxed at a rate of 12%.

Profits and income from the sale of products manufactured in Sri Lanka that are received in foreign currency through a foreign exchange earning account authorized by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka are taxed at a rate of 12%.

Export-oriented companies manufacturing garments or ceramic products that are permitted to increase domestic sales up to 40% are subject to tax at a rate of 12% on such sales.

Profits and income arising to an export-oriented BOI company from the sale of goods to a BOI company enjoying a tax holiday under Sections 16C, 16D or 17A of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006 (most recently amended by the Amendment Act No. 8 of 2012) or to a company engaged in a Strategic Development Project are taxed at a rate of 12%.

Profits and income derived from the supply of services to exporters of goods or services or directly to foreign principals are taxed at a rate of 12%.

Unit trust management companies are taxed at a rate of 10%.

Clubs and associations are subject to tax at a rate of 10%.

Nonresident companies may qualify for the 12% rate in the priority sectors, except for construction. Foreign-currency banking units of banks are subject to income tax at a rate of 28% on their offshore and onshore profits.

Tax incentives. All of the income tax incentives offered have been streamlined and are now included in the Inland Revenue Act.

The BOI incentives are limited to those relating to customs duties, exchange-control restrictions and certain other items.

Significant tax incentives currently offered include the incentives described below.

A four-year tax holiday is granted to new enterprises engaged in agriculture and/or agro-processing, animal husbandry and/or processing, fisheries and/or fish processing or creative work, with a minimum investment of LKR25 million.

Medium-scale enterprises engaged in specified activities are eligible for tax holidays based on the amount of the investment. The following are the tax holidays:

Investment		Length of tax holiday Years
Exceeding LKR millions	Not exceeding LKR millions	
50	100	4
100	200	5
200	—	6

Large-scale enterprises engaged in specified activities, including processing and solid-waste management, are eligible for tax holidays based on the amount of the investment. The following are the tax holidays:

Investment		Length of tax holiday Years
Exceeding LKR millions	Not exceeding LKR millions	
300	500	6
500	700	7
700	1,000	8
1,000	1,500	9
1,500	2,500	10
2,500	—	12

A five-year tax holiday, followed by a concessionary tax rate of 12%, is granted to new enterprises engaged in the production of certain items to replace imports that make the following investments.

Products	Investment (USD millions)
Cement	50
Steel	30
Milk powder	30
Pharmaceuticals	10
Fabric	5

A concessionary tax rate of 12% is granted to existing enterprises that are engaged in the production of the above-mentioned products to replace imports and make the above-mentioned investments.

Profits and income derived from undertakings for the operation of port terminals in Sri Lanka are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income derived from services rendered in ports in Sri Lanka in the course of business carried on in the ports are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income of undertakings for the construction of ports in Sri Lanka are exempt from tax.

A five-year tax holiday is granted to a new company that invests from USD5 million to USD10 million in a new undertaking engaged in specified activities with respect to the development of the national economy.

A five-year tax holiday beginning on 1 April 2011 is granted for investments in fishing, cultivation and primary processing of agricultural seeds or planting materials.

A tax exemption is granted for profits earned in foreign currency by manufacturers of textiles, leather products, footwear and handbags from supplies made to foreign purchasers that establish headquarters in Sri Lanka for management, finance, supply chain and billing.

A five-year income tax holiday beginning 1 April 2011 is granted to the Ceylon Electricity Board, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and Sri Lanka Ports Authority.

A 10-year income tax holiday beginning 1 April 2011 is granted to the Sri Lankan Airlines and Mihin Lanka (a budget airline in Sri Lanka).

Profits and income (other than interest and dividends) of the Institute of Certified Management Accountants of Sri Lanka and the Child Protection Authority are exempt from income tax.

Unit trusts and mutual funds are taxed at a rate of 10% on their income. Income derived by unit trusts from investments in listed debentures and equity is exempt from income tax.

Income earned by resident companies or partnerships for services provided in or outside Sri Lanka to persons or partnerships outside Sri Lanka (other than commissions, discounts or similar receipts) is exempt from income tax if such income is remitted to Sri Lanka through a bank.

A three-year tax exemption is granted to new undertakings that are engaged in the manufacturing of articles other than liquor and tobacco and that have a minimum investment of LKR50 million before 31 March 2012.

A three-year tax exemption is granted to new undertakings that have a minimum investment of LKR50 million before 31 March 2015 and that are engaged in agriculture and/or agro-processing, animal husbandry and/or processing, fisheries and/or fish processing, information technology, business or knowledge process outsourcing, healthcare, education, beauty care, cold room storage, tourism, sports and fitness centers and creative work including artwork.

A three-year tax holiday is granted to businesses providing manor houses or thematic bungalows to tourists.

A three-year tax holiday is granted to venture capital companies investing in ordinary shares of companies engaged in projects of a pioneering nature.

A five-year tax holiday is granted to new undertakings of companies engaged solely in research and development (R&D) with an investment of more than LKR2 million made before 31 March 2014.

A five-year tax holiday is granted for profits and income of cooperative societies.

A 7- or 10-year tax holiday is granted for income derived from the exhibition of cinematographic films in new cinemas or upgraded cinemas, respectively.

Income derived from exports of gold, gems (exported after the cutting and polishing of imported gems in raw form) and jewelry is exempt from tax. The value of gems sold at the gem auction conducted by the State Gem Corporation of Sri Lanka is taxed at a rate of 2.5%, which is the final tax on such sales.

Dividends, interest and fees derived from investments from outside Sri Lanka are exempt from income tax if the income is remitted to Sri Lanka.

For years of assessment beginning after 1 April 2009, half of the income of persons derived from the production of a drama for a period of one year from the date of the first public performance is exempt from tax.

Export development rebates paid to exporters by the Export Development Board of Sri Lanka under the Export Development Reward Scheme are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income derived from the sale after 1 April 2009 of Sri Lanka Development Bonds are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income derived by persons or partnerships from investments in Economic Resurgence Certificates with monies that were contained in an account approved by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and that were deposited in such account after 1 February 2009 are exempt from income tax.

Income earned in foreign currency by resident companies from services rendered outside Sri Lanka for the carrying out of construction projects is exempt from income tax.

Income derived by nonresident companies outside Sri Lanka from the supply of plant, machinery or equipment to the government of Sri Lanka, public corporations or government institutions or from projects approved as essential for the economic development of Sri Lanka is exempt from income tax.

Income and profits derived by undertakings from the construction and sale of houses for low-income families with a floor area exceeding 500 square feet are exempt from income tax if the sale takes place before 1 April 2013.

Profits earned in foreign currency by consignors or consignees that are resident companies or partnerships from the export of goods that are not subject to any manufacturing process other than repacking or labeling are exempt from income tax.

Profits derived from sales of shares are exempt from income tax.

Profits derived from sales of foreign-currency sovereign bonds to nonresident persons or licensed commercial banks in Sri Lanka are exempt from income tax, effective from 21 October 2008.

Royalties received from outside Sri Lanka are exempt from income tax if remitted to Sri Lanka through a bank.

Profits and income from the redemption of units of unit trusts or mutual funds are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income from the administration of sports grounds, sports stadiums or sports complexes are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income (other than interest and dividends) of the College of General Practitioners of Sri Lanka are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income (other than interest and dividends) of the Sri Lanka Social Security Board are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income (other than interest and dividends) of the Sri Lanka Savings Bank are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income (other than interest and dividends) of a government-assisted private school under specified conditions are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income (other than interest and dividends) of certain public corporations are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income (other than interest and dividends) of the Lanka Puthra Development Bank are exempt from income tax.

Profits and income (other than interest and dividends) of the following institutions are exempt from income tax:

- National Enterprise Development Authority
- Sri Lanka Institute of Marketing
- The Institute of Physics, Sri Lanka

Profits and income of companies that obtain quotations on the Stock Exchange of Sri Lanka before 1 April 2014 by floating and maintaining a minimum of 20% of shares among the public are entitled to a 50% relief on income tax payable for three years. The period of the concessionary rate is extended for an additional three years for companies that pay income tax at a rate of 28%.

Profits and income earned from a business in which goods are purchased from one country and transferred to another country other than Sri Lanka are exempt from income tax, effective from 1 April 2012.

Profits and income of an undertaking for the cultivation of renewable energy crops in agricultural land are exempt from income tax for 10 years.

Profits and income from the manufacturing, distribution and marketing of organic fertilizers and pesticides are exempt from income tax and all indirect taxes.

Profits and income accruing to a company, partnership or body of persons outside Sri Lanka on payments for use of computer software made by Sri Lankan Airlines Ltd or Mihin Lanka (Pvt) Ltd are exempt from income tax if no double tax agreement exists between Sri Lanka and the respective country or if no tax is payable in the respective country on such profits and income.

Royalties or payments made for designing that are paid by a company that has entered into an agreement with the BOI of Sri Lanka to a nonresident company during the tax holiday period under Sections 16A and 17D of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006 (most recently amended by the Amendment Act No. 8 of 2012) are exempt from income tax if the payer company has invested more than USD50 million from funds sourced overseas. The services for which payments are made must be essential for carrying out activities in Sri Lanka and must not be obtainable in Sri Lanka.

A person that has annual turnover not exceeding LKR300 million per year from all trades and businesses carried on for a period ending before 1 April 2011 and that has not complied with the income tax laws is exempt from income tax if the past earnings are invested before 31 March 2014 in a trade or business and is compliant thereafter. The profits and income earned from such investments are exempt from income tax for five years.

An income tax holiday for a specific period is granted to headquarters and regional head offices of international institutions if they are relocated to Sri Lanka.

Royalties with respect to internationally recognized intellectual property received in foreign currency is exempt from income tax for a specific period.

A 10% reduction in the amount of income tax payable is granted to a ship operator or agent of a foreign ship with respect to the skills development of trainees, based on the number of trainees.

Incentives for hub services. Under commercial hub regulations, specified business activities are exempted from the provisions of the Customs Ordinance, Imports and Exports Act, Exchange Control Act and certain other legislation. The following are significant aspects of the regulations:

- The regulations designate free ports and bonded areas for the carrying out of specified activities and provide minimum investment limits and other criteria
- Business activities for new enterprises are entrepot trade, off-shore business, providing front-end services, headquarters operations and logistic services.
- The minimum investment ranges from USD1 million to USD5 million, with at least 65% of the investment from foreign sources.
- Annual re-export turnover ranging from USD10 million to USD20 million must be achieved over a five-year period.
- Foreign ownership of 100% is permitted for businesses that are limited to 40% foreign ownership under exchange-control regulations.

Capital gains. Capital gains tax is not imposed in Sri Lanka.

Administration. The normal fiscal year (year of assessment) runs from 1 April to 31 March. A company may select a different fiscal year if it obtains prior permission from the Department of Inland Revenue. Income tax is payable in four quarterly installments, which are due one and a half months after the end of each quarter. The final tax return must be submitted by 30 November after the fiscal year. Any balance of income tax due must be paid by 30 September following the end of the fiscal year.

If a company files the final tax return by 30 November, the statute of limitations for the issuance of an assessment expires 18 months from the statutory date of filing the return, effective from the year of assessment beginning 1 April 2013. For returns filed after 30 November, the statute of limitations expires four years after the statutory date of filing the return.

Separate sets of accounts must be maintained for different activities of a trade or business that are exempt or subject to tax at different tax rates.

An advance ruling system is available for investors eligible for tax exemptions to ensure consistency in the application of provisions of the tax laws. Interpretations of the Inland Revenue Act must be provided to taxpayers within six months of the date of the request for a ruling.

Dividends. A dividend tax of 10% (also known as the Dividend Tax at Source) is withheld from dividends distributed out of profits included in taxable income. The 10% tax is the final tax on dividends paid to residents and nonresidents. Dividends paid by a resident company to a resident or nonresident company are not included in the assessable income of the recipient if any of the following apply:

- A withholding has been made for dividend tax.
- The dividend is exempt from income tax.
- The dividend consists of any part of the amount of dividends received by the payer from another resident company.

Dividends received from nonresident companies are exempt from income tax.

Dividends distributed out of dividends received from nonresident companies outside Sri Lanka are exempt from income tax if the distribution is made within one month after the receipt of the dividends from the nonresident companies.

Dividends distributed by BOI companies (companies that have entered into agreements with the BOI under which tax holidays have been granted) are subject to the dividend tax if the agreement between the BOI and the company was entered into after 6 November 2002.

A company that distributes dividends that total less than 10% of its distributable profits for the preceding fiscal year is subject to a deemed dividend tax at a rate of 15% on the difference between 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the distributable profits and the total dividends distributed. The calculation of distributable profits is specified in the law.

The definition of dividends has been expanded to include scrip dividends.

Interest. The following are significant aspects of the taxation of interest:

- Withholding tax at a rate of 10% is imposed on interest paid to companies on bank deposits. Companies may offset this withholding tax against their annual income tax liability.
- Withholding tax at a rate of 10% is imposed on interest payable to residents and nonresidents on corporate debt securities at the time of issuance of the security. For such instruments with a floating rate of interest, withholding tax is deductible at the beginning of each reviewing period. If no upfront deduction of withholding tax is made, the tax must be withheld at the time of payment of interest.
- Tax at a rate of 10% is withheld at the point of issuance of government securities, bonds and similar instruments by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.
- Interest income on secondary market transactions and income on corporate debt securities that are included in business income are grossed up by $\frac{1}{9}$, and a notional credit of 10% is granted against tax liability.

- Interest income received by a bank in Sri Lanka on loans is exempt from income tax if the loans are granted to a company for investment in or the meeting of expenditure incurred by a newly formed company outside the Colombo and Gampaha districts or by a company relocating outside the Colombo and Gampaha districts.
- Interest on investments made outside Sri Lanka is exempt from income tax.
- Interest accruing on funds invested in Sri Lanka Development Bonds and Reconstruction Bonds that are denominated in U.S dollars and issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka is exempt from income tax.
- Interest income on foreign-currency sovereign bonds paid to nonresident persons or licensed commercial banks in Sri Lanka is exempt from income tax.
- Interest accruing to persons or partnerships outside Sri Lanka on loans granted to persons or partnerships in Sri Lanka is exempt from income tax.
- Interest earned by banks or financial institutions on loans granted from Investment Fund Accounts (banks and financial institutions that are liable to value-added tax [VAT] on financial services must transfer specified amounts to Investment Fund Accounts) is exempt from income tax.
- Interest earned on listed corporate debt instruments is exempt from income tax.
- Interest on bonds issued by the Municipal Council is exempt from income tax.
- Interest income accruing to banks from the providing of loan facilities for the construction of residential apartments for professionals is taxed at 50% of the applicable tax rate.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign tax relief is available under various double tax treaties. In general, Sri Lankan tax payable (other than dividend tax) is allowed as a credit against any foreign tax computed by reference to the same income. Similar relief is available for foreign tax paid in the other treaty country.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The assessment is based on financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Nonresident companies may pay income tax on a deemed profit negotiated with the Inland Revenue Department. However, they must be taxed on at least 6% of their turnover.

All expenses incurred in the production of income are allowable unless specifically prohibited. In addition, certain expenses that are specifically authorized are permitted as deductions. Nondeductible expenses include capital expenditures, personal and domestic expenses, and losses from appropriation of profits.

The following restrictions apply to the deductibility of expenses:

- 25% of advertising expenses is disallowed (other than advertising outside Sri Lanka with respect to the export trade or the provision of services for payment in foreign currency). Specific sponsorship of international sports events approved by the Minister of Sports is fully allowed, effective from 1 August 2012.
- Entertainment expenses are disallowed.

- The deductibility of head office expenses is restricted to the lower of the actual expenditure or 10% of the profits or income of the nonresident company.
- Foreign travel expenses relating to business and foreign training expenses can be claimed up to a maximum of 2% of the preceding year's statutory income.
- Debt-to-equity rules restrict the deduction of interest paid (see Section E).
- Hire or rental expenses included in traveling expenses are disallowed.
- The deduction for management fees is limited to LKR2 million or 1% of turnover, whichever is less.
- Listing expenses of a company are allowed up to a maximum of 1% of the value of the initial public offer.
- Tax borne on behalf of employees is disallowed.

Expenses with respect to vehicles provided to employees are deductible regardless of whether such vehicle benefits are taxable in the hands of the employees.

Local or foreign travel expenses incurred by companies exclusively providing services of design development, product development or product innovation are allowable expenses.

Maintenance or management expenses incurred by a company with respect to sports grounds, stadiums or sports complexes are allowable expenses.

Pre-commencement expenses incurred by new small-and-medium scale enterprises with expected turnover of less than LKR500 million are allowed as a deduction from statutory income in the year of commercial production.

Nation Building Levy (see Section D) paid is an allowable expense.

An enterprise that incurs expenditure on R&D carried out through a government or private institution is eligible for a triple deduction or a double deduction, respectively.

Special levies payable to the government by public corporations or government-owned business undertakings are allowable expenses.

The acquisition cost of internationally recognized intellectual property earning foreign currency through royalties is fully allowed as deduction in the year of acquisition.

The main company in an acquisition or merger of financial companies may deduct the cost of the transaction within three years after the year of assessment of the acquisition or merger.

Qualifying payments. Companies may claim a deduction for qualifying payments, which include donations to the government and approved investments. The deduction for qualifying payments is limited to one-fifth of assessable income.

Donations to the government in cash are deductible in full. Unlimited qualified payment deductions are also available for investments in relocated companies outside the Colombo and Gampaha districts and for investments in housing projects for shanty dwellers.

Qualifying payment deductions for donations to approved charities established for the provision of institutional care for the sick and needy are limited to LKR500,000 or one-fifth of the assessable income, whichever is less. Qualifying payment deductions for investments in the production of a film are restricted to LKR35 million. Qualifying payment deductions for investments in companies located outside the Colombo and Gampaha districts are restricted to LKR100 million.

The investment of a minimum of LKR50 million made before 31 March 2014 by an existing enterprise in itself for expansion can be claimed as a qualifying payment, subject to 25% of the investment being maintained for four years of assessment.

Expenses incurred under community development projects in the most difficult villages identified and published in the *Government Gazette* can be claimed as a qualifying payment, up to a maximum of LKR10 million.

Inventories. Inventories are normally valued at the lower of historical cost or net realizable value. For agricultural produce, inventories are valued at subsequent sale prices. Cost is usually determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula or a weighted-average cost formula.

Provisions. In general, no deductions are allowed for reserves or provisions. However, provisions may be deducted if the expenses provided for are paid within three years after the year of assessment.

For banks, the deductibility of a specific provision for bad debts is limited to 1% of aggregate outstanding loans of the bank at the end of the fiscal year.

Depreciation. Depreciation allowances are granted to the owner of the asset from the fiscal year in which the asset is first used. The allowance is computed using the straight-line method at the following rates, which are effective from 1 April 2011.

Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	6.67 (a)
Buildings constructed after 1 April 2011 for commercial use	10
Bridges, reservoirs, electricity and water distribution lines, toll roads	6.67
Plant and machinery or equipment	33.33
Plant and machinery for certain businesses, such as health care, paper printing, gem cutting, polishing and packaging commodities for commercial purposes and rice milling	33.33
Construction machinery	25
Ships (only for the owner)	33.33
Commercial motor vehicles	20
Furniture	20
Computer hardware and software	
General rate	25
Computer software developed in Sri Lanka	100
Calculating equipment	25
Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)	10 (b)

Asset	Rate (%)
High technology energy efficiency machinery and equipment	50
New technology or upgrades of technology machinery and equipment for apparel and other manufacturing industries	50 (c)
Plant, machinery and equipment providing more than 30% of power generation out of alternative energy resources	100 (c)
Plant, machinery and equipment for establishment of broker back office system	100 (c)
Plant, machinery and equipment for export industry	50 (c)

- (a) This rate applies to constructed buildings and purchased industrial buildings and hotels, including condominium property acquired or constructed to be used as a commercial unit, hotel building or industrial building.
- (b) For assets other than software, acquisition and assembling expenditure qualifies for the allowance.
- (c) This rate applies to assets acquired on or after 1 April 2013.

Depreciation allowances are generally subject to recapture on the sale of an asset to the extent the sales proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation. Any amounts recaptured are subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate. Losses on the sale of a depreciable asset may be claimed as trade losses.

If a capital asset is disposed of and replaced within one year, the allowance is granted on the acquisition cost, less the profit on sale of the old asset.

Relief for losses. A loss incurred is deductible if, had there been a profit instead of the loss, such profit would have been assessable. Losses may be carried forward for an unlimited number of years. However, a loss carryforward may offset only 35% of the total statutory income. The balance of the losses may be carried forward to offset income in future years. Losses incurred by foreign-currency banking units and losses from horse racing may offset profit from the same source only.

Losses from a leasing business may be offset only against profits from the same business.

Insurance companies may set off general losses and life losses only against the same source of profits.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT); imposed on all goods and services supplied in, or imported into, Sri Lanka, other than certain exempt items; VAT exemption limited to 25% of total supplies for wholesalers and retailers; VAT applies if taxable supplies per year exceed LKR12 million; effective from 1 January 2014, wholesale and retail trading businesses with quarterly turnover exceeding LKR250 million (for a company that is a part of a group, LKR 250 million refers to the aggregate turnover of the group) are liable to	

Nature of tax	Rate
VAT at the standard rate; input tax credit is subject to certain limitations or actual input, whichever is less (with certain exceptions)	
Standard rate	12%
Exports and international transportation	0%
VAT on financial services (VATFS); imposed on the supply of financial services by specified institutions carrying on the business of financial services; unit trusts and mutual funds are exempt	12%
Economic Service Charge (ESC); imposed on turnover; if the turnover exceeds LKR25 million per quarter, the maximum charge is LKR30 million per quarter; airlines and shipping lines, dealers in lottery, unit trusts, mutual funds, distributors (as defined in ESC Act) and proceeds from the sale of foreign-currency sovereign bonds are exempt from ESC; ESC chargeable only on turnover of businesses that are benefiting from tax exemption or that are incurring losses	
BOI enterprises (liable to income tax), apparel exporters, BOI Trading Houses and manufacturers of textiles for apparel exporters	0.1%
Companies exempt from income tax (including tax holiday companies) and those subject to concessionary tax rates, companies incurring losses and wholesale or retail traders (except distributors of motor vehicles or liquor)	
Primary conversion of tea, rubber or coconut	0.25%
Commercial operations of advertising agents	0.5%
Others (including dealers in motor vehicles and liquor)	1%
Nation Building Levy (NBT); applies if turnover exceeding LKR12 million per year; threshold of LKR25 million per quarter for operation of hotels and similar businesses, local educational institutions, supply of labor (manpower) and local value-added agricultural, rice-based products; specific exemptions granted; levy is imposed on the entire amount of turnover if the amount of turnover exceeds the threshold	2%
Share transaction levy; on turnover from listed share transactions	0.3%
Betting and gaming levy; annual amounts of the levy	
Betting business	LKR2 million
Racing business with live telecasts	LKR250,000
Racing business without live telecasts	LKR25,000
Gaming business (a business involving individuals playing a game for a stake)	LKR100 million
Instead of all indirect taxes other than the levies mentioned above; imposed on gross monthly collections from bookmaking and gaming	5%

Nature of tax	Rate
Telecommunication levy	
Standard rate	25%
Services provided through internet and broadband	10%
Levy for Crop Insurance Scheme; on banking, finance and insurance institutions; imposed on annual profits	1%
Excise duty; on specified imports and locally manufactured products	5% to 115%
Import duty	
Essential inputs that are not manufactured locally	0%
Raw materials and semi-raw materials	7.5%
Intermediate goods	15%
End-user products	25%
Cess on specified imported items	Various
Stamp duty	
On transfers of immovable property	3%/4%
On specified instruments	Various
On receipts exceeding LKR25,000 (imposed on all transactions other than transfers of immovable property and transactions involving specified instruments)	LKR25
Port and airport development levy; imposed on declared Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF) value of all cargo	5%
(Exports, the film industry, imports of goods for specified projects with foreign funds donations received by the government, imports of artificial limbs, crutches and similar items and yarns and fabrics are exempt.)	
Tourism Development Levy; imposed on turnover of tourist establishments	1%
Construction Industry Guarantee Fund Levy; imposed on the value of construction contracts that exceeds LKR15 million; levy is imposed on the entire value if the value exceeds the threshold; approved special projects are exempt	0.25% to 1%
Special Commodity Levy	Various
Social security contributions, on employees' gross earnings	
Employees' Provident Fund (EPF); paid by Employer	12%
Employee	8%
Employers' Trust Fund; paid by employer	3%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Foreign-exchange regulations are governed by the Exchange Control Act and other directives issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. The regulations include the following:

- Dividends may be remitted to nonresident shareholders on the production of an Auditors' Certificate.

- Authorized dealers are permitted to maintain nonresident accounts, which may be held by non-nationals resident outside Sri Lanka, companies registered outside Sri Lanka, foreign banks and so forth.
- Facilities are provided for resident non-nationals to maintain accounts in designated foreign currencies with commercial banks in Sri Lanka.
- Foreign investors may acquire shares representing up to 49% of a company's issued capital and repatriate profits and sales proceeds (the Ministry of Finance may approve a larger percentage of up to 100%, depending on the type of investment). Subject to the approval of the Central Bank, foreign ownership of 100% is allowed in retail and wholesale trading with a minimum investment of USD150,000 or in non-deposit financial services, such as merchant banking and venture capital companies.
- Companies approved by the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka may freely remit capital and profits.
- No restrictions are imposed on current-account transactions.
- Exporters with adequate protection against foreign-currency fluctuations may engage in foreign borrowing free of exchange-control restrictions.
- Corporate entities may borrow up to USD10 million per year for the next three years without Department of Exchange Control approval.
- Licensed commercial banks may borrow up to USD50 million per year without Department of Exchange Control approval.
- Persons providing services to tourism and foreign businesses may accept foreign currency if such earnings are deposited in a bank within seven working days.
- Foreign beneficiaries may invest in rupee-denominated debentures.
- Foreign companies may open places of business in Sri Lanka.
- Foreigners touring Sri Lanka or engaged in business in Sri Lanka may open foreign-currency accounts in Sri Lanka.
- Staff of foreign embassies may open foreign-currency accounts in Sri Lanka.
- Holders of Foreign Exchange Earners Accounts may obtain foreign-currency loans.
- It is generally permissible to repatriate capital gains from sales of residential properties by nonresidents (subject to certain conditions).
- The amount of foreign-currency notes that may be issued for travel purposes is USD5,000.
- No exchange-control approvals are required for the opening of bank accounts by dual citizens.
- An upfront tax of 15% is imposed on foreigners who lease state or private lands.

Transfer pricing. Under the Inland Revenue Act, if significant pricing discrepancies are considered "artificial," the tax authorities may determine a commercially acceptable price for tax purposes. Profits and losses from transactions between associated undertakings are determined taking into account the arm's-length principle.

Currently, transfer-pricing regulations apply equally to local and foreign transactions.

Advance pricing agreements may be entered into with the Department of Inland Revenue with regard to "international transactions." The arm's-length price is determined using methods prescribed for this purpose.

Debt-to-equity rules. For group companies, a debt-to-equity ratio of 3:1 applies to manufacturing companies, and a 4:1 ratio applies to other types of companies. Interest paid on loans in excess of the debt-to-equity ratio is not deductible for tax purposes.

Purchase of land by foreigners. The purchase of land by foreigners is restricted. An upfront tax of 15% is proposed to be imposed on foreigners who lease state or private land. Detailed regulations will be issued.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Australia	15	10	10
Bangladesh	15	15	15
Belgium	15	10	10
Canada	15	15	10
China	15	10	10
Denmark	15	10	10
Finland	15	10	10
France	15	10	10
Germany	15	10	10
India	15	10	10
Indonesia	15	15	15
Iran	15	15	15
Italy	15	10	10/15 (a)
Japan	10	15	0/7.5 (a)
Korea (South)	10/15 (b)	10	10
Kuwait	10	10	20
Malaysia	15	10	10
Mauritius	10/15 (d)	10	10
Nepal	15	10/15 (e)	15
Netherlands	10/15 (b)	10	10
Norway	15	10	10
Pakistan	15	10	20
Philippines	15	15	15
Poland	15	10	10
Qatar	10	10	10
Romania	12.5	10	10
Russian Federation	10/25	10	10
Singapore	15	10	15
Sweden	15	10	10
Switzerland	10/15 (b)	10	10
Thailand	15	10/25 (c)	15
United Arab Emirates	10	10	10
United Kingdom	15	10	10
United States	15	10	5/10 (g)
Vietnam	15	10	10
Non-treaty countries	10	10	10 (f)

(a) The lower rate applies to royalties for copyrights and cinematographic films. The higher rate applies to other royalties.

(b) The 10% rate applies if the recipient holds at least 25% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (c) The 10% rate applies to interest received by a financial institution. The 25% rate applies to other interest.
- (d) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (e) The 10% rate applies to interest paid to banks. The 15% rate applies to other interest.
- (f) The tax applies to payments exceeding LKR50,000 per month or LKR500,000 per year.
- (g) Rent paid for the use of tangible movable property is taxed at the rate of 5%.

Sri Lanka has also entered into agreements covering international air transport with the Hong Kong SAR, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Suriname

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Please direct all requests regarding Suriname to the persons listed below in the Curaçao office:

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	36
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	36
Branch Tax Rate (%)	36
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	25
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	7*

* Losses incurred by companies during their first three years of business may be carried forward indefinitely.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Income tax. Income tax is levied on resident and nonresident companies. Resident companies are those incorporated under Suriname law, even if their management is located abroad, as well as companies incorporated under foreign law, but effectively managed and controlled in Suriname.

For resident companies, income tax is, in principle, levied on the aggregate amount of net income earned from all sources during the company's accounting period. In principle, nonresident companies are subject to Suriname income tax on the following specific Suriname income items:

- Income derived from a permanent establishment in Suriname
- Income derived from real estate located in Suriname and/or debt claims secured by mortgages on real estate located in Suriname
- Income derived from rights to the profit of an enterprise of which the management is located in Suriname

Nonresident companies are deemed to derive income from a permanent establishment in Suriname if they derive income from, among other activities, acting as an insurer and the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, such as oil and gas.

Tax rates. Resident and nonresident companies, including branches of foreign companies, are taxed at a standard effective rate of 36%. Withholding taxes are not imposed on the remittance of profit by branches to their foreign head offices.

Tax incentives. Tax incentives, such as tax holidays, may be granted to new business enterprises engaged in certain activities. Business enterprises engaged in, among other activities, mining and tourism may apply for several tax incentives such as accelerated depreciation, investment allowance deduction and fiscal unity. A written letter of request for the granting of a tax incentive must be filed with the Suriname tax authorities.

Capital gains. No distinction is made between the taxation of capital gains and the taxation of other income. All income is taxed at the income tax rate of 36%.

Administration. The taxable amount is the profit realized in a fiscal year or calendar year.

The final tax return must be filed within six months after the end of the financial year. Any difference between the tax due based on the provisional return and the tax due based on the final return must be settled at the time the final return is filed. Companies must file a provisional tax return before 15 April of the current calendar year or within two and one-half months after the beginning of the current fiscal year. This return must show a taxable profit that is at least equal to the taxable profit shown on the most recently filed final tax return.

In principle, the tax due on this provisional tax return must be paid in four equal installments, by 15 April, 15 July, 15 October and 31 December or within two and one-half months after the beginning of the current fiscal year and subsequently by the end of every three months.

An extension of time to file the return and pay the tax later than 31 December is not granted. On request of a company, the Tax Inspector may consent to the reporting of a lower taxable profit than the taxable profit shown on the most recently filed final tax return.

The tax authorities may impose arbitrary assessments if the taxpayer fails to file a tax return. Additional assessments may be imposed if insufficient tax is levied when tax returns are filed or when arbitrary assessments are imposed. Depending on the degree of wrongdoing, a penalty of up to 100% of the additional tax due may be levied.

Dividends. In principle, a 25% withholding tax is imposed on dividends distributed by resident companies. Dividends distributed by resident companies to qualifying resident companies are exempt from Suriname dividend withholding tax. For this purpose, the following are qualifying resident companies:

- Investment companies conducted as limited liability companies that exclusively or almost exclusively aim to acquire, hold, manage and sell shares
- Other Suriname resident companies that hold the share interest generating dividends continuously from the beginning of the year

Participation exemption. In principle, dividend distributions received from qualifying resident companies and qualifying non-resident companies are exempt from Suriname income tax. For

dividend distributions received from qualifying nonresident companies, the exemption applies only if the recipient holds at least 10% of the share capital of the payer of the dividends.

Foreign tax relief. No foreign tax relief is available under domestic law. Foreign tax relief may be available under the tax treaty between Suriname and the Netherlands.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Taxable income must be calculated in accordance with “sound business practices.”

In principle, all expenses incurred with respect to the conducting of a business are deductible. However, if expenses exceed normal arm’s-length charges and are incurred directly or indirectly for the benefit of shareholders or related companies, the excess is considered to be a nondeductible profit distribution (dividend).

In principle, interest expenses are deductible for tax purposes if the interest rate is determined on an arm’s-length basis.

No thin-capitalization requirements apply in Suriname under the Suriname tax legislation.

Inventories. Inventories are generally valued using the historical-cost, first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted-average methods.

Depreciation. Depreciation may be calculated using the straight-line, declining-balance or other methods that are in accordance with “sound business practices.”

Relief for losses. Losses in a financial year may be carried forward for seven years. No carryback is available. Losses incurred by companies during their first three years of business may be carried forward indefinitely.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Sales tax in Suriname; a general consumption tax on the delivery of services by an entrepreneur as part of its business in Suriname, the delivery of goods produced in Suriname by a Suriname producer and the importation of goods into Suriname.	
Delivery and importation of goods	10
Delivery of services	8
Import duties	0 to 40

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The currency in Suriname is the Suriname dollar (SRD).

In general a foreign-exchange permit is required for the movement of capital with respect to the following transactions:

- Loans issued by nonresidents of Suriname
- Real estate transactions in which one of the parties is a nonresident of Suriname
- Capital proceeds (profits and dividends)

- Incorporation of a limited liability company in accordance with the laws of Suriname if the company is located in Suriname and if one of the incorporators or shareholders is a nonresident of Suriname
- Purchase or sale of the shares of a limited liability company resident in Suriname by a nonresident of Suriname.

Specific guidelines for exchange control apply in the case of a petrol agreement: an agreement concluded between a state enterprise and a contractor for the survey, exploration and exploitation of petrol in specified areas of Suriname.

Transfer pricing. In general, intercompany charges must be determined on an arm's-length basis.

F. Tax treaties

Suriname has entered into tax treaties with Indonesia and the Netherlands. These treaties contain provisions to avoid double taxation between Suriname and these countries regarding taxes on income.

Swaziland

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	27.5
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	27.5
Withholding Tax (%) (a)	
Dividends	15 (b)
Interest	10
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15
Management Charges	15
Nonresident Contractors and Professionals	15 (c)
Nonresident Entertainers and Sports Persons	15
Branch Remittance Tax	15 (d)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) For purposes of the withholding taxes, nonresident companies are companies that are neither registered nor incorporated in Swaziland.
- (b) This withholding tax applies to dividends paid to nonresidents. See Section B.
- (c) This withholding tax is imposed on the payment after deduction of direct costs of materials used in construction operations.
- (d) This tax is imposed on the deemed repatriated income of the branch of a nonresident company. However, for the branch of a company registered in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia or South Africa, the rate of the tax is reduced to 12.5%.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Domestic and foreign companies are taxed on all income received or accrued from a source in Swaziland or deemed to be from a source in Swaziland.

Rate of corporate tax. The corporate tax rate is 27.5%.

Administration. The tax year runs from 1 July to 30 June. Corporate taxpayers may obtain permission to pay tax on a different fiscal year-end. Tax returns are due within 30 days after the notice given by the Commissioner of Taxes. Taxpayers unable to submit returns within 30 days must apply for an extension and submit an estimate of their income for the year.

Companies must pay provisional tax based on their estimated annual tax liability in two installments during their financial year. The installments must be paid by the end of the sixth month of the financial year and by the end of the financial year. A third (“topping-up”) payment of any balance of tax due must be made within six months after the end of the financial year.

Dividends. Dividends paid to resident companies are exempt from tax. A 15% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to non-residents, including companies. The rate is reduced to 12.5% if the dividend is paid to a company incorporated or registered in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU; the SACU consists of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland), provided the company is not a subsidiary or branch of a company incorporated or registered outside the SACU.

Foreign tax relief. No specific provisions for foreign tax relief exists, except under double tax agreements.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Income tax is levied on all taxable income received by or accrued to any person from a source within Swaziland or deemed to be within Swaziland. Taxable income includes all income other than capital gains and losses and exempt income.

Expenses, other than those of a capital nature, incurred in Swaziland for the production of income may be deducted from income. Expenses incurred outside Swaziland in the production of income are deductible at the discretion of the Commissioner of Taxes.

Expenses specifically allowed include interest on business-related loans, repairs and maintenance, and bad and doubtful debts. In general, expenses that are not wholly or necessarily incurred in the production of income are not deductible.

Inventories. In general, inventories are valued using the last-in, first-out (LIFO), first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted-average methods.

Provisions. Provisions are not normally allowed as deductions in computing taxable income.

Depreciation. An annual depreciation allowance, calculated using a declining-balance method, is available for most capital expenditures. An annual depreciation allowance is also available for industrial buildings and hotels. The straight-line method may be used if prior permission is obtained from the Commissioner of Taxes.

An initial allowance of 50% is granted for investments in plant and machinery used in manufacturing, industrial buildings and hotels.

Relief for trading losses. Trading losses are deductible in the year sustained and may be carried forward without limitation. Losses may not be carried back.

D. Value-added tax

Value-added tax (VAT) is charged on the supply of goods and services in Swaziland as well as on the importation of goods and services. The VAT rates are the standard rate of 14% and a 0% rate.

E. Foreign-exchange controls

Foreign-exchange controls are not imposed within the Common Monetary Area, which includes Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland. Transactions outside this area are regulated by the Central

Bank of Swaziland in cooperation with authorized dealers. Residents outside the Common Monetary Area may open nonresident accounts.

Foreign-exchange controls are imposed on imports as well as on the repatriation of capital, profits, interest, royalties, fees and income of expatriate personnel. These transactions require prior approval from the Central Bank of Swaziland, but approval is generally granted.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties	Management fees
	%	%	%	%
Mauritius	7.5	5	7.5	0
South Africa	10/15 (a)	10	10	10
United Kingdom	15	0	0	0
Non-treaty countries	15 (b)	10	15	15

- (a) The 10% rate applies if the shareholder holds at least 25% of the capital. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
 (b) See Section B.

Sweden

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	22
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	22
Branch Tax Rate (%)	22

Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	30 (a)
Interest	0
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0 (b)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) This withholding tax applies to nonresidents. In general, no withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid to a foreign company that is similar to a Swedish limited liability company (*aktiebolag*) and that is not regarded as a tax-haven company. If the payer is a company listed on the stock exchange, an exemption is granted only if the recipient holds at least 10% of the voting rights of the payer for more than one year.
- (b) Royalties paid to nonresidents are not subject to withholding tax, but are taxed as Swedish-source income at the normal corporate rate of 22% of the net income. However, under most treaties, the tax rate is reduced. Sweden has enacted legislation implementing the European Union (EU) directive on interest and royalties (2003/49/EC), effective from 1 January 2004. In implementing the directive, Sweden considered the most recent amendments adopted by the European Council.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Income from all business activities is aggregated as one source of income — income from business. In principle, corporate income tax (CIT) is levied on all corporate income of a company incorporated in Sweden (resident corporation), except for certain domestic and foreign dividends (see *Dividends*). If a Swedish company markets abroad directly or through a branch office, the foreign profits are also subject to Swedish tax, unless a treaty provides otherwise. Nonresident corporations are subject to tax on Swedish-source income only.

Rate of tax. Companies pay CIT at a rate of 22%. No local income taxes are levied on corporate profits.

Capital gains. No separate regime exists for capital gains, but special rules apply to the calculation of the amount of capital gains and losses.

In general, capital gains on shares held for business purposes are exempt from tax (for details regarding shares held for business purposes, see *Dividends*). Effective from 1 January 2010, the participation exemption regime was expanded to cover interests in partnerships and shares held by partnerships. Corresponding losses on interests in partnerships are nondeductible. However, capital gains on interests in partnerships domiciled outside the European Economic Area (EEA) are not covered by the participation exemption.

Taxable capital gains are aggregated with other corporate business income. Capital gains are subject to tax when transactions are closed, regardless of the holding period or when payment is received.

Administration. A company may choose its financial year, but is assigned an income year for tax filing purposes, depending on when the financial year ends. The following table provides the assigned income years and dates of filing of the tax return.

Financial year	Assigned income year	Filing of tax return
1 February–31 January, 1 March–28 February, 1 April–31 March or 1 May–30 April	1 May–30 April	1 November
1 June–31 May or 1 July–30 June	1 July–30 June	15 December
1 August–31 July or 1 September–31 August	1 September– 31 August	1 March
1 October–30 September, 1 November–31 October, 1 December–30 November or 1 January–31 December	1 January– 31 December	1 July

A financial year may be extended for up to 18 months in certain circumstances, such as for a company's first or last financial year or if a company changes its financial year.

Advance tax payments are made in monthly installments during the year to which they relate. The final tax assessment must be issued by the Swedish Tax Agency before the 15th day of the 12th month after the end of the assigned income year. Any balance of tax due must be paid within 90 days after the final tax assessment.

Dividends. In general, dividends received from Swedish companies on shares held for business purposes are exempt from tax. Dividend distributions on other shares are fully taxable. Shares are deemed to be held for business purposes if they are not held as current assets and if any of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The shares are unlisted.
- The shares are listed and the recipient of the dividends owns at least 10% of the voting power of the payer for more than one year.
- The shares are held for organizational purposes (important to the business of the holder or a company in the same group as the holder).

Dividends received from foreign companies are exempt from tax if the dividends satisfy the conditions for exemption with respect to dividends on shares in Swedish companies and if the distributing foreign company is equivalent to a Swedish limited liability company (*aktiebolag*).

Shares held in a company resident in an EU member state are considered to be shares held for business purposes if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The company owning the shares holds 10% or more of the share capital of the payer (it is irrelevant whether the shares are held as current assets).
- The payer is listed in the European Community (EC) Directive 90/435/EEC and is required to pay one of the taxes listed in the directive.

Partnerships may receive tax-exempt dividends to the extent that the dividends would be exempt if received directly by the owners of the partnership interests.

Foreign tax relief. Under Swedish law, a Swedish company may usually claim a credit against CIT liability for comparable taxes paid abroad. Sweden applies a so-called “overall” tax credit system. However, certain tax treaties may override internal foreign tax credit rules and instead exempt foreign-source income from Swedish tax.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Corporate income tax is based on taxable business income computed according to the accrual method of accounting. Taxable business income generally includes all worldwide income earned by a corporation. The major exceptions are capital gains and dividends on shares held for business purposes (see Section B).

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition cost or actual value. Acquisition cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. An obsolescence provision of 3% is allowed when using acquisition cost to value inventories.

Reserves. A profit allocation reserve allows a 25% deduction of the taxable income for the financial year. Each year’s reserve must be added back to taxable income no later than six years after the year of the deduction. The oldest remaining reserve must always be reversed first. The reserve is based on net income before tax and includes any amounts from the allocation reserve that are added back to taxable income.

Tax is imposed annually on fictitious interest income with respect to the deferred tax amounts.

Depreciation. Equipment with a life of three years or less may be written off in the year of purchase. Machinery and equipment may be written off either on a straight-line basis at 20% of cost annually or on a declining-balance basis at 30% of the current tax value. In any one year, the same method must be used for all machinery and equipment. However, companies can switch to a different method each year. The above methods may be used only if the same depreciation method is used in the financial statements. If this condition is not satisfied, a third method, which is also based on the remaining depreciable value, is available. Under this method, companies may choose any percentage, up to a maximum of 25%. The same amortization rules that govern machinery apply to patents, trademarks, purchased goodwill and other intangible property.

Depreciation of buildings is straight-line over the building’s expected life. In general, commercial buildings may be depreciated at 2% to 5% annually, factory buildings at 4% and office buildings at 2%. Buildings subject to greater wear and tear may be depreciated at higher rates.

If depreciable machinery and equipment are sold, the proceeds reduce the depreciable base for the remaining machinery and equipment.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward indefinitely. Losses may not be carried back.

The tax law includes rules restricting the use of old tax losses of acquired companies.

In general, the possibility of offsetting the losses of an acquired company through a group contribution (see *Groups of companies*) may in certain circumstances be restricted during a five-year period. The rules also include a restriction under which the amount of losses that may be used is limited to twice the amount paid for the shares. Special restrictions also apply to the possibility of using losses with respect to mergers.

Groups of companies. There is no consolidated treatment whereby all companies in a group may be treated as a single taxable entity. However, rules permit income earned by companies in a corporate group to be distributed within the group through the use of group contributions, which are deductible for the paying company and taxable income for the receiving company. In general, group contributions may be made between Swedish group companies if ownership of more than 90% exists during the entire financial year. This rule applies even if a foreign parent or subsidiary is in the group structure. A Swedish permanent establishment of a foreign company resident in an EEA state is treated as a Swedish company for purposes of the group contribution rules.

In certain circumstances it is possible for Swedish companies to claim deductions of losses in foreign subsidiaries.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table describes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on goods (including imported goods but excluding exported goods) and services, unless specifically exempt by law; based on sales price excluding VAT	
Standard tax rate	25
Rate on hotel services, food served in restaurants and foodstuffs	12
Rate on books and newspapers, entry to movie theaters, cultural and sports events, passenger transportation and copyrights	6
Social security contributions, on salaries, wages and the assessed value of benefits in kind; paid by employer	
General rate	31.42
Rate for employees aged up to 26	15.49
Pension contribution on salaries, wages and the assessed value of benefits in kind; paid by employee on amounts up to SEK440,000	7
Special salary tax, on earnings not included in the base for social security contributions; paid by the employer	24.26

E. Miscellaneous matters

Controlled foreign companies. A Swedish company that holds or controls, directly or indirectly, at least 25% of the capital or voting rights of a foreign low-taxed entity (controlled foreign company, or CFC) is subject to current taxation in Sweden on its share of the foreign entity's worldwide profits if the ownership or control exists at the end of the Swedish company's fiscal year. Foreign entities are considered to be low-taxed if their net income

is taxed at a rate of less than 12.1% (55% of the effective corporate income tax rate) on a base computed according to Swedish accounting and tax rules. However, the CFC rules do not apply to foreign entities that are resident and subject to corporate income tax in jurisdictions on the so-called “white list.” If Sweden has entered into a tax treaty with a jurisdiction on the white list, an additional requirement for the exemption is that the foreign entity and its income must be eligible for treaty benefits.

Anti-avoidance legislation. A general anti-avoidance act applies in Sweden. The act is considered a source of insecurity to taxpayers because it limits the predictability of the tax law. Under the act, a transaction may be adjusted for tax purposes if all of the following conditions are met:

- The transaction, alone or together with other transactions, is part of a procedure that provides a substantial tax advantage to the taxpayer.
- The taxpayer, directly or indirectly, participated in the transaction or transactions.
- Taking into account all of the circumstances, the tax advantage can be considered to be the predominant reason for the procedure.
- A tax assessment based on the procedure would be in conflict with the purpose of the tax law, as it appears from the general design of the tax rules, the rules that are directly applicable or the rules that have been circumvented through the procedure.

Transfer pricing. The Swedish law on transfer pricing is based on the arm’s-length principle. As a result, in general, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) transfer-pricing guidelines apply. Under the transfer-pricing law, the Swedish Tax Agency may adjust the income of an enterprise if its taxable income in Sweden is reduced as a result of contractual provisions that differ from those that would be agreed to by unrelated parties and if the following three additional conditions are met:

- The party to which the income is transferred is not subject to tax in Sweden.
- It is reasonably established that a community of economic interest exists between the parties.
- It is clear from the circumstances that the contractual provisions were not agreed upon for reasons other than the community of economic interest.

If the conditions under the law are met, the Swedish Tax Agency may increase the income of an enterprise by the amount of the reduction resulting from the contractual provisions that were not determined at arm’s length.

Under Swedish rules, a Swedish company must have formal transfer-pricing documentation in place with respect to cross-border transactions.

Debt-to-equity rules. No thin-capitalization rules exist in Sweden. However, the Companies Act requires the compulsory liquidation of a company if more than 50% of the share capital is lost without replacement of new capital.

Before 1 January 2013, a Swedish company was not allowed to deduct interest expenses on loans for intragroup acquisitions of

shares and share-based instruments unless certain conditions applied. The interest expenses were deductible if the interest income related to the loan was taxable at a rate of 10% in the hands of the beneficial owner of the interest income or if the intragroup acquisition and the debt related to the interest expenses were motivated predominantly by business reasons. To determine whether the rate was 10%, the interest income was considered on a stand-alone basis; that is, as if the interest income was the only income recognized by the beneficial owner.

Effective from 1 January 2013, the rules discussed above are expanded. Accordingly, the main rule limits deductibility of interest expense relating to all loans between related parties. The existing exemptions from the main rule are maintained but are somewhat modified.

The 10% rule is maintained, but specific rules with respect to situations in which the recipient is subject to yield tax are introduced. In addition, the taxpayer must show that the predominant reason for establishing the debt relationship is not to provide the group with a substantial tax advantage.

The “business reasons exemption” provides that interest expense is deductible if the debt relationship is predominately motivated by business reasons. If the debt relationship relates to an acquisition of shares or share-based instruments from a related company, or to an acquisition of shares or share-based instruments in a company that becomes related after the acquisition, it is also required that the acquisition be motivated predominantly by business reasons. In addition, the beneficial owner of the income must be resident in an EEA state or, under certain circumstances, a state with which Sweden has a tax treaty. The new rules also provide that it should be taken into consideration whether the financing could have been made through contributions by direct or indirect shareholders or by the lender.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Interest payments are not subject to withholding tax under Swedish internal law. Consequently, the table below provides treaty withholding tax rates for dividends and royalties only. However, under Swedish domestic law, no dividend withholding tax is levied on dividends paid by a Swedish company to a “foreign company,” as defined under Swedish law, if certain holding requirements are met. A “foreign company” is defined as a foreign legal entity that is subject to taxation equivalent to that of a Swedish company. In addition, a foreign legal entity qualifies as a “foreign company” if it is resident and liable to income tax in a country with which Sweden has entered into a comprehensive tax treaty and if it is eligible for the treaty benefits.

Residence of recipient	Dividends		Royalties (a) %
	Normal treaty rate %	Reduced rate (b)(d) %	
Albania	15	5	5
Argentina	15	10	3/5/10/15 (g)
Australia	15	—	10
Austria	10	5	0/10 (h)
Bangladesh	15	10	10
Barbados	15	5	5

Residence of recipient	Dividends		Royalties (a) %
	Normal treaty rate %	Reduced rate (b)(d) %	
Belarus	10	5 (c)	3/5/10 (j)
Belgium	15	5	0
Bolivia	15	0	15
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15	5	0
Botswana	15	—	15
Brazil	25	—	25 (i)
Bulgaria	10	—	5
Canada	15	5 (c)	0/10
Chile	10	5 (c)	5/10 (k)
China	10	5	6/10 (k)
Cyprus	15	5	0
Czech Republic (e)	10	0	0/5 (l)
Denmark	15	0	0
Egypt	20	5	14
Estonia	15	5	5/10 (k)
Faroe Islands	15	0	0
Finland	15	0	0
France	15	0	0
Gambia	15	5 (c)	5/12.5 (m)
Germany	15	0	0
Greece	0	—	5
Hungary	15	5	0
Iceland	15	0	0
India	10	—	10
Indonesia	15	10	10/15 (n)
Ireland	15	5	0
Israel	15	5	—/0 (o)
Italy	15	10	5
Jamaica	22.5	10	10
Japan	15	5 (c)	10
Kazakhstan	15	5	10
Kenya	25	15	20
Korea (South)	15	10	10/15
Latvia	15	5	5/10 (k)
Lithuania	15	5	5/10 (k)
Luxembourg	15	0	0
Macedonia	15	0	0
Malaysia	15	0	8
Malta	15	0	0
Mauritius	15	0	0
Mexico	15	5 (c)	10
Montenegro (f)	15	5	0
Namibia	15	5 (c)	5/15 (m)
Netherlands	15	0	0
New Zealand	15	—	10
Norway	15	0	0
Pakistan	— (q)	15	10
Philippines	15	10	15
Poland	15	5	5
Portugal	10	0	10
Romania	10	—	5
Russian Federation	15	5	0
Serbia (f)	15	5	0
Singapore	15	10	0

Residence of recipient	Dividends		Royalties (a)
	Normal treaty rate	Reduced rate (b)(d)	
	%	%	%
Slovak Republic (e)	10	0	0/5 (l)
Slovenia (f)	15	5	0
South Africa	15	5 (c)	0
Spain	15	10	10
Sri Lanka	15	—	10
Switzerland	15	0	0
Taiwan	10	—	10
Tanzania	25	15	20
Thailand	20	15	15
Trinidad and Tobago	20	10	-/0/20 (r)
Tunisia	20	15	5/15 (p)
Turkey	20	15	10
Ukraine	10	5 (c)	0/10 (m)
United Kingdom	5	0	0
United States	15	0/5	0
Venezuela	10	5	7/10 (s)
Vietnam	15	10 (c)	5/15 (m)
Zambia	15	5	10
Zimbabwe	20	15	10
Non-treaty countries	30	—	0

- (a) Royalties paid to nonresidents are not subject to withholding tax but are taxed as Swedish-source income at the normal corporate tax rate of 22%. However, under certain treaties, the tax rate may be reduced.
- (b) The reduced tax rate applies if the parent company owns at least the minimum percentage of the paying company as prescribed by the relevant treaty.
- (c) The rate of tax is further reduced if specific conditions are satisfied.
- (d) Under Swedish domestic law, dividends paid to a “foreign company” (as defined under Swedish law) are exempt from withholding tax if the shares are held for business purposes. Unlisted shares in Swedish companies are normally considered to be held for business purposes unless they are regarded as inventory. If the shares are listed, they must also be held for at least 12 months and the holding must amount to at least 10% of the voting rights. A special exemption also applies if the recipient fulfills the conditions in Article 2 of the EC Parent-Subsidiary Directive and if the holding is at least 10% of the share capital.
- (e) Sweden applies the treaty with the former Czechoslovakia to the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.
- (f) Sweden applies the treaty with the former Yugoslavia to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia.
- (g) The rates are 3% on news royalties, 5% for copyright (excluding films and certain other items) royalties, 10% for industrial royalties and 15% in other cases.
- (h) The higher rate applies if the Austrian company owns more than 50% of the capital of the Swedish company. The EU Interest and Royalties Directive may be more beneficial in this respect.
- (i) In practice, the domestic Swedish rate of 22% applies to all royalties because the treaty rate of 25%, which applies to trademarks, is higher and the treaty withholding tax rate of 15% for all other royalties has expired.
- (j) The rates are 3% for patent royalties, 5% for leasing royalties and 10% for other royalties.
- (k) The lower rate applies to leasing, and the higher rate applies to other royalties.
- (l) The rates are 0% for copyright royalties and 5% for other royalties.
- (m) The lower rate applies to industrial royalties.
- (n) The lower rate applies to leasing and know-how royalties.
- (o) The reduced treaty rate does not apply to mining royalties and cinematographic film royalties.
- (p) The lower rate applies to copyright royalties.
- (q) The domestic rate applies.
- (r) The 0% rate applies to copyright royalties. The domestic rate applies to mining royalties. The 20% rate applies to all other royalties.
- (s) The 10% rate applies to copyright royalties.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	12 to 24 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	– (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	12 to 24 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (c)	
Dividends	35
Interest	0/35 (d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	0
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0 (e)
Carryforward	7 (e)

- (a) The rates reflect the maximum aggregate effective tax burden of ordinarily taxed companies and are composed of federal, cantonal and communal (municipal) taxes. Approximately 7.8% of the rates relate to the federal tax. The rates depend on the canton and commune in which the taxable entity performs its activities. Lower rates are available for privileged companies described in Section E.
- (b) See Section B.
- (c) The withholding tax rates may be reduced under the Switzerland-European Union (EU) agreement (see Section E) and under double tax treaties (see Section F).
- (d) Withholding tax is levied on bank interest, but normally not on interest on commercial loans, including loans from foreign parents to Swiss subsidiaries.
- (e) Income of the current year may be offset against losses incurred in the preceding seven years. Losses may not be carried back. See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Income tax. Switzerland is a confederation of 26 cantons (states). Taxes are levied at the federal and cantonal/communal levels. As a result of this multilayered tax system, no standard tax rates exist. Under the Swiss income tax system, earnings are taxed at the corporate level and, to the extent profits are distributed as dividends, again at the shareholder's level. However, see *Dividends* for details regarding the participation exemption.

In general, a resident corporation is a corporation that is incorporated in Switzerland. In addition, a corporation incorporated in a foreign country is considered a resident of Switzerland under Swiss domestic law if it is effectively managed and controlled in Switzerland.

Resident companies are subject to corporate tax on worldwide income. Income realized by a foreign permanent establishment of a Swiss company or derived from foreign real estate is excluded from taxable income. Losses incurred by a foreign permanent establishment are deductible from taxable income. However, if a

foreign permanent establishment of a Swiss company realizes profits in the seven years following the year of a loss and if the permanent establishment can offset the loss against such profits in the foreign jurisdiction, the Swiss company must add the amount of losses offset in the country of the permanent establishment to its Swiss taxable income.

A company not resident in Switzerland is subject to Swiss income tax if it has a permanent establishment in Switzerland.

Tax Harmonization Act. The Tax Harmonization Act (THA) sets certain minimum standards for cantonal/communal taxes. However, cantonal/communal tax rates are not harmonized under the THA.

Rates of corporate tax. The federal corporate income tax is levied at a flat rate of 8.5% of taxable income. Because taxes are deductible, the effective federal corporate income tax rate is approximately 7.8%.

Cantonal/communal tax rates vary widely. The cantonal/communal tax rates are usually a certain percentage (known as “multipliers”) of the relevant cantonal statutory tax rates. The total effective maximum tax burden, which consists of federal, cantonal and communal taxes, ranges from 12% to 24%, depending on the canton and commune in which the taxable entity is located.

Tax incentives. In Switzerland, tax incentives are granted to companies either by the cantons or by both the cantons and the federation. Except for the limitation on the duration of tax incentives to a maximum period of 10 years, the cantons are autonomous in granting cantonal/communal tax incentives to the following:

- Newly established enterprises
- Existing companies that substantially change their business if such change corresponds to the incorporation of a new enterprise

Tax incentives at the federal level require approval of the federation. Incentives at the federal level are governed by the federal law on regional policy. The following are the criteria for granting federal incentives:

- Establishment of new business activities in a qualifying area of economic development
- The performance by the applying company of industrial activities or services that have a close nexus to production activities
- Creation of new jobs either directly or indirectly (through its suppliers and/or partners) or preservation of existing long-term jobs in a changing business environment
- Particular economic relevance of the planned project for the area

The federation and the cantons grant partial or full tax holidays. The federation only grants holidays in qualifying areas of Switzerland.

Capital gains. Capital gains are generally taxed as ordinary business income at regular income tax rates. Different rules may apply to capital gains on real estate or to real estate companies at the cantonal/communal level.

Capital gains derived from dispositions of qualifying investments in subsidiaries qualify for the participation exemption. Under the participation exemption rules for capital gains, the parent company must sell a shareholding of at least 10% and, at the time of the disposal, it must have held the shares for at least one year (for further details regarding the participation exemption, see *Dividends*).

Administration. Income tax is generally assessed on the income for the current fiscal year, which corresponds to the corporation's financial year. The financial year need not correspond with the calendar year. Corporations are required to close their books once a year and file annual returns. This rule does not apply to the founding year. Consequently, the first fiscal year can be extended up to a maximum of nearly two years.

The cantonal deadlines for filing the corporate tax return vary, and extensions may be obtained. The federal and cantonal tax returns are generally filed together.

Corporations pay income tax in one lump-sum payment or in installments. The deadline for the payment of federal income tax is 31 March of the year following the fiscal year. The deadline for cantonal/communal taxes is usually between 30 June and 31 December.

Dividends. Dividends received are taxable as ordinary income. However, under the participation exemption rules, the federal tax liability is reduced by a proportion of dividend income (as defined by the law) to the total taxable income if the recipient of dividends satisfies any of the following conditions:

- The recipient owns at least 10% of the shares of the distributing corporation.
- The recipient has a share of at least 10% of the profits and reserves of the distributing corporation.
- The recipient holds shares with a market value of at least CHF1 million.

The participation exemption also applies at the cantonal/communal level. However, income received by qualifying holding, domiciliary or mixed companies is fully exempt from cantonal/communal corporate income taxes (see Section E).

Swiss companies distributing dividends or proceeds from liquidation exceeding the nominal share capital and the capital contribution reserves are generally required to withhold tax at a rate of 35%. Under the Net Remittance Procedure, Swiss companies distributing qualifying dividends may apply the treaty withholding rates prospectively without making the full 35% prepayment. The Net Remittance Procedure applies to dividends distributed on "substantial participations." These are participations that qualify for an additional reduction or a full exemption from Swiss withholding tax under a comprehensive income tax treaty or under the Switzerland-EU agreement (see Section E). To distribute dividends under the Net Remittance Procedure, companies must file an application with the Swiss Federal Tax Administration before distributing dividends, as well as a notification form no later than 30 days after the due date of the dividend.

Under the capital contribution principle, which entered into force on 1 January 2011, contributions to equity made by a shareholder on or after 31 December 1996 can be distributed without triggering withholding tax consequences, provided certain requirements are met.

Intercantonal tax allocation. If a company operates in more than one canton, that is, the head office is in one canton and permanent establishments are in other cantons, its taxable earnings are allocated among the different cantons. The allocation method depends on the type of business of the company. The determination of the method is based on case law, which is governed by a constitutional guarantee against intercantonal double taxation.

Foreign tax relief. Income from foreign permanent establishments of a Swiss company is not taxable in Switzerland. The international allocation of profit is based on intercantonal rules, unless a tax treaty provides for a different method. For the treatment of losses of foreign permanent establishments, see *Income tax*.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. The net profit shown in commercial financial statements generally serves as the basis for income taxation. However, the tax authorities may require adjustments to correct for certain items such as excessive depreciation and provisions.

Federal and cantonal/communal corporate taxes paid or due are deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

Inventories. Any system of inventory pricing that is in accordance with accepted business practice and is used consistently by the taxpayer is presumed to be acceptable by the tax authorities.

Provisions. Swiss federal and cantonal regulations provide that a company may record a general tax-deductible reserve amounting to one-third of the inventory valuation.

Provisions to cover doubtful accounts receivable and expected liabilities are generally allowed for tax purposes if they are commercially justifiable.

In general, a reserve of 5% of accounts due from Swiss debtors and 10% of those due from foreign debtors is allowed, without substantiation. In addition, provisions for specific accounts may be established if economically justifiable.

Depreciation. Depreciation may be calculated using the straight-line or the declining-balance method. For federal tax purposes, the following are some of the maximum rates set forth in the official guidelines.

Asset	Method	
	Declining-balance (%)	Straight-line (%)
Commercial buildings	3 to 4	1.5 to 2
Industrial buildings	7 to 8	3.5 to 4
Office furniture	25	12.5
Office machines	40	20
Data-processing equipment	40	20
Machinery	30	15
Motor vehicles	40	20
Intangibles	40	20

Some cantons have particularly favorable provisions (for example, immediate or one-time depreciation).

Relief for losses. Income of the current year may be offset against losses incurred in the preceding seven years, to the extent that such losses have not yet been used to absorb profits of prior years. No loss carryback is allowed.

Groups of companies. Except for value-added tax purposes, the concept of a consolidated or group return is unknown in Swiss tax law. Each corporation is treated as a separate taxpayer and files its own return.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on deliveries of goods and services, including imports of goods and the purchase of services and (in very specific cases) of goods from foreign businesses that are not registered for VAT in Switzerland	
Standard rate	8
Hotel and lodging services (overnight stays only)	3.8
Preferential rate (applicable to items such as foodstuffs, farming supplies, agricultural products, medicines and newspapers)	2.5
Exports	0
Net equity tax	
Federal rate	0
Cantonal/communal rates (varies among the cantons and depends on the relevant tax regime and, if applicable, the multiplier applied by the canton/commune); the cantons can provide that the corporate income tax can be credited against the cantonal/communal equity tax	0.001 to 0.525
Payroll taxes	
Social security contributions, on gross salary; paid by	
Employer	5.15
Employee	5.15
Company pension fund; rate varies by plan (compulsory and optional), gender and age of employee; paid by	
Employer (must bear at least one-half of the contribution)	3.5 to 9
Employee	3.5 to 9
Unemployment insurance, imposed on annual gross salary	
Gross salary up to CHF126,000; paid by	
Employer	1.1
Employee	1.1
Gross salary from CHF126,001 (uncapped); paid by	
Employer	Additional 0.5
Employee	Additional 0.5

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Family allowance; paid on salary by employer; imposed by various cantons at different rates	0.1 to 4
Maternity insurance (only for some cantons)	Various
Accident insurance; rates vary depending on extent of coverage and the risk of the business; imposed on annual gross salary of up to CHF126,000	
Occupational; paid by employer; for extremely high risks, rates vary depending on various factors (for example, industrial sector of the employer)	Various
Non-occupational; employer may elect to charge all or part of these premiums to employees; for extremely high risks, rates vary depending on various factors (for example, industrial sector of the employer)	Various
Stamp duties	
One-time capital contribution tax, on Swiss shares (the rate is 0% for shares issued within the scope of qualified mergers and reorganizations, as well as for financial reorganizations, provided specific requirements are met); for incorporations and capital increases, the first CHF1 million is exempt from tax	1
(A proposal in the third corporate tax reform that is under discussion would eliminate the one-time capital contribution tax.)	
Securities turnover tax; on the sale or exchange of taxable securities involving a Swiss-registered securities dealer (as defined by the law) that acts in the capacity of a broker or dealer or that trades on its own account; the onus for payment of the securities turnover tax is on the Swiss securities dealer, but it is customary that the securities turnover tax be charged to the ultimate buyer and/or seller; several types of parties are exempt, including investment fund managers and foreign companies listed on a recognized stock exchange; several types of transactions are exempt, including the brokering of foreign bonds between foreign parties and qualifying internal group transactions	
Securities issued by a Swiss party	0.15
Securities issued by a foreign party	0.3
Stamp duty, on redeemable capital insurance with single premium for Swiss policyholders	2.5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Domiciliary and mixed companies. Domiciliary and mixed companies are primarily engaged in activities abroad. The profits derived by these companies from non-Swiss sources are taxed at substantially reduced rates at the cantonal/communal level. Domiciliary and mixed companies can be used for sales, financing, holding of intellectual property and other activities focusing primarily on non-Swiss markets. Relief at the federal level is available for principal companies (see *Principal companies*) with sufficient substance.

Under the THA (see Section B), for cantonal taxes, the following tax rules apply to domiciliary and mixed companies:

- Income derived from a qualifying participation (10% of the share capital, 10% of the profit and reserves or fair market value of CHF1 million), including capital gains resulting from step-ups in the tax basis of such investments, is exempt from tax.
- Income derived from Swiss sources not described in the item above is taxed at ordinary rates (this rule applies only to mixed companies because domiciliary companies do not derive Swiss-source income).
- Income derived from non-Swiss sources is also taxed at ordinary rates. However, the tax base is substantially reduced by the application of rules that take into account the significance of administrative activities performed by the Swiss company (this depends on the intensity of its physical presence in Switzerland and the level of its economical affinity to Switzerland). As a result of these rules, approximately 10% to 30% of the non-Swiss income is subject to the ordinary cantonal and municipal tax, while the remaining non-Swiss income is exempt from tax.

Holding companies. Holding companies may take advantage of a special status for cantonal and communal tax purposes. At the cantonal/communal level, in general, holding companies are exempt from corporate income tax (only income from Swiss real estate is ordinarily taxed). Consequently, all types of income derived from financial participations, such as dividends, interest and capital gains, are exempt at the cantonal/communal level. At the federal level, tax relief is granted with respect to qualifying dividends and capital gains (see Section B).

Currently, holding companies are prohibited from performing any commercial activities in Switzerland (this implies that they could do so abroad; however, this is rare).

Service companies. For Swiss resident companies providing coordination or management services to a multinational group (technical, administrative or scientific assistance including research and promotion activities), Swiss tax law requires that a share of the profits accruing to the group be allocated to the Swiss company. Switzerland applies the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations.

Principal companies. Federal guidelines provide a special federal tax regime for principal companies. A Swiss company within an international group is treated as a principal company if it assumes risks and responsibilities for certain activities, including the following:

- Purchasing
- Planning of research and development (R&D), manufacturing and distribution
- Development of marketing strategies
- Logistics
- Treasury
- Finance
- Administration

In structures involving principal companies, manufacturing is typically performed outside of Switzerland by group companies or third parties on a contract manufacturing or cost-plus basis on the

instruction of and for the account of the principal. Sales are made exclusively in the name of international group distribution companies for the account of the principal company. These distribution companies must act exclusively as agents with the authority to conclude contracts on behalf of the principal company (commissionaires) or as limited-risk (stripped-buy/sell) distributors because of the related risks borne by the principal.

The federal guidelines can result in an attractive combined federal and cantonal/communal effective tax rate that may be as low as approximately 5% to 10%, depending on the particular set-up and the location. In addition, depending on the substance and the location, principal companies may qualify for tax holidays of up to 10 years.

Debt-to-equity rules. Under the federal thin-capitalization guidelines which are also applied by most cantons, the minimum capitalization is calculated based on the maximum indebtedness of all of the assets. For each type of asset, only a specified percentage may be financed with debt from related parties (directly or indirectly). Consequently, the debt-to-equity ratio results from the sum of the maximum amount of indebtedness of all of the assets. The following are examples of the maximum percentages of indebtedness:

- Cash: 100%
- Accounts receivable: 85%
- Participations: 70%
- Manufacturing plants: 70%
- Intangibles: 70%

The required equity is calculated at the end of the year based on the balance sheet or on the fair market value of all assets, if higher.

For finance companies, the maximum indebtedness is 6/7 of the assets.

Interest rates may not exceed arm's-length rates (the Swiss Federal Tax Administration publishes safe haven rates periodically).

In certain cantons, specific debt-to-equity rules apply to real estate companies.

Foreign-exchange controls. Switzerland does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

Transfer pricing. Switzerland does not have statutory transfer-pricing rules. Intercompany charges should be determined at arm's length. The tax authorities accept the transfer-pricing methods described by the OECD guidelines. In particular, cost-plus charges should be justified and documented with appropriate ranges of mark-ups for each individual case. For the provision of financial and management services, the cost-plus method is accepted in exceptional cases only.

Special guidelines apply concerning minimum and maximum interest on loans granted to or from shareholders or related parties.

Companies may discuss transfer-pricing issues with the tax authorities, but generally do not apply for advance pricing agreements. Rulings are more common.

Reorganizations. The Swiss Merger Law of 3 October 2003 authorizes companies to carry out tax-neutral reorganizations (mergers, demergers and transformations) if certain conditions are met, including the following:

- Liability to Swiss tax continues after the reorganization.
- Assets and liabilities are transferred and acquired at their previous value for income tax purposes.

Double tax treaties. Switzerland has entered into more than 90 treaties for the avoidance of double taxation. The treaties generally follow the OECD model treaty.

In 1962, the federal council issued an anti-abuse decree (BRB 62) under which the Swiss tax authorities unilaterally restricted the use of the Swiss tax treaty network by Swiss companies that are controlled by foreign residents. The BRB 62 regulations were substantially loosened by a circular letter in 1999 and amendments in 2001. This circular letter substantially relaxed the restrictions for the following companies:

- Companies that are engaged in an active business
- Holding companies
- Companies of which at least 50% of their shares (by voting rights and nominal value) is quoted and regularly traded on a Swiss stock exchange or on a foreign stock exchange with identical or comparable regulations and standards
- Companies of which at least 50% of their shares (by voting rights and nominal value) is held directly by a Swiss company or several Swiss companies and the Swiss company or all of the Swiss companies are quoted and regularly traded on a Swiss stock exchange or on a foreign stock exchange with identical or comparable regulations and standards

If a company that remains subject to the anti-abuse decree receives dividends, interest or royalties from sources in a country having a double tax treaty with Switzerland and if foreign withholding tax is reduced as a result of the applicable tax treaty, no more than 50% of this income may be diverted to persons outside Switzerland.

The Federal Tax Administration published another circular letter on 1 August 2010 with respect to BRB 62 and the changes made in 1999 and 2001. This circular letter further relaxed the anti-abuse decree. It provides that, as of 1 August 2010, the anti-abuse regulations set forth in the new double tax treaties (including the extended administrative assistance clause in accordance with Article 26 of the OECD Model Convention) supersede the regulations set forth in BRB 62 and the amendments of 1999 and 2001. For all treaties without anti-abuse clauses, BRB 62 remains applicable. The 2010 circular letter also states that the following Swiss companies (in addition to the ones already specified in 1999 and 2001) are considered engaged in active business and therefore are no longer subject to the restrictions imposed in 1962:

- Finance companies if their activities are conducted by highly qualified employees and a real value-added is generated. The actual activities carried out and the risks assumed are relevant rather than the number of employees.
- Intellectual property (IP) companies. The same factors as mentioned above for finance companies are taken into account.
- Holding companies with a participation of at least 10% in the affiliate.

For further relief, the personnel of another Swiss group company may be considered when determining whether a company is active.

Switzerland-European Union agreement. The Switzerland-EU agreement on savings taxation took effect on 1 July 2005. In general, it provides for Switzerland measures equal to those contained in the European Community (EC) Parent-Subsidiary Directive of 1990. Under these measures, dividends paid (similar rules also apply to intercompany interest and royalties) are not subject to tax in the country of source if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The parent company has a direct minimum holding of 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends (subsidiary) for at least two years.
- Both the parent company and the subsidiary are subject to corporate tax without being exempted and both are in the form of a limited company.
- One company is tax resident in an EU member state and the other company is tax resident in Switzerland.
- Neither company is tax resident in a third state under a double tax treaty with that state.

Existing double tax treaties between Switzerland and EU member states that provide for more favorable tax treatment remain applicable.

The Switzerland-EU agreement applies to all EU member states, including the following jurisdictions:

- Guadeloupe, Guyana, Martinique and Reunion (France)
- Gibraltar (United Kingdom)
- Azores and Madeira (Portugal)
- Canary Islands (Spain)

The Switzerland-EU agreement will be extended to other territories that join the EU in the future.

Relief from withholding tax under the Switzerland-EU agreement requires filing and approval of Form 823C by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration. The Swiss Federal Tax Administration uses beneficial ownership or substance as a criterion for its examination of Form 823C. An approval remains valid for a three-year period. Reimbursements of Swiss withholding tax on dividends paid before the completion of the two-year minimum holding period requires filing and approval of Form 70 after the completion of the two-year holding period.

The Switzerland-EU agreement also applies to all interest payments made by a paying agent in Switzerland to an individual resident for tax purposes in an EU member state. Switzerland applies a withholding tax at a rate of 35% (effective from 1 July 2011). The Switzerland-EU agreement allows foreign bank customers to choose between the withholding tax and a declaration to the tax authorities (voluntary declaration).

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Effective from 1 July 2005, Switzerland benefits from measures equivalent to those found in the EC Parent-Subsidiary Directive and the EC Directive on a common system of taxation applicable to interest and royalty payments made between associated companies of different Member States. Subject to fulfillment of the respective requirements, the taxpayer may apply either the Switzerland-EU agreement or an applicable double tax treaty.

Residence of recipient	Dividends	Interest (a)	Royalties (b)
	%	%	%
Albania	5 (d)	5	0
Algeria	5 (o)	10	0
Argentina (ggg)	—	—	—
Armenia	5 (mm)	0/10 (rrr)	0
Australia (qq)	15	10	0
Austria	0 (t)(gg)	0 (gg)	0
Azerbaijan	5 (jj)	0/5/10 (kk)	0
Bangladesh	10 (t)	0/10 (uu)	0
Belarus	5 (d)	8 (k)	0
Belgium	10 (d)(gg)	0/10 (gg)(ll)	0
Bulgaria	0/10 (x)(gg)	0/5 (gg)(ttt)	0
Canada	0/5 (f)(xx)	0/10 (yy)	0
Chile	15	5/15 (vv)	0
China (w)(qq)	10	10	0
Colombia	0 (t)	10	0
Côte d'Ivoire	15	15	0
Croatia	5 (d)	5	0
Cyprus (nn)	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0/15 (gg)(vvv)	0 (gg)	0
Denmark (rr)	0 (h)(gg)	0 (gg)	0
Ecuador	15	0/10 (ll)	0
Egypt	5 (d)	15	0
Estonia	5 (dd)(gg)	10 (gg)	0
Faroe Islands (rr)	0	0	0
Finland	0 (gg)(oo)	0 (gg)	0
France	0 (e)(gg)	0 (gg)	0
Georgia	0 (oo)	0	0
Germany	0 (j)(gg)	0 (gg)	0
Ghana	5 (g)	0/10 (ll)	0
Greece	5 (d)(gg)(zz)	7 (gg)	0
Hong Kong			
SAR (qqq)	0/10 (ppp)	0	0
Hungary (qq)	10 (gg)	10 (gg)	0
Iceland	5 (d)	0	0
India (ss)	10	10	0
Indonesia	10 (d)	10	0
Iran	5 (i)	0/10 (r)	0
Ireland	0/15 (gg)(www)	0 (gg)	0
Israel	5 (g)	10 (k)	0
Italy	15 (gg)	12.5 (gg)	0
Jamaica	10 (s)	10	0
Japan	0/5/10 (ww)	0/10 (ff)	0
Kazakhstan (qq)	5 (bb)	10	0
Korea (South)	5/15 (g)	0/5/10 (k)(iii)	0
Kuwait	15	10	0
Kyrgyzstan	5 (d)	5	0
Latvia	5 (o)(gg)	10 (gg)	0
Lithuania	5 (o)(gg)	10 (gg)	0
Luxembourg	0 (q)(gg)	0/10 (gg)	0
Macedonia	5 (d)	10 (cc)	0
Malaysia	5 (d)	10	0
Malta	0/15 (gg)(mmm)	0/10 (gg)(lll)	0
Mexico	0 (bb)	10 (p)	0
Moldova	5 (d)	10	0
Mongolia	5 (d)	10	0
Montenegro	5 (t)	10	0

Residence of recipient	Dividends	Interest (a)	Royalties (b)
	%	%	%
Morocco	7 (d)	10	0
Netherlands	0 (h)(gg)	0 (gg)	0
New Zealand	15	10	0
Norway	0 (y)	0	0
Pakistan	10 (ee)	10	0
Philippines	10 (y)	10	0
Poland	0/15 (gg)(tt)	0/5/10 (c)(gg)	0
Portugal	5 (d)(gg)	10 (gg)	0
Qatar	5 (pp)	0	0
Romania	0/15 (gg)(ii)	0/5 (gg)(mnn)	0
Russian Federation	0/5/15 (hhh)(ooo)	0	0
Serbia	5 (t)	10	0
Singapore	0/5/15 (aaa)	0/5 (bbb)	0
Slovak Republic	0/15 (gg)(eee)	0/5 (gg)(jjj)	0
Slovenia	0/15 (gg)(uuu)	5 (gg)(xxx)	0
South Africa	5 (o)	5	0
Spain	0 (gg)(hh)	0 (gg)	0
Sri Lanka	10 (d)	10 (k)	0
Sweden	0/15 (gg)(ddd)	0 (gg)	0
Taiwan	10 (t)	0/10 (n)	0
Tajikistan	5 (o)	0/10 (n)	0
Thailand	10 (y)	0/10/15 (u)	0
Trinidad and Tobago	10 (l)	10	0
Tunisia	10	10	0
Turkey	5/15 (o)	0/5/10/15 (fff)	0
Turkmenistan	5/15 (d)	10	0
Ukraine	5 (o)	0/10 (n)	0
United Arab Emirates (sss)	0/5/15 (g)(kkk)	0	0
United Kingdom	0 (h)(gg)	0 (gg)	0
United States (ccc)	5 (g)	0	0
Uruguay	5 (d)	0/10 (ll)	0
Uzbekistan	5 (o)	0/5 (r)	0
Venezuela	0 (z)	0/5 (aa)	0
Vietnam	7 (v)	10	0
Non-treaty countries	35	0/35	0

- (a) Withholding tax is imposed only on bank interest and on interest from publicly offered bonds, debentures and other instruments of indebtedness issued by a Swiss borrower, but not on interest on commercial loans, including loans from foreign parents to Swiss subsidiaries.
- (b) Under Swiss domestic law, no withholding tax is imposed on royalties, management fees, rents, licenses and technical assistance fees and similar payments.
- (c) A 5% general rate and a 0% rate on interest paid between related parties (as defined in the double tax treaty) apply to interest paid on or after 1 July 2013. A 10% rate applies to interest paid on or before 30 June 2013.
- (d) This rate applies if the shareholding by a corporation is at least 25%. A 15% rate applies to all other dividends.
- (e) The renegotiated treaty entered into force on 4 November 2010. The 0% rate generally applies if the shareholding of a corporate recipient of dividends is at least 10%. The rate is increased to 15% if the shareholding of a corporate recipient is less than 10% or if the corporate recipient is controlled by persons that are not in the contracting states unless the corporate recipient demonstrates that the participation rights are not solely intended to profit from the advantages mentioned above. The 15% rate also applies to dividends paid to individuals and all other dividends.

- (f) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations with a shareholding and voting stock of at least 10% in the payer. A 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (g) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations with a shareholding of at least 10% in the payer. A 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (h) This rate applies to dividends paid to corporations holding at least 10% of the capital and to dividends paid to pension funds or other similar institutions providing pension schemes. A 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (i) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a corporation with a shareholding of at least 15%. A 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (j) The 0% rate generally applies if the recipient of the dividends is a corporation that has a shareholding of at least 10% and if the participation has been held for at least one year. A 15% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a corporation that has a shareholding of less than 10% or if the recipient of the dividends is an individual.
- (k) A rate of 5% applies to interest on bank loans.
- (l) Rate is applicable if shareholding by a corporation is at least 10%. The net treaty withholding rate is increased to 20% if shareholding is less than 10%.
- (m) A 0% rate applies to interest on bank loans.
- (n) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid to the other contracting state in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of merchandise by one enterprise to another enterprise
 - Interest on a loan granted by a bank or to the other contracting state or a political subdivision or a local authority thereof
- (o) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is a corporation with a shareholding of at least 20%. The rate is increased to 15% in all other cases.
- (p) For interest paid to banks, the withholding tax rate is reduced to 5%.
- (q) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations with direct ownership of at least 10% and a holding period of two years and to dividends paid to pension funds or other similar institutions. A 5% rate applies to corporations with direct ownership of at least 10% before the two-year holding period has elapsed. A 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (r) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid with respect to a loan made, guaranteed or insured by the government of the other state or an instrumentality or agency thereof
 - Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of merchandise by one enterprise to another enterprise
 - Interest on a loan granted by a bank
- (s) This rate applies to dividends paid to corporations holding at least 10% of the voting power of the payer. A 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) This rate applies if the shareholding of the recipient is at least 20%. For other dividends, the rate is 15%.
- (u) The 0% rate applies to interest on special trade credits or loans. The 10% rate applies to interest paid to banks or insurance companies. The 15% rate applies to other interest.
- (v) This rate applies if the shareholding of the recipient is at least 50%. The rate is 10% if the shareholding of the recipient is at least 25% but less than 50%. The rate is 15% for other dividends.
- (w) The China treaty does not cover the Hong Kong SAR.
- (x) The 0% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a resident of the other contracting state and is either of the following:
- A company (other than a partnership) directly owning shares representing at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for at least one year before the payment of the dividends
 - A pension fund or scheme
 - The central bank
- (y) This rate applies if the direct shareholding of the corporate recipient is at least 10%. For other dividends, the rate is 15%.
- (z) The rate is 10% if the shareholding of the recipient is less than 25%.
- (aa) The 0% rate applies to interest on certain government bonds. The 5% rate applies to other interest.
- (bb) This rate applies if the shareholding of the recipient is at least 10%. A 15% rate applies to all other dividends.
- (cc) A 0% rate applies to interest on bank loans and in certain other special cases.
- (dd) The 5% rate applies if the shareholding by a corporation is at least 20%. The treaty withholding tax rate is increased to 15% if the shareholding is less than 20%.

- (ee) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations holding participations of at least 20% in other enterprises. A 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ff) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid to a contracting state or a political subdivision or local authority thereof
 - Interest paid to the central bank of the other contracting state or any institution owned by the government
 - Interest paid to a bank, insurance company, securities dealer or pension fund or scheme
- (gg) A 0% rate may apply under the Switzerland-EU agreement (see the paragraph preceding the treaty withholding tax rate table). The rates shown in the table are the treaty withholding tax rates.
- (hh) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a company (other than a partnership) that owns directly at least 10% (previously 25%) for a period of at least one year (previously two years) of the capital of the company paying the dividends or if the recipient is a pension fund or pension scheme. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (ii) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a company (other than a partnership) that owns directly at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends, a governmental institution, a pension fund or a central bank authority. A 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (jj) The 5% rate applies if the corporate recipient of the dividends holds a shareholding of at least 20% in the distributing entity and has invested at least USD200,000 in the country of the distributing entity. The treaty withholding tax rate is increased to 15% if the shareholding is less than 20%.
- (kk) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to certain government agencies or in connection with the purchase of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment on credit. The 5% rate applies to interest paid to banks or in connection with the purchase of goods on credit. The 10% rate applies to other interest.
- (ll) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Interest paid on the sale of goods between corporate entities
 - Interest paid on certain bank loans
- A 10% rate applies to all other interest payments.
- (mm) The 5% rate applies if, at the time the dividends become due, the corporate recipient of the dividends holds a shareholding of at least 25% in the distributing entity and the value of the participation is at least CHF200,000 (or the equivalent in foreign currency). The treaty withholding tax rate is 15% if these conditions are not met.
- (nn) No treaty is in force. However, the Swiss-EU Savings Tax Agreement is available.
- (oo) The 0% rate generally applies if the shareholding of a corporate recipient of dividends is at least 10%. The rate is increased to 10% if the shareholding of a corporate recipient is less than 10%.
- (pp) A 0% rate applies to dividends paid to the other contracting state or a political subdivision or local authority thereof, the central bank or pension funds. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporate recipients if the shareholding is at least 10%. A 10% rate applies if the recipient is an individual with a shareholding of at least 10%. For other dividends, the rate is 15%.
- (qq) These treaties have been renegotiated and signed and will enter into force on 1 January of the year following the year of the notifications of each contracting state. It appears that these treaties will not enter into force before 1 January 2015.
- (rr) The treaty between Denmark and Switzerland was extended to the Faroe Islands as of 22 September 2009. The extension and the revised protocol between Denmark and Switzerland entered into force in November 2010.
- (ss) On 10 October 2011, an amending protocol entered into force. The protocol did not change the withholding tax rates. However, if after the date of signing of the amending protocol, India and a third state that is an OECD member sign a convention, agreement or protocol and if under this convention, agreement or protocol, India limits its taxation at source of dividends, interest, royalties or fees for technical services to a rate lower than the rate provided for in the double tax treaty between Switzerland and India, the lower rate will also apply under the double tax treaty between Switzerland and India, effective from the date on which such convention, agreement or protocol enters into force.
- (tt) The 0% rate applies if the dividends are paid to corporations with a shareholding of at least 10% in the capital of the payer and the shareholding is held for at least two years or if the dividends are paid to pension funds or similar institutions. A 15% rate applies in all other cases.

- (uu) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to the other contracting state or certain government agencies of the contracting state or in connection with financing transactions, the purchase of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or the construction of industrial, commercial, scientific or public facilities on credit. The 10% rate applies to all other interest.
- (vv) The 5% rate applies to interest paid on bank and insurance loans, on bonds and other securities that are traded on a stock exchange and in certain other special transactions. The 15% rate applies to all other interest payments.
- (ww) The 0% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a resident of the other contracting state and is either of the following:
- A company that has owned directly or indirectly for at least six months shares representing at least 50% of the capital or voting power of the company paying the dividends
 - A pension fund or scheme
- The 5% rate applies to corporate recipients if the direct or indirect shareholding represents at least 10% of the capital or voting power and if the participation has been held for six months. A 10% rate applies to all other dividends.
- (xx) The 0% rate applies to dividends that are paid to the Bank of Canada or qualifying pension schemes.
- (yy) The 0% rate applies to interest payments if the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident of Canada and is not related to the payer.
- (zz) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is the other contracting state, a political subdivision or a local authority of the other contracting state or a pension fund or scheme.
- (aaa) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to the Monetary Authority of Singapore or the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation Pte Ltd. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a corporation (other than a partnership) holding directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (bbb) The 0% rate applies to interest paid by a banking enterprise to a banking enterprise in the other contracting state or interest arising in Switzerland and paid to the Monetary Authority of Singapore. The 5% rate applies to other interest.
- (ccc) This treaty has been renegotiated and signed. The revised treaty will enter into force after each country has completed the domestic law procedures for ratification and complied with the respective provisions of the treaty.
- (ddd) The 0% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a resident of the other contracting state and is either of the following:
- A company (other than a partnership) that has owned directly or indirectly shares representing at least 10% of the capital or voting power of the company paying the dividends
 - A pension fund or scheme
- The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (eee) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to a corporation with a direct shareholding of at least 10% in the capital of the payer and to dividends paid to a governmental institution, pension fund or central banking authority. A 15% rate applies to other dividends
- (fff) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to the state or the central bank. The 5% rate applies to interest paid with respect to a loan or credit made, guaranteed or insured for the purposes of promoting export by an Eximbank or similar institution. The 10% rate applies to interest derived by a bank. A 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (ggg) On 16 January 2012, the government of Argentina issued a note directed to the Swiss ambassador in Argentina regarding the immediate termination of the provisional application of the treaty for avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and capital between Switzerland and Argentina and the related protocols. On 5 November 2013, Argentina and Switzerland initialed a new income and capital tax treaty. At the time of writing, the text was still confidential. However, the exchange of notes of 1950 concerning the taxation of shipping and air transport companies continues to apply until the new income and capital tax treaty between Argentina and Switzerland enters into force.
- (hhh) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends holds a shareholding of at least 20% in the distributing entity and if the value of the participation is at least CHF200,000 (or the equivalent in foreign currency). A 15% rate applies to other dividends (in specific cases the 0% rate applies; see footnote [ooo]).
- (iii) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid with respect to a loan made, guaranteed or insured by the government of the other state or an instrumentality or agency thereof

- Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of merchandise by one enterprise to another enterprise
- (jjj) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid to the other contracting state
 - Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Interest paid on bank loans
 - Interest paid to a bank, insurance company or pension fund or scheme
 - Interest paid to a contracting state, a political subdivision or local authority thereof, or a central bank
 - Interest paid between enterprises that are associated by a stake of at least 25% held for at least two years or that are both held by a third company that directly holds at least 25% of the capital of both companies for at least two years
- (kkk) A 0% rate applies to dividends paid to the other contracting state or a political subdivision or local authority thereof, the central bank or a pension fund.
- (lll) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Interest paid on the sale of goods between corporate entities
 - Interest paid on bank loans
- In addition, the 0% rate applies if the interest is paid between enterprises that satisfy all of the following conditions:
- They are associated by a stake of at least 10% held for at least one year or they are both held by a third company that directly holds at least 10% of the capital of both companies.
 - They are resident in a contracting state and, under any double tax agreement with any third state, none of the companies is resident in that third state.
 - They are subject to corporation tax and are not exempt from tax on interest payments.
 - They are both limited companies.
- The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (mmm) The 0% rate applies if the direct shareholding of the corporate recipient is at least 10% and if the participation has been held for at least one year. For other dividends, the rate is 15%.
- (nnn) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid to a contracting state or a political subdivision, local authority, administrative-territorial unit or export financing institution thereof
 - Interest paid between enterprises that are associated by a stake of at least 25% or that are both held by a third company that directly holds at least 25% of the capital of both companies
- (ooo) The 0% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a resident of the other contracting state and is one of the following:
- A pension fund or scheme
 - The government of the other state, or a political subdivision or local authority thereof
 - The central bank
- (ppp) The 0% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a resident of the other contracting state and is either of the following:
- A company (other than a partnership) directly owning shares representing at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends
 - A pension fund or scheme
 - The central bank
- The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (qqq) The agreement is effective from 1 January 2013 with respect to Swiss taxes, and from 1 April 2013 with respect to Hong Kong SAR taxes.
- (rrr) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Interest on a loan granted by a bank
- (sss) The agreement is retroactively effective from 1 January 2012 with respect to withholding taxes, and from 1 January 2013 with respect to all other taxes.
- (ttt) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of equipment, merchandise or services
 - Interest paid on bank loans

- Interest paid with respect to pension schemes
- Interest paid to the government of the other state, a political subdivision or local authority thereof, or the central bank
- Interest paid between companies that are associated by a direct stake of at least 10% held for at least one year or by a direct holding of a third company of at least 10% for at least one year of the capital of both companies

The 5% rate applies to other interest payments.

- (uuu) The 0% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a resident of the other contracting state and is either of the following:
- A company (other than a partnership) that directly owns shares representing at least 25% of the capital of the company paying the dividends
 - A pension fund or scheme
- (vvv) The 0% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a resident of the other contracting state and is either of the following:
- A company (other than a partnership) that directly owns shares representing at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends for an uninterrupted period of at least one year
 - A pension fund or central bank
- (www) The 0% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a resident of the other contracting state and is either of the following:
- A company (other than a partnership) that directly owns shares representing at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends
 - A pension scheme
 - The central bank
- The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (xxx) The 0% rate applies to the following interest payments:
- Interest paid to the government of the other state, a political subdivision or local authority thereof, or the central bank
 - Interest paid on specific bank loans of international business transactions
 - Interest paid in connection with the sale on credit of equipment, merchandise or services
 - Interest paid between companies that are associated by a direct stake of at least 25% or by a direct holding of a third company (resident in the EU or Switzerland) of at least 25% of the capital of both companies
- The 5% rate applies to other interest payments.

At the time of writing, Switzerland had signed new double tax treaties with Australia, China, Hungary, Kazakhstan and Peru. Switzerland has initialed but not signed new double tax treaties with Argentina, Costa Rica, Korea (North), Oman and Zimbabwe.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	17 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	17 (a)(b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	17 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	
Paid to Residents	0
Paid to Nonresident Corporations and Individuals	20 (c)
Interest	
Paid to Resident Corporations	10 (d)
Paid to Resident Individuals	10 (e)
Paid to Nonresident Corporations and Individuals	15/20 (f)
Royalties	
Paid to Resident Corporations and Individuals	10 (g)
Paid to Nonresident Corporations and Individuals	20
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	10

(a) For details, see Section B.

(b) Effective from 1 January 1990, income from securities transactions is not subject to regular corporate income tax. Such income is subject to alternative minimum tax. See Section B.

(c) For details and the definition of a nonresident corporation, see Section B.

(d) Payments in connection with securities issued under the Financial Asset Securitization Act or Real Estate Securitization Act and interest derived from short-term commercial paper are subject to a 10% withholding tax. In addition, they are included in the computation of the resident corporation's taxable income and are taxed at a rate of 17%.

(e) Interest arising from short-term commercial paper, asset-backed securities, bonds, structured products and repurchase agreements underlying such financial instruments is not included in the tax computation in a resident individual's tax return but is subject to a 10% withholding tax.

(f) The applicable tax rate for interest arising from short-term commercial paper, asset-backed securities, bonds, structured products and interest arising from repurchase agreements is 15%. Other types of interest are subject to a tax rate of 20%.

(g) The withholding of tax is not required if the licensor issues a Government Uniform Invoice (GUI).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. A domestic profit-seeking enterprise is subject to corporate income tax on all of its income regardless of source. All profit-seeking enterprises, including subsidiaries of foreign companies that are incorporated under the Company Law of Taiwan, are considered domestic profit-seeking enterprises. A foreign profit-seeking enterprise is subject to tax only on income sourced in Taiwan.

Tax rates. The taxing threshold for taxable income is TWD120,000, and the total net income exceeding TWD120,000 is subject to

corporate income tax at a rate of 17%. However, the income tax payable may not exceed one-half of the taxable income minus the TWD120,000 threshold amount.

Alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax (AMT) applies to domestic profit-seeking enterprises and foreign profit-seeking enterprises that have a fixed place of business or business agent in Taiwan, if the enterprise's base income exceeds TWD500,000. The AMT is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{AMT} = (\text{basic income} - \text{deduction of TWD500,000}) \times 12\%$$

Basic income equals the sum of the following items:

- Taxable income
- Tax-exempt income under the Statute for Upgrading Industries and other credit regulations
- Income from transactions in securities and futures
- Tax-exempt income of offshore banking units

If the regular income tax equals or exceeds the AMT, only the regular income tax is payable. The regular income tax equals tax payable calculated under the Income Tax Law, less tax credits. If the regular income tax is less than the AMT, the difference between regular income tax and the AMT is payable in addition to the regular income tax. The additional tax payment cannot be off-set by tax credits.

Tax incentives. A new Statute for Industry Innovation (SII) was announced and published on 12 May 2010 to replace the old Statute for Upgrading Industries (SUI), which expired on 31 December 2009. In comparison to the SUI, the SII retains only the tax incentive for expenditure spent on research and development (R&D) activities and offers other nontax subsidies for various qualified activities. Under the SII, enterprises may claim up to 15% of their R&D expenditures as a credit to offset against their corporate income tax payable in the current year only, with a maximum credit of 30% of the tax payable. The unused R&D tax credits obtained under the SII cannot be carried over to the future years. The SII is effective from 1 January 2010 through 31 December 2019. The tax incentives obtained before the expiration of SUI remain effective after the expiration of SUI.

Capital gains. For profit-seeking enterprises, effective from 1 January 1990, income from securities transactions is not subject to regular income tax. Such income is subject to AMT. A securities transaction tax of 0.3% or 0.1% is imposed based on the transaction value.

During the period of 1 January 2010 through 31 December 2016, trading in corporate bonds and financial bonds (as defined in the Banking Law of Taiwan) is exempt from securities transaction tax. The suspension of income tax on securities transactions applies only to securities issued and certified in accordance with the law of Taiwan. Gains derived from disposals of securities that are not issued or certified in accordance with Taiwan regulations are subject to income tax.

Gains on sales of land are exempt from income tax, but are subject to land value increment tax (see Section D).

Administration. The tax year is normally the calendar year. Permission must be obtained to use any other period. An annual tax return must be filed during the fifth month of the year following the tax year. An extension to file a tax return is not available.

In general, the late filing penalty is 10% of the tax due. It may not exceed TWD30,000 or be less than TWD1,500. A delinquent reporting surcharge is 20% of the tax assessed by the authorities. It may not exceed TWD90,000 or be less than TWD4,500. A taxpayer that fails to pay the tax within the prescribed time limit is subject to a surcharge for delinquent payment and interest on a daily basis at the prevailing interest rate provided by the Directorate General of Postal Remittances and Savings Bank (PRSB). Underreporting of taxable income is subject to a penalty of up to two times the underpayment of tax. In the event of a failure to file the annual income tax return after expiration of the prescribed period, the tax authorities may make a provisional assessment of the amount of income and tax payable on the basis of available tax data or the profit standard of the same trade. In the event that other tax information is subsequently obtained by the tax authorities, the taxpayer is subject to a penalty of up to three times the tax shortfall, in addition to the delinquent reporting surcharge.

During the month of September, a profit-seeking enterprise (excluding a sole proprietor, partnership, prescribed small-size enterprise or tax-exempted entity) must pay an interim tax equal to 50% of the preceding year's tax liability. Under the Income Tax Law, qualified enterprises may pay interim tax based on the income derived in the first six months of the current year. If the interim tax payment is made after 30 September but before 31 October, late payment interest accrues on a daily basis at the prevailing interest rate provided by the PRSB. If the interim payment is not made by 31 October, the tax authorities assess one month's interest at the prevailing interest rate provided by the PRSB.

Dividends. Effective from 1 January 2010, the dividend withholding tax rate is 20% for nonresident corporations or nonresident individuals, regardless of whether the investments are approved by the Taiwan government pursuant to the Statute for Investment by Foreign Nationals or the Statute for Investment by Overseas Chinese. Withholding tax is not imposed on dividends paid to residents.

Under an imputation system, which took effect on 1 January 1998, a 10% surtax is imposed on the undistributed profits of companies in the second year following the year in which the profits are earned. This tax is in addition to the normal corporate income tax imposed on the profits. Resident individuals who receive dividends from resident companies must include the dividends in their taxable income and are granted tax credits for the corporate income tax and the 10% surtax paid by the distributing company in Taiwan. For nonresident individuals and corporations, the tax credit is limited to 10% of the franked dividends (dividends paid out of company profits on which the 10% surtax has been imposed). Cash refunds for excess credits are granted to shareholders who are resident individuals.

Companies must maintain an imputation credit account and calculate the imputation credits that are allocated to shareholders. These accounts are designed to limit the credit to the amount of corporate income tax and surtax paid in Taiwan. The total tax credit available is determined by multiplying the dividends received by the ratio of total tax paid at the corporate level to accumulated retained earnings since 1998.

Dividends received by resident companies from other resident companies are exempt from corporate income tax. However, imputation credits cannot be used by resident companies and must be passed on to individual shareholders. The tax credits are passed through to the company's individual shareholders by adding the tax credits received to the numerator of the ratio described in the preceding paragraph.

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit is allowed for foreign income tax paid directly by a domestic profit-seeking enterprise, but it may not exceed the additional amount of the Taiwan tax resulting from the inclusion of the foreign-source portion in the profit-seeking enterprise's total income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Income for tax purposes is computed according to Taiwan's generally accepted accounting principles, adjusted for certain provisions included in the tax code.

Necessary and ordinary expenses of a profit-seeking enterprise are deductible, provided these are adequately supported by documentation. The guidelines of Examination of Income Tax of Profit-Seeking Enterprises, promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, provide guidance for determining deductible business expenses. Transactions must conform to regular business practice; otherwise, tax authorities may assess tax based on standard profit margins derived from industry statistics.

If the income of a company consists of both taxable income and exempt income, the costs, expenses or losses, except for those that are attributable to the taxable income and exempt income in a direct, reasonable and definite way, must be allocated to taxable income and exempt income based on certain permitted methods.

Tax exemptions. A foreign enterprise engaging in international transportation that derives income in Taiwan is exempt from tax if Taiwan and the home country of the foreign enterprise have entered into an international transportation income tax agreement, which provides reciprocal treatment to Taiwan international transportation enterprises operating in the foreign country.

Income derived by profit-seeking enterprises or individuals from the sale of land is exempt from income tax.

On approval from the competent authority, royalties paid to a foreign enterprise for the use of its patent rights or trademarks, or for the licensing of other special rights, may be exempt from tax if the licensed rights are used to introduce new production technology or products, improve product quality or reduce production cost. In addition, service fees received by a foreign enterprise for rendering technical services in the construction of a factory for an

emerging strategic important enterprise (ESIE) and royalties for the licensing of know-how to the ESIE may also be exempt from tax on approval. However, such exemption treatment applies only to licenses or service contracts signed on or before 31 December 2010. The new rules applicable to license contracts signed after 2010 are still under discussion by the competent authorities and have not yet been issued.

A foreign-based corporate taxpayer that is engaged in international transportation, construction contracting, technical service provision, or machinery and equipment leasing may apply to use a deemed-profit-rate method (15% in general, and 10% for international transportation business) in determining its taxable income in Taiwan if it is difficult to calculate the costs and expenses arising from the conduct of the business in Taiwan.

Interest received by a foreign financial institution for offering financing facilities to its Taiwan branch offices or other financial institutions in Taiwan is exempt from tax. With the approval of the Ministry of Finance, interest received by a foreign financial institution for extending loans to legal entities in Taiwan for financing important economic construction projects is also exempt from tax.

Inventories. Inventories are valued for tax purposes at the lower of cost or net realizable value. In determining the cost of goods sold, specific identification, first-in, first-out (FIFO), weighted average, moving average, or any other method prescribed by the competent authority may be used. However, the use of two different cost methods in one fiscal year is not allowed.

Provisions. Provisions for a retirement fund approved by the authorities are deductible in amounts up to 15% of the total payroll. The applicable percentage depends on whether the fund is managed separately from the business entity and whether it conforms to the provisions of the Labor Standards Law.

Allowance for bad debts is limited to 1% of the balance of outstanding trade accounts and notes receivable (secured or unsecured) at year-end.

Tax depreciation, depletion and amortization. A taxpayer may claim a depreciation deduction for most property (except land) used in a trade or business. Depreciation may be computed using the straight-line, fixed percentage on diminishing book value method, working-hour method, sum-of-the-years'-digits method or production-unit method. Under the working-hour method, depreciation is computed based on the number of working hours that a depreciable asset is used in a tax year. The time periods over which an asset may be depreciated are specified by the tax authorities. The following are some of the applicable time periods.

Assets	Years
Commercial buildings	10 to 50
Industrial buildings	5 to 35
Office equipment	3 to 5
Motor vehicles and vessels	3 to 18
Plant and machinery	2 to 20

Companies may use the accelerated depreciation method if they meet certain criteria.

Depletion of assets in the form of irreplaceable resources can be computed either based on the production units or methods provided by the Table of Depletion Assets promulgated by the Ministry of Finance. This method must be applied consistently from year to year. In addition, a taxpayer may claim an amortization deduction for intangibles and organizational expenses. Business rights (for example, commercial rights for operating public utility, telephone, public transportation, shipping and air transportation businesses) and copyrights are amortized over 10 years and 15 years, respectively. Trademarks, patents and franchises must be amortized over the period prescribed by the respective laws governing the granting of these rights. Organizational and preoperating expenditures incurred during the period from the planning phase to the first year in which significant revenue is generated from the main business activities must be expensed on occurrence.

Relief for losses. If certain requirements are met, companies may carry forward for up to 10 years losses that have been approved by the tax authorities and not yet expired. Loss carrybacks are not permitted.

Groups of companies. In general, associated or related companies in a group are taxed separately for corporate income tax purposes and may not file consolidated tax returns. However, a financial holding company that holds 90% or more of the shares of subsidiaries in Taiwan for at least 12 months may elect to file a consolidated profit-seeking enterprise income tax return under its own name.

In addition, a company that acquires 90% or more of the shares or capital of its subsidiaries through a merger, spin-off or other acquisition under the Business Merger and Acquisition Law and holds such shares for at least 12 months may elect to file a consolidated profit-seeking enterprise income tax return under its own name.

A 10% surtax on the undistributed consolidated retained earnings applies in addition to the corporate income tax on consolidated net income.

An election to file a consolidated profit-seeking enterprise return applies only to corporate income tax and, as a result, qualifying parent companies and their subsidiaries must calculate all other taxes separately.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on sales and services	5
Business tax for financial industry	1/2/3/5
Land value increment tax, on unearned increase in the value of land, payable by the seller at the time of ownership transfer	20 to 40
Registration fee, on original or additional capital contributions	0.025

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Under foreign-exchange control regulations, registered business entities or adults legally residing in Taiwan may remit out (in) unlimited funds for the import (export) of goods and services. However, prior declaration to the Central Bank of China (Taiwan) is required for the following:

- An individual who has accumulated inward or outward remittances exceeding USD5 million in a year
- A business entity with accumulated inward or outward remittances exceeding USD50 million in a year
- A single remittance by an individual exceeding USD500,000
- A single remittance by a business entity exceeding USD1 million

In addition, supporting documents, such as transaction contracts, must be submitted at the time of remittance for the Central Bank's audit purposes.

Debt-to-equity rules. On 26 January 2011, the President of Taiwan announced the thin-capitalization rule enacted into Article 43-2 of the Income Tax Act. On 22 June 2011, the Ministry of Finance announced the enforcement rules for the thin-capitalization rule. The enforcement rules contain a debt-to-equity ratio of 3:1 (excluding companies in the financial industries). Interest on the excess portion of loans is not deductible. The enforcement rules do not apply to enterprises satisfying any of the following conditions:

- Total net current annual operating income and non-operating income is less than TWD30 million.
- Total annual interest expenses and total interest expenses derived from intercompany loans in the current year are both less than TWD4 million.
- Before including the interest expenses in the taxable income calculation, the current year's taxable income is negative and such tax losses are not eligible for the tax loss carryforward regime under Article 39 of the Income Tax Act.

Controlled foreign companies. Taiwan does not currently have a controlled foreign company (CFC) measure. Income derived by foreign subsidiaries of Taiwan companies is not subject to Taiwan income tax until it is repatriated to Taiwan in the form of dividends. However, the Taiwan government is considering the introduction of a CFC regime. Under the draft bill currently under review by the Legislative Yuan, a nonresident company is considered a CFC if it is 50%-or-more directly or indirectly owned by a Taiwan resident company. A resident company that holds an interest of 50% or more in a CFC is taxed on the company's share of the profits of the CFC, regardless of whether a dividend has been declared.

Anti-avoidance legislation. The Taiwan tax laws contain rules that deal with tax evasion and tax avoidance. The general rule is that the tax authorities may ignore transactions that constitute an abuse of the law and assess taxes with respect to each transacting party based on the economic substance of the transactions as well as on the attribution of the economic benefits. The same rule applies to sham transactions designed to conceal the economic reality of the transaction. In addition, under a draft bill currently under review by the Legislative Yuan, the Taiwan government is considering the introduction of rules of place of effective management into the anti-avoidance rules.

Transfer pricing. The Taiwan Transfer Pricing Examination Guidelines (the TP Guidelines) took effect on 30 December 2004. Except for immaterial amounts from related-party transactions, extensive contemporaneous documentation is required. Under the TP Guidelines, on filing the annual income tax return, a profit-seeking enterprise must have the transfer-pricing report and relevant documents prepared and ready for audit, if requested. In addition, in the event of a tax audit, a profit-seeking enterprise must provide the tax authorities with all required documents within one month of a request for such documents. The TP Guidelines provide that the tax authorities may impose a maximum penalty of 200% of the tax shortfall resulting from improper transfer prices.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Taiwan has entered into double tax treaties with the countries listed in the table below.

Taiwan has entered into international transportation income tax agreements with Canada, the European Union, Germany, Israel, Japan, Korea (South), Luxembourg, the Macau SAR, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Thailand and the United States.

The following table lists the withholding tax rates under Taiwan's double tax treaties. The rates apply only if the recipient is the beneficial owner of the income.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Australia	10/15 (a)	10	12.5
Belgium	10	10	10
Denmark	10	10	10
France	10	10	10
Gambia	10	10	10
Germany	10	10/15 (g)	10
Hungary	10	10	10
India	12.5	10	10
Indonesia	10	10	10
Israel	10	7/10 (h)	10
Macedonia	10	10	10
Malaysia	12.5	10	10
Netherlands	10	10	10
New Zealand	15	10	10
Paraguay	5	10	10
Senegal	10	15	12.5
Singapore	– (b)	– (i)	15
Slovak Republic	10	10	5/10 (l)
South Africa	5/15 (c)	10	10
Swaziland	10	10	10
Sweden	10	10	10
Switzerland	10/15 (d)	10	10
Thailand	5/10 (e)	10/15 (j)	10
United Kingdom	10	10	10
Vietnam	15	10	15
Non-treaty countries	20 (f)	15/20 (k)	20

(a) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid to a company (other than a partnership) holding directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.

-
- (b) For dividends paid to Singapore residents, the withholding tax on the dividends and the corporate income tax payable on the profits of the payer may not exceed 40% of the taxable income of the payer out of which the dividends are paid.
 - (c) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
 - (d) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid to a company (other than a partnership) holding directly at least 20% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
 - (e) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 10% applies in all other cases.
 - (f) The 20% rate applies to dividends paid to nonresident corporations and non-resident individuals, effective from 1 January 2010 (see Section B).
 - (g) The 15% rate applies to interest on real estate investment trusts and real estate asset trusts. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
 - (h) The 7% rate applies to interest on bank loans. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.
 - (i) The Singapore treaty does not provide a preferential withholding tax rate for interest payments.
 - (j) The 10% rate applies to interest received by financial institutions (including insurance companies). The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
 - (k) The 15% rate applies to interest on financial instruments (see Section A).
 - (l) The 5% rate applies to the royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies in all other cases.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30

Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	5/10 (c)
Interest	0/10 (d)
Royalties	15 (e)
Services Fees	5/15 (f)
Supply of Goods	2 (g)
Insurance Premiums	5 (h)
Rent, Premiums and Similar Consideration	10/15 (i)
Natural Resources Payments	15/20 (j)
Branch Remittance Tax	10 (k)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) The corporate income tax rate is reduced to 25% for three years for companies that are newly listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange and that issue at least 30% of their share capital to Tanzanian nationals. Companies reporting tax losses for three consecutive years or more must pay alternative minimum tax at a rate of 0.3% on annual turnover (as defined in the Income Tax Act) beginning with the third year of consecutive losses.
- (b) Capital gains are treated as business income for companies and are taxed at the regular corporate income tax rate.
- (c) The 10% rate is the general rate for dividends paid by unlisted companies to residents and nonresidents. The rate is 5% for dividends paid by companies listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange and for dividends paid by a resident company to a resident company owning 25% or more of the shares in the payer of the dividends. The dividend withholding tax is a final tax.
- (d) This tax applies to residents and nonresidents. It is a final tax for resident individuals and nonresidents. Resident companies may credit the withholding tax against their annual corporate income tax. Interest paid by strategic investors to nonresident banks is exempt from withholding tax.
- (e) This withholding tax applies to both residents and nonresidents.
- (f) The 5% rate applies to residents, and the 15% rate applies to nonresidents.
- (g) This withholding tax applies to resident corporations that make payments for goods supplied by resident persons in the course of conducting a business.
- (h) This tax applies to payments to nonresidents only.
- (i) The 10% rate applies to residents. The 15% rate applies to nonresidents. This withholding tax is a final tax for nonresidents and for individuals not engaged in business.
- (j) This tax applies to branches of foreign companies. Tax is levied on an annual deemed profit repatriation basis. Special rules apply to the calculation of the base.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies are considered resident for tax purposes if either of the following applies:

- They are incorporated, established or registered in Tanzania.
- Management and control of the affairs of the company are exercised in Tanzania during any part of the tax year.

Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide income. Nonresident companies are subject to tax on their Tanzanian-source income only.

Rates of corporate tax. Both resident and nonresident companies are subject to tax at a rate of 30%.

The corporate income tax rate is reduced from 30% to 25% (for the first three years) for companies that are newly listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange and that issue at least 30% of their share capital to Tanzanian nationals.

Alternative minimum tax. Companies reporting tax losses for three consecutive years or more must pay alternative minimum tax at a rate of 0.3% on annual turnover (as defined in the Income Tax Act) beginning with the third year of consecutive losses.

Tax incentives. Companies holding Certificates of Incentives under the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 benefit from the following:

- Deferral of payment of value-added tax until the beginning of production of goods and services
- Exemption from customs duty on capital goods

Companies operating in the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) are exempt from corporate tax for the first 10 years. They are also exempt from withholding tax on dividends, interest and rental payments.

Capital gains. Capital gains are treated as business income for companies and are taxed at the regular corporate income tax rate.

Administration. A company's tax year is the calendar year. Companies may apply to the Commissioner for approval of a different tax year.

Companies must file provisional tax returns by the end of the third month of their tax year and file their final tax returns within six months after the end of the tax year. The estimated tax must be paid in four equal installments, as set forth in the provisional return. The remaining balance of tax due must be paid with the final return. Companies may revise their provisional return if new developments suggest an increase or decrease in income.

A penalty is imposed for a failure to file a return. Fraud related to a return may be subject to a penalty of up to 100% of the underpaid tax.

Interest is charged for unpaid and underestimated taxes. An interest charge based on the prevailing discount rate determined by the Bank of Tanzania is immediately imposed on tax unpaid after the due date, and it is compounded monthly. If the amount of tax payable is underestimated, interest at a statutory rate, compounded monthly, is charged on the difference between the tax assessed and the estimated tax.

Dividends. A final withholding tax is imposed on dividends. A 10% rate generally applies to residents and nonresidents. A 5% rate applies to dividends paid by companies listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange. Dividends distributed by a resident corporation to another resident corporation are taxed at a rate of 5% if the shareholding is 25% or more.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Expenses and losses are generally not deductible unless they are incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of income.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is not allowed.

Provisions. Provisions for losses are allowed only for losses that are specifically identified.

Depreciation. Depreciation computed for financial statement purposes is not deductible, but capital allowances are provided for depreciable assets, which are allocated to one of the eight classes. The following are the classes and the rates of the capital allowances.

Class	Assets	Rate
1	Computers and data handling equipment, together with peripheral devices; automobiles; buses and minibuses with a seating capacity of less than 30 passengers; goods vehicles with a load capacity of less than 7 tons; and construction and earth-moving equipment	37.5%
2	Buses with a seating capacity of 30 or more passengers; heavy general purpose or specialized trucks, trailers and trailer-mounted containers; railroad cars, locomotives and equipment; vessels, barges, tugs and similar water transportation equipment; aircraft; other self-propelling vehicles; plant and machinery, including windmills, electric generators and distribution equipment used in agriculture, manufacturing or mining operations; specialized public utility plant, equipment; and machinery; and other irrigation installations and equipment	25%
3	Office furniture, fixtures and equipment; and any assets not included in another class	12.5%
4	Natural resources exploration and production rights; and assets referred to in Subparagraph 3 in the Third Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 2004 and related to natural resource prospecting, exploration and development	20%
5	Buildings, structures, dams, water reservoirs, fences and similar works of a permanent nature used in agriculture, livestock farming or fish farming	20%
6	Buildings, structures, and similar works of a permanent nature other than those in Class 5	5%
7	Intangible assets other than those in Class 4	$\frac{1}{\text{useful life}}$
8	Plant and machinery, including windmills, electric generators and distribution equipment used in agriculture, and electronic fiscal devices purchased by non-value-added tax registered traders and equipment used for prospecting and exploration of minerals or petroleum	100%

Depreciation of assets in Classes 1, 2 and 3 is computed using the declining-balance method. Depreciation of assets in Classes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 is computed using the straight-line method.

Assets in Classes 2 and 3 qualify for an initial capital expenditure allowance of 50% in the first year.

The maximum depreciable amount for a non-commercial automobile is TZS15 million.

Mining enterprises may deduct 100% of qualifying expenditure in the year of expenditure.

Relief for losses. Companies may carry forward tax losses indefinitely. In general, no carryback is allowed. However, a carryback may be allowed for companies performing long-term contracts.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT)	0/10/18
Customs duties (imports may also be subject to VAT)	0/5/10/20/25
Property tax; imposed by local governments on the value of real property	0.15
Skills and Development Levy; imposed on gross payroll	5
National Social Security Fund; imposed on basic salary; paid by	
Employer	10/15
Employee	5/10

E. Foreign-exchange controls

Tanzania does not impose foreign-exchange controls on current-account transactions. Bank of Tanzania approval is required for capital-account transactions.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Canada	10	15	20
Denmark	10	12.5	20
Finland	10	15	20
India	5/10	10	10
Italy	10	12.5	15
Norway	10	15	20
South Africa	10	10	10
Sweden	10	15	20
Zambia	0	0	0
Non-treaty countries	10	10	15

The East African countries, which are Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, have concluded a tax treaty that is now awaiting ratification, but Tanzania has not yet ratified the treaty.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10
Interest	15 (b)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15
Branch Remittance Tax	10
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

(a) This rate applies to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

(b) Certain types of interest are exempt from tax [see footnote (a) to Section F].

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Thai resident companies are subject to corporate income tax on their worldwide income. Thai resident companies are those incorporated in Thailand. Branches of foreign corporations are subject to Thai tax on Thailand-source income only.

Rates of corporate tax. Thai resident companies and branches of foreign corporations are subject to corporate income tax at a flat

rate of 20% on taxable profits. This rate applies to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

Progressive corporate income tax rates of 0%, 15% and 20% apply to locally incorporated companies with paid-up capital of not more than THB5 million and revenue of not more than THB30 million per year.

Capital gains. Capital gains are treated as ordinary business income subject to income tax.

Administration. Corporate income tax returns, together with the audited financial statements, must be filed with the Revenue Department within 150 days after the accounting year-end. Corporate income tax payments are due on the filing date.

Mid-year (interim) tax returns must be filed with interim tax payments within two months after the end of the first half of the accounting year. Listed companies, financial institutions and companies approved by the Director-General of the Revenue Department compute their interim tax based on actual operating results for the first half-year. Other companies compute their interim tax based on one-half of the estimated annual profit. These companies do not have to submit audited or reviewed financial statements. The interim tax is creditable against the annual tax payable at the end of the year.

Dividends

Received from resident companies. In general, one-half of dividends received by resident companies from other resident companies may be excluded from taxable income. However, the full amount of the dividends may be excluded if either of the following applies:

- The recipient is a company listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.
- The recipient owns at least a 25% equity interest in the distributing company, provided that the distributing company does not own a direct or indirect equity interest in the recipient company.

These rules apply if the related shares are acquired not less than three months before receiving the dividends and are not disposed of within three months after receiving the dividends.

Received from foreign companies. A Thai company that owns an equity interest of at least 25% in a foreign company can exclude dividends received from such foreign company from its taxable profit if, on the date of receipt of the dividend, it has held the investment for at least six months and if the profit out of which the dividends are distributed is subject to income tax in the hands of the foreign company at a rate of at least 15%.

Foreign tax relief. Thailand has entered into double tax treaties with 56 countries. In general, under the treaties, foreign tax relief is limited to the lower of the foreign tax and the amount of Thai tax calculated on such income.

Foreign tax payable in non-treaty countries may be credited against Thai tax, limited to the Thai tax computed on the foreign income, provided the foreign tax meets the conditions set forth in the relevant measure. If the foreign tax is not used as a credit, it may be claimed as a deduction for income tax purposes.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Corporate income tax is based on audited financial statements, subject to certain adjustments.

In general, expenses are tax-deductible if they are incurred wholly and exclusively for the purpose of generating income. However, expenses created by means of provisions or allowances, such as those for bad debts or stock obsolescence, are not tax-deductible until they are actually used.

Inventories. Inventories must be valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost may be determined using any generally accepted accounting method. After a method is adopted, a change to another method may be made only with approval of the Director-General of the Revenue Department.

Depreciation and amortization allowance. A company may depreciate its fixed assets under any generally accepted accounting method, provided the number of years of depreciation under the selected method is not less than the minimum prescribed period. However, after a method is adopted, it may not be changed unless prior consent has been obtained from the Director-General of the Revenue Department. The following are the minimum prescribed periods applicable to some major fixed assets.

Asset	Time period
Buildings	20 years
Furniture, fixtures, machinery, equipment and motor vehicles	5 years
Trademarks, goodwill, licenses, patents and copyrights (including software)	Over period of use (or 10 years if no period of use)
Computer hardware and operating software	3 years

Relief for losses. Operating losses may be carried forward for a period of five years. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

Groups of companies. The Thai tax law does not include any provisions for consolidated treatment under which companies within a group may be treated as one tax entity. Each individual company must file its income tax return and pay its tax.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on goods sold, services rendered and imports	7
Specific business tax, on financial service and real estate businesses	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. On presentation of supporting documents, virtually all foreign-exchange transactions may be processed by a commercial bank.

Transfer pricing. Under transfer-pricing guidelines issued by the Thai Revenue Department, all sales or service transactions must be executed at an arm's-length price, and the taxpayer is required to

prepare and maintain contemporaneous documentation to substantiate the price. Acceptable transfer-pricing methods include the comparable uncontrolled price method, the resale price method, the cost-plus method and other internationally accepted methods. If the taxpayer fails to prove that a transaction challenged by the tax authorities was executed on an arm's-length basis, additional tax can be assessed. Transactions between related parties are subject to particular scrutiny.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates in the table reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends %	Interest (a)(b) %	Royalties %
Armenia	10	15 (c)	15
Australia	10	15 (c)	15
Austria	10	15 (c)	15
Bahrain	10	15 (c)	15
Bangladesh	10	15 (c)	15
Belgium	10	15 (c)	15 (f)
Bulgaria	10	15 (c)(e)	15 (f)
Canada	10	15 (c)	15 (f)
Chile	10	15	15 (u)
China	10	15 (c)	15
Cyprus	10	15 (c)(e)(q)	15 (r)
Czech Republic	10	15 (c)	15 (f)(g)
Denmark	10	15 (o)	15 (f)
Finland	10	15 (c)	15
France	10	15 (c)(d)	15 (f)(h)
Germany	10	15 (c)(e)	15 (f)
Hong Kong SAR	10	15 (c)(m)	15 (f)(g)
Hungary	10	15 (c)	15
India	10	15 (c)	15
Indonesia	10	15 (c)	15
Israel	10	15 (c)	15 (f)
Italy	10	15 (c)(e)	15 (f)
Japan	10	15 (c)	15
Korea (South)	10	15 (c)	15
Kuwait	10	15 (c)(e)(o)	15
Laos	10	15 (c)(e)	15
Luxembourg	10	15 (c)	15
Malaysia	10	15 (c)	15
Mauritius	10	15 (c)	15 (f)
Myanmar	10	10 (c)	15 (f)(v)
Nepal	10	15 (c)	15
Netherlands	10	15	15 (f)
New Zealand	10	15 (c)(m)	15 (n)
Norway	10	15 (c)(o)	15 (f)(s)
Oman	10	15 (c)(t)	15
Pakistan	10	15 (c)	15 (f)(h)
Philippines	10	15 (c)	15
Poland	10	15 (c)	15 (f)(h)
Romania	10	15 (c)	15
Russian Federation (u)	10	15 (c)	15
Seychelles	10	15 (c)	15
Singapore	10	15 (c)	15

	Dividends	Interest (a)(b)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Slovenia	10	15 (c)(o)	15 (k)
South Africa	10	15 (c)	15
Spain	10	15 (c)	15 (l)
Sri Lanka	10	15 (c)	15
Sweden	10	15 (c)	15
Switzerland	10	15 (i)	15 (f)(g)
Taiwan	10 (w)	15 (c)	10
Turkey	10	15 (c)	15
Ukraine	10	15 (c)(o)	15
United Arab Emirates	10	15 (c)(e)(o)	15
United Kingdom	10	15 (c)	15 (f)
United States	10	15 (c)(j)	15 (k)
Uzbekistan	10	15 (c)(p)	15
Vietnam	10	15 (c)	15
Non-treaty countries	10	15	15

- (a) The following types of interest are exempt from tax:
- Interest paid to a financial institution wholly owned by another state
 - Interest on certain foreign-currency loans brought into Thailand between 1 May 1979 and 28 February 1990
 - Interest paid by the government or a financial institution established by a specific law of Thailand for the purpose of lending money to promote agriculture, commerce and industry
 - Interest paid by the central bank or state enterprises on loans approved by the Ministry of Finance
- (b) The rate is reduced to 10% if the interest is paid to banks, financial institutions or insurance companies of the treaty countries.
- (c) Interest paid to the government, subdivisions of contracting states or a central bank is exempt from tax.
- (d) The withholding rate is 3% for interest on loans or credits granted for at least four years with the participation of a public financing institution to a statutory body or enterprise of the other contracting state, in relation to sales of equipment, or in relation to the survey, installation or supply of industrial, commercial or scientific premises, or public works.
- (e) Interest paid to a financial institution wholly owned by the other contracting state is exempt.
- (f) The withholding rate is 5% (10% for Pakistan) for royalties for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works.
- (g) The withholding rate is 10% for royalties paid for patents, trademarks, designs, models, plans, or secret formulas or processes.
- (h) Royalties and similar payments paid to the other contracting state or a state-owned company for films or tapes are exempt.
- (i) Interest paid to residents of Switzerland with respect to loans guaranteed or insured under the Swiss provisions regulating the Export or Investment Risk Guarantee is exempt.
- (j) The rate is reduced to 10% for interest paid on indebtedness resulting from sales on credit of equipment, merchandise or services. Interest on debt obligations guaranteed or insured by the government is exempt.
- (k) The withholding rate is 5% (10% for Slovenia) for royalties for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including software and motion pictures and works on films, tape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with radio or television broadcasting. The withholding rate is 8% (10% for Slovenia) for royalties for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (l) The withholding rate is 5% for royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, dramatic or scientific works, excluding cinematographic films or films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting. The withholding rate is 8% for amounts paid under financial leases for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (m) The rate is reduced to 10% for interest paid on indebtedness resulting from sales on credit of equipment, merchandise or services, except for sales between persons not dealing with each other at arm's length. Under the New Zealand treaty, interest derived by the government of New Zealand or its central bank from the investment of official reserves is exempt from tax.

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- (n) The withholding tax rate is 10% for royalties paid for the following:
- The use of or right to use, copyrights, industrial, scientific or commercial equipment, motion picture films, films or videotapes or other recordings for use in connection with television, and tapes or other recordings used in connection with radio broadcasting
 - For the reception of, or the right to receive, visual images or sounds transmitted to the public by satellite, cable, optic fiber or similar technology
 - For the use of, or right to use, in connection with television or radio broadcasting, visual images or sounds transmitted by cable, optic fiber or similar technology
- (o) Interest on loans made, guaranteed or insured by the government, central bank, agency or body wholly owned or controlled by the government is exempt from tax.
- (p) Interest is exempt from tax if it is paid on loans made, guaranteed or insured by the contracting state or by an authorized body of the state on behalf of the state or if it is paid on other debt claims or credits guaranteed or insured on behalf of the contracting state by an authorized body of the state.
- (q) The rate is reduced to 10% for interest paid on indebtedness resulting from sales on credit of industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment or from sales on credit of merchandise between enterprises.
- (r) A withholding tax rate of 5% applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical, artistic or scientific works, including software, cinematographic films and films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting. A withholding tax rate of 10% applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (s) The withholding tax rate is 10% for royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (t) The rate is reduced to 10% if the loan or debt claim generating the interest is guaranteed by the government, central bank, state general reserve fund, local authorities, or a body wholly owned by the government.
- (u) The withholding tax rate is 10% for royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works and the right to use industrial, commercial and scientific equipment.
- (v) The withholding tax rate is 10% for royalties paid for managerial or consultancy services or for information concerning commercial, industrial, or scientific experience.
- (w) The withholding tax rate is reduced to 5% if the beneficial owner holds directly at least 25% of the dividend-paying company.

Trinidad and Tobago

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Short-Term Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (c)	
Dividends	5/10 (d)
Interest	15 (e)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15 (e)
Branch Remittance Tax	5 (f)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) A business levy and a green fund levy are also imposed. The rate for companies engaged in the downstream petrochemical sector and related sectors is 35%. Upstream petroleum operations are taxed under a separate regime. See Section B.
- (b) See Section B.
- (c) These withholding taxes apply to payments to nonresidents only.
- (d) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to corporations owning 50% or more of the voting power of the distributing company. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (e) Applicable to payments to companies and individuals.
- (f) Applicable to deemed remittances of profits to overseas head office.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporation tax. Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide income from all sources. Relief from taxation of foreign-source income may be available under a double tax treaty. Nonresident companies engaged in business in Trinidad and

Tobago are subject to tax on income directly or indirectly accruing in or derived from Trinidad and Tobago.

Rates of tax. For the 2014 year of income, the basic rate of corporation tax is 25%.

A business levy at a rate of 0.2% is imposed on the annual gross sales or receipts of companies, including branches of nonresident companies operating in Trinidad and Tobago. This levy is credited against the corporation tax liability. It is the final liability if the corporation tax liability is less than the business levy. Certain companies are exempt from the levy, including the following:

- Companies or statutory corporations exempt from corporation tax under any act
- Certain government corporations under the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission or exempted by order of the President
- Companies subject to tax under the Petroleum Taxes Act

A company is not subject to the business levy for the first 36 months following the date of registration of its business.

A green fund levy at a rate of 0.1% is imposed on the gross receipts of companies engaged in business in Trinidad and Tobago.

The corporation tax rate for companies engaged in the downstream petrochemical sector and related sectors is 35%. Companies engaged in upstream petroleum operations are subject to various taxes and imposts, of which the most significant are petroleum profits tax of 50%, unemployment levy of 5% and supplemental petroleum tax at rates based on the weighted average crude oil price. Upstream petroleum companies are also subject to a different system of tax administration.

The long-term insurance business of an assurance company is subject to tax at a rate of 15%.

Capital gains. Capital gains are generally not subject to tax. Depending on the class of asset and the nature of the company's business activities, however, the profit or loss on depreciable assets disposed of after being held for more than 12 months may require a balancing adjustment (see Section C).

Short-term capital gains are profits on the disposal of assets within 12 months of their acquisition. Although these gains are of a capital nature, they are generally subject to tax. Profits derived from the partial disposal of an asset within 12 months of acquisition are also subject to tax.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year. Tax is calculated on the profits for the accounting period that ends during the tax year. For each quarter, a company is required to pay a green fund levy installment, as well as either a corporation tax or business levy installment, whichever is greater. The quarterly payments must be made by 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December in each tax year. Quarterly payments of corporation tax are determined based on the taxable income for the preceding accounting period. Business levy and green fund levy installments are based on the actual gross sales or receipts of the company for the relevant quarter. The business levy calculation excludes income that is exempt for corporation tax purposes such as dividends received

from Trinidad and Tobago resident companies, but the green fund levy calculation takes into account such income.

If the current year's profits exceed the preceding year's profits, a company must pay by 31 December the sum of the tax liability on the preceding year's taxable profits plus 80% of the increase in tax liability over the preceding year. Annual tax returns must be filed by 30 April in the year following the tax year, and any balance of tax due is payable at that time.

If the balance of tax due is not paid by the 30 April deadline, interest accrues at a rate of 20% on the outstanding amount beginning on 1 May. A grace period to 31 October is granted for the filing of the tax return. If the return is not filed by 31 October, a penalty of TTD1,000 accrues beginning 1 November for each six-month period or part of such period that the return remains outstanding.

Dividends. Dividends received from nonresident companies out of profits not derived from or accruing in Trinidad and Tobago are subject to tax. Dividends received by resident companies from other resident companies are tax-exempt.

Dividends paid to nonresident companies and individuals are generally subject to a withholding tax of 10%. The rate is reduced to 5% if the recipient is a corporation owning 50% or more of the voting power of the distributing company.

Double tax relief. Bilateral agreements have been entered into between the government of Trinidad and Tobago and the governments of certain other countries to provide relief from double taxation. These agreements assure taxpayers that their trade or investment in the other countries is free from the deterrent of double taxation. Relief from double taxation is achieved by one of the following two methods:

- Exemption or a reduced rate on certain classes of income in one of the two countries concerned.
- Credit if the income is fully or partially taxed in the two countries. The tax in the country where the income arises is allowed as a credit against the tax on the same income in the country where the recipient is resident. The credit is the lower of the Trinidad and Tobago tax or the foreign tax on the same income.

C. Determination of taxable income

General. The assessment is based on financial statements prepared according to international accounting standards, subject to certain adjustments.

To be deductible, expenses must be incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of income. The deduction for business meals and entertainment expenses is limited to 75% of actual expenses. Deductions for management charges (now more broadly defined) paid to a nonresident company may not exceed 2% of the payer's total expenses, exclusive of such charges and capital allowances.

Donations made under a registered deed of covenant to an approved charity that are actually paid during the year of income are deductible, up to a maximum of 15% of the total income of the company (as defined in the law).

Inventories. Inventory may be valued at cost or market value, whichever is lower. A method of stock valuation, once properly adopted, is binding until permission to change is obtained from the Board of Inland Revenue.

Bad debts. Trading debts that have become bad, and are proven to be so to the satisfaction of the Board of Inland Revenue, may be deducted from taxable income. In addition, doubtful debts are deductible to the extent that they have become bad during the year. If these debts are subsequently collected, they are included in taxable income in the year of recovery.

Tax depreciation (capital allowances)

Depreciation (wear-and-tear) allowances. Depreciation is calculated on the depreciated value of fixed assets at the beginning of each accounting year.

Industrial buildings qualify for a depreciation allowance of 10% under the declining-balance method. Buildings completed before 1 January 1995 that are used in retail or wholesale trade or as office buildings or rental properties are not entitled to any depreciation allowances, unless they are used exclusively to house plant and machinery and the amounts claimed for the depreciation allowance are reasonable.

Buildings or structures completed on or after 1 January 1995 and capital improvements made to buildings or structures on or after that date qualify for a 10% depreciation allowance under the declining-balance method.

Other assets are depreciated using the declining-balance method. The depreciation rates vary depending on when the assets were acquired. The following are the applicable rates for assets acquired on or after 1 January 1995.

Asset	Rate (%)
Office equipment	25
Motor vehicles	25
Computers	33.3
Plant and machinery	
Light	25
Heavy	25 or 33.3
Rigs	33.3
Aircraft	40

Balancing adjustments. Proceeds from disposals of assets are deducted from the residual value of the pool for that particular class of assets. Under the pool system, balancing charges or balancing allowances arise only on the disposal of all of the assets in a particular class.

Initial allowance. A 10% initial allowance is granted on acquired industrial buildings that are used in manufacturing. Machinery and equipment used in manufacturing also qualify for an initial allowance at a rate of 90%. Lessees of plant and machinery may also claim the initial allowance if the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. The rate of the initial allowance is reduced to 20% for plant and machinery used in the production of sugar, petroleum or petrochemicals or in an industry enjoying concessions under the Fiscal Incentives Act.

The initial allowance reduces the asset's value for purposes of depreciation in subsequent periods.

Relief for losses. Losses carried forward can be written off to the full extent of taxable profits for the tax year. The unrelieved balance can be carried forward indefinitely. No loss carryback is allowed.

Groups of companies. Under group relief provisions in the tax law, a member of a group of companies (the surrendering company) may surrender current trading losses (exclusive of capital allowances) to another member of the group (the claimant company). The claimant company may then claim deductions for the losses in calculating its taxable income. To qualify for group relief, the surrendering company and the claimant company must be resident in Trinidad and Tobago and must be members of the same group throughout the respective accounting periods of each of the companies. Two companies are members of the same group if one is a wholly owned subsidiary of the other or both are wholly owned subsidiaries of a third company. The reduction in tax payable by the claimant company is limited to 25% of the tax that would have been payable if the relief had not been granted.

Group relief is available only if the claimant company has used all of its available capital allowances and offset its loss carryforwards against its current income.

D. Value-added tax

A value-added tax (VAT) applies to most products supplied and services rendered in Trinidad and Tobago. The standard rate is 15%. A 0% rate applies to certain items, including exports. Imports of inputs by highly capital intensive manufacturing corporations are exempt from VAT if the corporation is declared an approved enterprise under the Fiscal Incentives Act.

Companies and other businesses are required to register for the tax if their turnover exceeds TTD360,000 a year.

The Value-Added Tax Act allows the tax authorities to offset VAT refunds against any other tax liability, such as corporation tax or income tax.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Trinidad and Tobago dollar floats. Commercial banks and licensed foreign-exchange dealers set the exchange rate. Residents may hold foreign currencies for their own account. Profits may be repatriated without the approval of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

Debt-to-equity rules. In general, no thin-capitalization rules are imposed in Trinidad and Tobago. However, if a local company pays or accrues interest on securities issued to a nonresident company and if the local company is a subsidiary of, or a fellow subsidiary in relation to, the nonresident company, the interest is treated as a distribution and may not be claimed as a deduction against the profits of the local company.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table lists the withholding tax rates under Trinidad and Tobago's tax treaties. If the treaty rates are higher than the rates prescribed in the domestic law, the lower domestic rates apply.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
CARICOM treaty (f)			
Antigua and Barbuda	0	15	15
Barbados	0	15	15
Belize	0	15	15
Brazil	10/15 (h)	15	15
Dominica	0	15	15
Grenada	0	15	15
Guyana	0	15	15
Jamaica	0	15	15
Montserrat	0	15	15
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	15	15
St. Lucia	0	15	15
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	15	15
Canada	5/15 (d)	10	10
China	5/10 (c)	10	10
Denmark	10/20 (c)	15	15
France	10/15 (d)	10	10
Germany	10/20 (c)	10 (a)	10
India	10	10	10
Italy	10/20 (c)	10	5
Luxembourg	5/10 (g)	7.5/10 (e)	10
Norway	10/20 (c)	15	15
Spain	0/5/10 (i)	8	5
Sweden	10/20 (c)	10 (a)	20
Switzerland	10/20 (d)	10	10
United Kingdom	10/20 (c)	10	10
United States	10/25 (d)	15 (a)	15
Venezuela	5/10 (c)	15	10
Non-treaty countries	5/10 (b)	15	15

- (a) The rate applies to interest paid to banks and financial institutions. Interest paid to other recipients is taxed at 15%.
- (b) See footnote (d) to Section A.
- (c) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning 25% or more of the voting power of the distributing company.
- (d) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a corporation owning 10% or more of the voting power of the distributing company.
- (e) The lower rate applies to interest paid on deposits, commercial debts and borrowings from banking enterprises.
- (f) The listed countries have ratified the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) double tax treaty.
- (g) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a company holding directly at least 10% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (h) The lower rate applies if the recipient is a company holding directly or indirectly at least 25% of the capital of the distributing company.
- (i) The 0% rate applies if the recipient is a company holding directly at least 50% of the capital of the distributing company. The 5% rate applies if the recipient is a company holding directly at least 25% of the capital of the distributing company.

Tunisia

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	20 (b)(c)
Royalties	15 (d)
Gross Rents	5/15 (e)
Management Fees	5/15 (f)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) This is the standard rate of corporate income tax. Oil service companies, banks, financial institutions (for example, insurance companies) and telecommunication companies are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 35%. Handicraft, agricultural and fishing companies are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 10%. Benefits from exportations realized on or after 1 January 2014 are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 10%.
- (b) Applicable to payments to residents and nonresidents.
- (c) The rate is 5% for interest paid on loans made by nonresident banks.
- (d) Applicable to payments to nonresidents. For further details, see Section B.
- (e) The 5% rate applies to payments to hotels. The 15% rate applies to other payments to residents and nonresidents.
- (f) The 5% rate applies to payments to residents; the 15% rate applies to payments to nonresidents.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies are subject to tax on profits derived from establishments located in Tunisia and on profits that are deemed to be derived in Tunisia under double tax treaties.

Tunisian-source income that is not realized within the framework of a Tunisian establishment, such as interest and royalties, is subject only to final withholding taxes (see *Royalties*).

Tax rates. The standard rate of corporate income tax is 30%. Oil service companies, banks, financial institutions (for example, insurance companies) and telecommunication companies are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 35%. Benefits from exportations realized on or after 1 January 2014 are subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 10%.

The minimum tax payable is 0.1% of annual turnover (excluding turnover from exports). According to the draft 2014 Financial Law, this provision might be changed.

The minimum tax may be credited against the corporate income tax payable for the current financial year, but it is not refundable.

Tax benefits, such as exemptions from certain taxes and duties, may be granted to companies established in a Tunisian Free Zone and to companies engaged wholly or partly in exporting.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in ordinary income and are taxed at the regular corporate income tax rate. For nonresident and non-established companies in Tunisia, capital gains derived from the sale of shares is subject to withholding tax at a rate of 30%, which is levied on the difference between the sales price and the acquisition price, reduced by the expenses incurred on the sale including the share premium. In all cases, the tax on capital gains may not exceed 5% of the sales price.

As an option, a tax return on capital gains may be filed.

Administration. The financial year is generally the calendar year.

Tax returns must be filed by the 25th day of the third month following the end of a company's financial year. Consequently, for companies using the calendar year as their financial year, tax returns are due by 25 March.

Starting from the second year of their activities, companies must pay tax in three installments. Each installment is equal to 30% of the corporate income tax due for the preceding financial year. The installments are payable by companies during the first 28 days of the sixth, ninth and twelfth months following the end of the financial year. The balance of tax due must be paid when a tax bill (a document that specifies the amount of tax due and when the tax must be paid) is filed.

Dividends. Dividends are not subject to tax in Tunisia.

Royalties. Subject to the provisions of double tax treaties, a 15% withholding tax is imposed on royalties paid to nonresidents. This tax applies to the following types of payments:

- Copyright royalties
- Payments for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs, models, plans, formulas, manufacturing processes and movies, including proceeds received from sales of such items
- Payments for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, agricultural, harbor or scientific equipment, except for amounts paid to charter a plane or vessel for international operations

- Payments for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience
- Payments for technical or economic studies or for technical assistance

Companies wholly engaged in exporting (as defined) are exempt from the withholding tax on royalties. According to the draft 2014 Financial Law, this provision might be changed.

Foreign tax relief. Tunisia does not grant any relief for foreign taxes.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is based on financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, subject to certain adjustments.

Business expenses are generally deductible unless specifically disallowed by the tax law. The following expenses are deductible:

- All types of expenses relating to production or the operation of a business
- Tax depreciation (see *Tax depreciation*)
- Attendance fees paid to members of the board of directors or the supervisory board, limited to the amount of expenses incurred by these individuals in carrying out their duties
- Interest paid to shareholders on loans if the amount of the loan does not exceed 50% of authorized capital, if the interest rate does not exceed 8% and if the share capital is fully paid up
- Donations and subsidies paid to charities and organizations established for the public good that are engaged in philanthropic, educational, scientific, social or cultural activities, up to a maximum deduction of 2% of gross turnover
- Amounts paid to social funds established for employees in accordance with the law
- Gifts and meal expenses, up to a maximum deduction of the lower of 1% of annual gross income or TND20,000
- Plant manager payroll

Inventories. Inventories are valued at cost.

Provisions. Doubtful debts of up to TND100 (TND500 for banks) per debtor are deductible if they were due at least one year prior to the date on which they were written off and if the company has had no further business relationship with the debtor.

The following provisions are deductible, up to a maximum deduction of 50% of taxable income:

- Reserves for doubtful debts for which recovery is being pursued in the courts
- Provisions for finished goods
- Provisions for depreciation of shares of listed companies

Banks may deduct bad debt provisions from their tax base without any limit. This deduction can result in a tax loss.

Tax depreciation. Under the Tunisian Tax Code, depreciation must be computed using the straight-line method. Depreciation is deductible only if it is recorded in the accounts.

The following are some of the standard rates of depreciation allowed in Tunisia.

Asset	Rate (%)
Patents and trademarks	20
Capitalized research and development costs	20
Buildings	5
Office furniture and equipment	20
Equipment and machinery	15
Cars	20
Movable equipment	10
Engines	20
Ships	6.25
Computer hardware and software	33.33

For equipment other than transportation equipment, the depreciation rates may be increased by 50% if the equipment is used at least 16 hours a day and may be doubled if it is used 24 hours a day.

The costs of setting up a business may be amortized at a rate of 33% if the costs are very high. Otherwise, 100% of the costs may be deducted in the year of expenditure. Assets worth less than TND200 are fully deductible in the year of acquisition.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward five years, but may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Tunisian law provides for the fiscal integration of related parties equivalent to a consolidated filing position if certain conditions are satisfied.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax, on all transactions carried on in Tunisia, including imports	
Normal rate	18%
Other rates	6%/12%
Local tax	0.2%
Professional training tax, on salaries, allowances and fringe benefits paid by an employer	1%/2%
Social security contributions, on employee's annual salary; paid by	
Employer	16.57%
Employee	9.18%
Registration duties	
Work contracts	TND20 per contract
Company formation	TND20 per copy of the articles of association

E. Foreign-exchange controls

For companies wholly or partially owned by nonresidents, the remittance of benefits, dividends, attendance fees and interest payments to nonresidents is guaranteed. Tunisian branches of foreign companies may freely remit their after-tax profits. Remittances must be made through a registered intermediary, which is generally a bank. Tunisian banks may obtain foreign loans not exceeding TND10 million a year. Tunisian companies other than banks may obtain foreign loans up to TND3 million per year.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends (t)	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Algeria	20/30	15	15
Austria	20 (a)	10	10/15 (j)
Belgium	15	15	5/15/20 (b)(k)
Cameroon	12	15	15
Canada	15	15	15/20 (b)(l)
China	8	10	5/10 (aa)
Czech Republic	10/15 (bb)	12	5/15 (cc)
Denmark	15	12	15
Egypt	–	10	15
Ethiopia	5	10	5
France	–	12	0/5/15/20 (b)(m)
Germany	15 (a)	10	10/15 (n)
Indonesia	12	12	15
Iran	10	10	8
Italy	15	12	5/12/16 (o)
Jordan	– (c)	– (x)	– (y)
Korea (South)	–	12	15
Kuwait	10	2.5/10 (u)	5
Lebanon	5	5	5
Luxembourg	10	10	12
Mali	0/5 (dd)	5	10
Malta	10	12	12
Mauritius	0	2.5	2.5
Morocco	– (c)	– (i)	15
Netherlands	20 (v)	10	11
Norway	20	12	5/15/20 (b)(p)
Pakistan	10	13	10
Poland	5/10 (ee)	12	12
Portugal	15	15	10
Qatar	0	– (x)	5
Romania	12	10	12
Senegal	– (c)	15	–
South Africa	10	5/12 (z)	10/12
Spain	15 (d)	10	10
Sudan	0/5 (dd)	10	5
Syria	0	10	18
Sweden	20 (e)	12	5/15 (q)
Switzerland	10	10	10
Turkey	15 (f)	10	10
United Arab Emirates	0	2.5/10 (u)	7.5
United Kingdom	20 (g)	10/12 (s)	15
United States	20 (h)	15	10/15 (r)
Yemen	0	10	7.5
Non-treaty countries	0	20 (u)	15 (w)

- (a) The rate is 10% if the recipient is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (b) Tunisia applies a 15% rate instead of the highest rate.
- (c) Dividends are taxed at the domestic rate of the country from which the dividends originate.
- (d) The rate is 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 50% of the capital of the payer.
- (e) The rate is 15% if the recipient is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (f) The rate is 12% if the recipient is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer.

- (g) The rate is 12% if the beneficial owner is a company that controls directly at least 25% of the voting power of the payer.
- (h) The rate is 14% if the recipient is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (i) Taxed at the domestic rate of the country of domicile of the recipient.
- (j) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or right to use copyrights of literary, scientific or artistic works, but not including cinematographic and television films. The 15% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or right to use the following:
- Technical and economic studies
 - Cinematographic and television films
 - Patents, trademarks, designs and models, plans, and secret formulas and processes
 - Industrial, commercial and scientific equipment
 - Information concerning agricultural, industrial, commercial or scientific experience
- (k) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or right to use copyrights of literary, scientific or artistic works. The 15% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the use of or right to use the following:
- Patents, designs and models, plans, and secret formulas and processes
 - Information relating to industrial, commercial or scientific experience
 - Technical and economic studies
 - Technical assistance relating to the use of the items mentioned above
- The 20% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the use of or right to use trademarks, cinematographic and television films, and agricultural, industrial, harbor, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (l) The 20% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or right to use trademarks, cinematographic and television films or videotapes for television, and industrial, harbor, commercial or scientific equipment. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (m) The 0% rate applies to amounts paid to a public body of the other contracting state for the use of cinematographic films or radio and television broadcasts. The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or right to use copyrights of literary, scientific or artistic works, but not including cinematographic and television films. The 15% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the use of the following:
- Patents, designs and models, plans, and secret formulas and processes
 - Information relating to industrial, commercial or scientific experience
 - Technical and economic studies
- The 20% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the use of or right to use trademarks, cinematographic and television films, and agricultural, industrial, harbor, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (n) The 10% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the use of or right to use the following:
- Copyrights of literary, scientific or artistic works, but not including cinematographic and television films
 - Information concerning agricultural, industrial, commercial or scientific experience
 - Economic and technical studies
- The 15% rate applies to royalties paid to use patents, trademarks, designs and models, plans, secret formulas and processes, and cinematographic and television films.
- (o) The 5% rate applies to royalties relating to literary, scientific or artistic works. The 16% rate applies to royalties relating to trademarks, cinematographic and television films, or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 12% rate applies to other royalties.
- (p) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or right to use copyrights of literary, scientific or artistic works, but not including cinematographic and television films. The 15% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the use of patents, designs and models, plans, and secret formulas and processes; information relating to industrial, commercial or scientific experience; or technical or economic studies. The 20% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the use of or the right to use trademarks; cinematographic and television films; and agricultural, industrial, harbor, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (q) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or right to use copyrights of literary, scientific or artistic works, not including motion picture and television films. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (r) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or to remuneration for the performance of accessory technical assistance for the use of property or rights described above, to the extent such technical assistance is performed in the

contracting state where the payment for the property or right has its source. The 15% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the use of or right to use copyrights of literary, artistic and scientific works, including cinematographic and television films and videotapes used in television broadcasts; patents, trademarks, designs and models, plans, and secret formulas and processes; and information relating to industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

- (s) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is a bank or other financial institution. The 12% rate applies to other interest.
- (t) Under Tunisian domestic law, dividends are not subject to tax. Consequently, withholding tax is not imposed on dividends paid from Tunisia to other countries.
- (u) A 5% rate applies to interest paid to banks.
- (v) The rate is 0% if the beneficiary of the dividends owns at least 10% of the payer.
- (w) For further details, see Section B.
- (x) Interest is taxed at the domestic rate of the country from which the interest originates.
- (y) Royalties are taxed at the domestic rate of the country from which the royalties originate.
- (z) The 5% rate applies to interest paid to banks.
- (aa) The 5% rate applies to payments for technical and economic studies as well as for technical assistance.
- (bb) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (cc) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, scientific or artistic works including cinematographic and television films. The 15% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the following:
 - The use of patents, designs and models, plans, and secret formulas and processes
 - Information relating to industrial, commercial or scientific experience
 - Technical or economic studies
 - Technical assistance
 - The use of, or the right to use, trademarks and industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
- (dd) Dividends are exempt from tax if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 25% of the capital of the payer.
- (ee) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 25% of the capital of the payer.

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This chapter reflects the tax law as of 13 November 2013. However, a draft income tax law has been shared with the public. This draft law proposes substantial changes with respect to capital gains, disguised capital, transfer pricing and anti-avoidance measures. Because of these possible changes, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions or making any decisions.

A. At a glance*

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	20
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	20
Branch Tax Rate (%)	20
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15
Interest	
From Repurchase (REPO) Agreements	15
From Deposit Accounts	10/12/13/15/18
From Loans	0/10
From Turkish Government Bonds and Bills and Private Sector Bonds	0/10
From Private Sector Bonds Issued in Turkey	0/10
Issued Abroad	0/3/7/10
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20
Professional Fees	
Petroleum-Exploration Activities	5
Other Activities	20
Progress Billings on Long-Term Construction and Repair Contracts	3
Payments on Financial Leases	1
Real Estate Rental Payments	20
Branch Remittance Tax	15
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

* The rates in the table are for illustrative purposes only. For detailed information, please contact EY in Turkey.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies whose legal or business headquarters (as stated in their articles of association) are located in Turkey or whose operations are centered and managed in Turkey are subject to corporation tax on their worldwide income. In Turkish tax legislation, they are described as full liability taxpayers; they are also known as resident companies.

Taxable income of limited liability taxpayers (nonresident companies or taxpayers other than full liability taxpayers) is comprised of the following:

- Professional fees obtained in Turkey
- Profits from commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Turkey (if they have an establishment or a permanent representative in Turkey)

- Income arising from rental of real estate, rights and movable property in Turkey
- Income obtained in Turkey from various types of securities
- Other income and revenue obtained in Turkey

Rates of corporate tax. The effective corporate tax rate is 20%. However, incentive programs provide for reduced corporate tax rates for income from the investments supported (see *Tax incentives*).

Tax incentives. Incentive regulations provide for a wide range of incentive and support elements for certain investments with incentive certificates, including reduced corporate tax rates, government support for interest on loans, government support for employees' and employers' shares of social security premiums, government support for income tax for wages, value-added tax (VAT) and customs duty exemptions, VAT refund support and allocation of treasury-owned lots.

The incentive and support elements vary according to the type, sector, subject, size and place of the investment.

Participation exemption

Dividend income derived from Turkish (resident) participations. Turkish tax law provides a participation exemption for dividends derived by companies from Turkish (resident) participations. Dividends qualifying for the participation exemption are fully exempt from corporate tax.

To qualify for the participation exemption, a Turkish resident company need only hold a participation in another Turkish resident company.

Dividend income derived from foreign (nonresident) participations. The Turkish tax law also provides a participation exemption for dividends derived by companies from foreign participations. Dividends qualifying for the participation exemption are fully exempt from corporate tax.

To qualify for the participation exemption for dividends derived from foreign participations, all of the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The Turkish company must have owned at least 10% of the paid-in capital of the foreign company for an uninterrupted period of at least one year as of the date of receiving the dividend.
- The foreign company must be a limited or joint stock company.
- The foreign company must be subject to corporate tax at an effective rate of at least 15% (for corporations whose principal activity is the procurement of finance, including financial leasing, insurance or investment in marketable securities, the rate must be at least the rate of corporation tax in Turkey, which is 20%).
- The dividends must be transferred to Turkey by the due date of filing of the annual corporate tax return (25 April).

The effective corporate tax is determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Effective corporate tax rate} = \frac{\text{Corporate tax}}{\text{Distributable corporate income} + \text{corporate tax}}$$

Special participation exemption rules apply to companies established in foreign countries whose principal purpose is construction, repair, assembly and technical services. If, under the laws of a foreign country, the establishment of a corporation is necessary to undertake these activities, dividends repatriated by the foreign subsidiary to the Turkish parent company qualify for the participation exemption, regardless of whether the conditions described above for the participation exemption are satisfied.

The participation exemption also applies to income derived from permanent establishments (PEs) and permanent representative resident abroad if the following conditions are met:

- The PE or permanent representative is subject to corporate tax at an effective rate of at least 15% in the country where the PE or permanent representative is located. For PEs whose principal activities are the procurement of finance, including financial leasing, or investment in marketable securities and insurance, the rate must be at least the rate of corporation tax in Turkey, which is 20%.
- Income derived from foreign PEs must be transferred to Turkey by the due date of filing of the annual corporate tax return (25 April).

A participation exemption also applies to capital gains. For details, see *General* in Section C.

International holding companies. A special regime applies to international holding companies.

International holding companies may benefit from the participation exemption with respect to dividends derived from foreign participations if they satisfy the conditions applicable to other entities (see *Participation exemption*). They also may benefit from the participation exemption with respect to capital gains, but different conditions apply. Turkish international holding companies benefit from the participation exemption with respect to capital gains if foreign participations account for at least 75% of the non-cash assets of the international holding company and if the international holding company has held a shareholding of 10% or more in the foreign limited or joint stock company for at least two years.

Dividends distributed by international holding companies to non-resident companies out of profits derived from their foreign participations are subject to a withholding tax rate equal to one-half of the general withholding tax rate on dividends. As a result, the withholding tax rate is 7.5%.

Capital gains. Capital gains derived by all companies, including branches of foreign companies, are included in ordinary income and are subject to corporation tax. Capital gains are generally computed by subtracting the cost of the asset, including the related expenses paid by the seller, from the selling price.

Capital gains derived from sales of depreciable fixed assets are not taxable to the extent the gains are reinvested in new fixed

assets. However, the amount of gains used to acquire new assets is subtracted from the depreciable cost of the new asset. Capital gains that will be used for reinvestment are transferred to a special reserve account. If the special reserve is not used to finance the purchase of similar new assets in the following three years, the balance in the reserve is included in taxable income.

Capital gains derived from sales of resident companies' shares by nonresident companies without a permanent establishment in Turkey are subject to corporation tax. In computing these gains, changes in exchange rates are not taken into account.

Seventy-five percent of capital gains derived by corporate taxpayers from the disposal of shares owned for at least two years qualify for corporate tax exemption if the gains for which exemption is claimed are recorded as a special fund under the shareholder's equity account in the balance sheet until the end of the fifth year following the year of sale.

Administration. Companies file tax returns based on their financial accounting year.

Tax returns must be submitted to the relevant tax office by the 25th day of the 4th month after the end of the accounting period. The return must be accompanied by the balance sheet, income statement and other required documents.

Corporation tax due must be paid by the end of the fourth month following the end of the accounting period.

Companies must make quarterly payments of advance corporation tax during the tax year. These payments are each equal to 20% of the taxable income for the quarter. The advance tax may be offset against the tax shown on the annual corporation tax return.

If advance corporation tax exceeds the final tax payable, the excess amount can be offset against the company's other tax liabilities or it can be refunded.

Dividends. Dividends received by resident companies from other resident companies are not subject to corporation tax.

Dividends received from foreign companies are included in taxable income. However, certain dividends received from foreign companies may qualify for exemption from corporation tax under the participation exemption or the international holding regime (see *Participation exemption* and *International holding companies*).

Withholding tax at a rate of 15% is imposed on dividends paid by resident corporations to the following recipients:

- Resident individuals
- Resident recipients who are not subject to corporation tax and income tax, or are exempt from such taxes
- Nonresident individuals
- Nonresident corporations (excluding those receiving dividends through a PE or permanent representative in Turkey)
- Nonresident recipients who are exempt from corporation tax and income tax

A branch remittance tax is imposed at a rate of 15% on profits remitted by nonresident corporations that have a PE or permanent representative in Turkey to their headquarters.

Foreign tax relief. Corporation tax and similar taxes paid abroad on income that is derived abroad and that is included in the Turkish accounts may be offset against the corporation tax that is assessed on such income in Turkey.

In cases in which the controlled foreign company (CFC) rules are applied, the taxes similar to income and corporation taxes that the foreign affiliate has paid can be set off against the corporation tax that is calculated on the basis of the earnings of the foreign company.

Resident companies that have a direct or indirect participation in shares or voting rights of 25% or more in foreign subsidiaries can claim a tax credit for the corporate or income tax paid by foreign subsidiaries in their jurisdictions on profits out of which dividend distributions were paid to the resident companies. The credit is limited to the tax in Turkey that is attributable to the dividend distributions. As a result, the credit applies only to dividends that do not qualify for the participation exemption.

Amounts that are set off against the taxes that are assessed in Turkey on the income derived from the foreign countries may not exceed the tax amount that would be calculated by applying the local corporation tax rate (20%) to such earnings.

Foreign taxes that cannot be offset against the corporate tax in Turkey because of insufficient corporate income may be carried forward for a period of three years. The tax credit can also be offset against advance tax payments.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The corporate tax base is determined by deducting expenses from the revenue of an enterprise. However, the following items are not subject to corporation tax:

- Revenue derived by corporations, including nonresident companies, from participations in the capital of other corporations that are subject to full corporate taxation, excluding shares of profits from participation certificates of investment funds and stocks in investment partnerships
- Proceeds derived by corporations from the sale of their preferred shares, and profits derived by joint stock companies from the sale of their shares at the time of the establishment of the company and from the sale of their shares at a price exceeding the par value of the shares when they are increasing their capital
- Seventy-five percent of profits derived from disposals of shares, preferred shares, preemptive rights, bonus shares or real estate owned for at least two years if the profit is placed in a reserve account and not distributed for five years

Corporation tax exemptions are available under the participation exemption and the international holding regime (see Section B). In addition, the following corporate tax exemptions apply to Turkish and foreign investment funds and companies:

- Profits derived by mutual funds (excluding foreign-exchange funds) and trusts from transactions involving their operating portfolio
- Profits derived by risk capital investment funds or companies from transactions involving their operating portfolio

- Profits derived by real estate investment funds or companies from transactions involving their operating portfolio
- Profits derived by designated private pension investment funds

All business-related expenses are deductible, with the following exceptions:

- Interest on shareholder's equity or on advances from shareholders.
- Reserves set aside from profits (except technical reserves of insurance companies and doubtful debts from debtors against whom legal proceedings have been instituted).
- Corporation tax and all monetary and tax penalties and interest imposed on such tax.
- Discounts or other losses arising from selling the corporation's own securities for less than par value.
- For nonresident companies, commissions, interest and other charges paid to headquarters or other offices outside Turkey on purchases or sales made on their behalf, as well as allocated charges to contribute to losses or expenses of headquarters or branches outside Turkey. However, charges are deductible if they are made in accordance with allocations keys that are in compliance with the arm's-length principle and if they are related to the generation and maintenance of business income in Turkey.
- Interest, foreign-exchange differences or comparable expenses that are calculated or paid on disguised capital (see *Debt-to-equity rules* in Section E).
- Disguised profit distribution through improper transfer pricing.

For enterprises (except loan institutions, financial organizations, financial leasing, factoring and financing companies) whose current liabilities exceed their equities, the portion determined by the Council of Ministers that does not exceed 10% of the total expenses and costs incurred as interest, commissions, maturity differences, delay interest, dividends, exchange-rate differences and similar items relating to liabilities (except financing expenses added to investment costs) used within the enterprise may not be deducted from corporate profit. However, the amount exceeding this percentage is deductible.

Provisions. Tax-deductible provisions include provisions for bad debts, for abandoned claims and for insurance technical reserves.

Tax depreciation. Assets that are used in a company for more than one year and that are subject to wear and tear are depreciated.

The useful life concept is used for the depreciation of fixed assets. The Ministry of Finance has issued Communiqués, which set forth the useful lives of different types of fixed assets. The following are examples of the useful lives for various fixed assets.

Asset	Useful life (years)
Buildings	50
Office furniture, office equipment and automobiles	5
Computers	4
Computer software and cellular phones	3

The taxpayers may select the straight-line method or the declining-balance method to calculate depreciation. A company may change from the declining-balance method to the straight-line method (but

the reverse change is not permitted) at any time during the useful life of a fixed asset. A company may exercise this option on an asset-by-asset basis.

Fixed assets can be depreciated beginning in the year of capitalization (the year in which an asset becomes ready to use). For fixed assets that are purchased as ready to use, the depreciation begins in the year of the acquisition of the fixed asset. For fixed assets that need to be constructed or assembled, the depreciation begins in the year in which the construction or assembly is completed and the assets become ready to use.

In general, an asset qualifies for full-year depreciation in the year of capitalization, regardless of the date of capitalization. For example, even if a fixed asset is capitalized in the last month of the accounting year, full-year depreciation is calculated. The only exception to this general rule is for passenger cars. Depreciation for passenger cars begins in the month in which the cars are purchased. For example, if a passenger car that was purchased for TRY1,000 is depreciated using a straight-line depreciation rate of 20%, the regular depreciation for a full year is TRY200. Under the applicable rules, if such an automobile is acquired in November, tax-deductible depreciation for the year of acquisition is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{2 \text{ months}}{12 \text{ months}} \times \text{TRY200} = \text{TRY33.33}$$

The balance of the regular depreciation for the year of acquisition is deductible in the last year of depreciation of the asset, together with the regular depreciation for the last year.

Investment allowance. Effective from 1 January 2006, the investment allowance was abolished. However, companies can carry forward investment allowance amounts due on or before 31 December 2005.

Research and development expenditures. One hundred percent of research and development (R&D) expenditures may be deducted from the tax base if certain conditions are fulfilled. This is an incentive that is granted in addition to the ordinary depreciation expense recognition of capitalized R&D expenditures. The incentive covers the following expenses:

- Raw materials and supplies' expenses
- Personnel expenses
- General expenses
- Payments for benefits and services provided by outsourcing companies
- Taxes, duties and fees
- Depreciation and depletion
- Financial expenses

Companies that are not able to deduct R&D expenditures because of insufficient taxable income may deduct the unused amount in the following years.

In addition, to support R&D activities, the Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Institution (TUBITAK) may provide monetary aid to companies with respect to their R&D activities under certain conditions. A new law regulating R&D took effect on 1 April 2008. This law provides various types of incentives such

as R&D deductions, wage income withholding exemptions, social security premium support, stamp duty exemption and capital aid for technological enterprises.

Relief for losses. In general, losses may be carried forward for five years. Losses cannot be carried back. An order of priority applies for the use of losses and exemptions to offset taxable income for the year. Past years' losses are used after exemptions that apply even in the event of a loss. After the losses are used, the other exemptions that apply in profitable years are administered (investment allowance, R&D deduction, tax-deductible donations and others).

Resident companies may deduct the losses incurred in business activities performed abroad if the foreign losses are approved by auditors authorized under the laws of the relevant jurisdiction. Foreign losses from foreign activities cannot be deducted if income arising from such activities is exempt from corporation tax in Turkey.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; imposed on goods delivered and services rendered, including imported goods and services, communications, conveyances by pipeline and certain leases; exports are exempt	
General rate	18
Rates on other items	1/8
Local withholding taxes, on amounts paid to nonresident corporations	Various
Banking and insurance transactions tax; imposed on all types of payments received by banking and insurance companies with respect to all types of transactions, except financial leasing transactions	
Interbank deposit accounts	1
REPO transactions	1
Sale of government bonds and treasury bills	1
Cambio transactions	0
Other payments	1/5
Special consumption tax; imposed on the delivery, importation or the initial acquisition of certain goods	
Petroleum products, solvents and similar goods (fixed amount per measurement unit depending on the type of goods)	Various
Cars	10 to 130
Buses	1
Midibuses and minibuses	4/9
Planes	0.5
Sailboats	6.7/8
Beverages (minimum fixed amount per measurement unit depending on the kind of goods)	0 to 63

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Tobacco products; tax equals fixed amount plus variable amount; variable amount cannot be less than minimum fixed amount per measurement unit, which depends on the kind of goods	65.25
Luxury goods	3/6.7/20/25
Social security contributions; imposed on salaries of Turkish citizens; premiums are paid within monthly upper and lower limits and are calculated as a percentage of gross salary; from 1 July 2013 through 31 December 2013, the monthly lower limit is TRY1,021.50 and the upper limit is TRY6,639.90	
Employer	19.5
Employee	14
Unemployment insurance contributions; paid on same base as social security contributions	
Employer	2
Employee	1

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Turkey has a liberal foreign-exchange regime, which allows local foreign-exchange accounts.

Law No. 4875 guarantees the remittance of profits. The company's bank may transfer profits, provided the company subsequently submits to the bank its approved tax statement and its tax accrual and payment slips. This law also guarantees the remittance of the proceeds from the liquidation of an investment.

Fees and royalties from management agreements, technical services agreements and license contracts may be remitted abroad, and applicable withholding tax must be paid.

Foreign investment partnerships and funds may invest in Turkish securities and freely remit dividends, interest, profits and capital.

Turkish resident companies may grant loans to related parties residing abroad.

Transfer pricing. The Turkish Corporate Tax Code contains transfer-pricing regulations, which include the arm's-length principle and the requirement for documentation of all related-party transactions. The arm's-length principle applies to all transactions carried out by taxpayers with related parties. Under Turkish transfer-pricing rules, the traditional transfer-pricing methods recommended in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) model guidelines are acceptable. The main methods that can be applied by the taxpayers in the determination of the arm's-length price are the comparable uncontrolled price method, the cost-plus method and the resale price method.

However, taxpayers may select other transfer-pricing methods if they can establish that the traditional methods are not suitable for their transactions. It is possible to enter into advance-pricing agreements with the tax authorities.

Transfer-pricing rules apply to both domestic and foreign related-party transactions. Commercial transactions conducted by companies resident in low-tax jurisdictions (tax havens) are considered to be related-party transactions.

The Ministry of Finance has issued Communiqués clarifying the transfer-pricing rules and documentation requirements. Under these Communiqués, taxpayers must prepare annual transfer pricing forms, reports and other documentation.

Debt-to-equity rules. Under the new thin-capitalization rules, a “related party” is a person holding, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of the shares or voting rights of the other party.

Borrowings from related parties that exceed a debt-to-equity ratio of 3:1 are considered to be disguised capital. For borrowings from related parties that are banks or financial institutions, half of the borrowings are taken into consideration in performing the calculation for disguised capital. Total borrowings from all related parties are treated collectively.

The equity at the beginning of the taxpayer’s fiscal year applies for thin-capitalization purposes. Interest paid or accounted for and foreign-exchange differences related to disguised capital are regarded as nondeductible expenses in determining the corporate tax base. Interest related to disguised capital is treated as a dividend distribution and is subject to dividend withholding tax.

Controlled foreign companies. The controlled foreign company (CFC) rules apply if resident individuals and corporate taxpayers jointly or severally have a direct or indirect participation of 50% or more in the shares, dividend rights or voting rights in a foreign company that meets all of the following conditions:

- Twenty-five percent or more of the foreign company’s gross income is of a passive nature (portfolio investment income). If the business activities of the company are not commensurate with the capital, organization or the work force of the company, income derived from commercial, agricultural or independent personal services may be regarded to be of a passive nature.
- The foreign company is subject to effective corporate taxation at a rate of less than 10%.
- The gross revenue of the foreign company exceeds TRY100,000 (approximately USD55,000).

If the foreign company falls within the scope of the Turkish CFC measures, Turkish resident taxpayers declare corporate income of the foreign company attributable to them. In the event of a dividend distribution by the foreign company, the recipient of the dividend is taxed only to the extent that the amount has not been taxed in accordance with the CFC rules.

Anti-avoidance measures. Turkish resident taxpayers are subject to a 30% withholding tax on all payments made in cash or on account that relate to transactions with companies resident in countries that the Council of Ministers considers to be in harmful tax competition. The Council of Ministers has not yet identified these countries. The principal, interest or profit contributions corresponding to debts to financial institutions established outside Turkey and payments to insurance and reinsurance companies established outside Turkey are not subject to the 30% withholding tax. The Council of Ministers has the authority to reduce the withholding tax rate to 0% for transactions that are considered to be performed at arm’s length.

The payments taxed in accordance with the rules described in the preceding paragraph are not subject to further corporate tax or income tax.

The Turkish tax law includes anti-abuse rules. The principal rule is the substance-over-form rule, which is contained in Article 3 of the Tax Procedural Law.

Mergers and acquisitions. Mergers, acquisitions and demergers may be tax-free if the transaction involves two resident companies and if the assets are transferred at book value.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The table below shows the maximum withholding rates for dividends, interest and royalties provided under Turkey's double tax treaties.

To benefit from the advantageous rates under the double tax treaties, additional conditions may be required (for example, the recipient is required to be the beneficial owner of the related gain). Readers should obtain detailed information regarding the treaties before engaging in transactions.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Albania	5/15 (a)	10	10
Algeria	12	10	10
Australia	5/15 (mm)	10	10
Austria	5/15 (a)	5/10/15	10
Azerbaijan	12	10	10
Bahrain	10/15 (c)	10	10
Bangladesh	10	10	10
Belarus	10/15 (c)	10	10
Belgium	5/10 (d)	15	10
Bosnia- Herzegovina	5/15 (a)	10	10
Brazil	10/15 (c)	15 (gg)	10/15 (hh)
Bulgaria	10/15 (c)	10	10
Canada	15/20 (g)	15	10
China	10	10	10
Croatia	10	10	10
Czech Republic	10	10	10
Denmark	15/20 (e)	15	10
Egypt	5/15 (a)	10	10
Estonia	10	10	5/10 (f)
Ethiopia	10	10	10
Finland (ee)	5/15 (a)	5/10/15 (ii)	10
France	15/20 (g)	15	10
Georgia	10	10	10
Germany (ff)	5/15 (a)	10	10
Greece	15	12	10
Hungary	10/15 (c)	10	10
India	15	10/15 (h)	15
Indonesia	10/15 (c)	10	10
Iran	15/20 (e)	10	10
Ireland	5/10/15 (aa)	10/15 (bb)	10
Israel	10	10	10
Italy	15	15	10
Japan	10/15 (c)	10/15 (i)	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Jordan	10/15 (c)	10	12
Kazakhstan	10	10	10
Korea (South)	15/20 (e)	10/15 (j)	10
Kuwait	10	10	10
Kyrgyzstan	10	10	10
Latvia	10	10	5/10 (f)
Lebanon	10/15 (o)	10	10
Lithuania	10	10	5/10 (f)
Luxembourg	10/20 (l)	10/15 (m)	10
Macedonia	5/10 (n)	10	10
Malaysia	10/15 (c)	15	10
Malta	10/15 (c)	10	10
Moldova	10/15 (c)	10	10
Mongolia	10	10	10
Morocco	7/10 (k)	10	10
Netherlands	5/10 (p)	10/15 (m)	10
New Zealand	5/15 (a)	10/15 (t)	10
Northern Cyprus	15/20 (e)	10	10
Norway	5/15 (q)	5/10/15 (jj)	10
Oman	10/15 (o)	10 (cc)	0
Pakistan	10/15 (c)	10	10
Poland	10/15 (c)	10	10
Portugal	5/15 (z)	10/15 (m)	10
Qatar	10/15 (c)	10	10
Romania	15	10	10
Russian Federation	10	10	10
Saudi Arabia	5/10 (b)	10	10
Serbia and Montenegro	5/15 (a)	10	10
Singapore	10/15 (c)	7.5/10 (r)	10
Slovak Republic	5/10 (n)	10	10
Slovenia	10	10	10
South Africa	10/15 (c)	10	10
Spain	5/15 (s)	10/15 (t)	10
Sudan	10	10	10
Sweden	15/20 (e)	15	10
Switzerland	5/15 (kk)	5/10 (ll)	10
Syria	10	10	10/15 (u)
Tajikistan	10	10	10
Thailand	10/15 (c)	10/15 (v)	15
Tunisia	12/15 (w)	10	10
Turkmenistan	10	10	10
Ukraine	10/15 (c)	10	10
United Arab Emirates	5/10/12 (x)	10	10
United Kingdom	15/20 (e)	15	10
United States	15/20 (g)	10/15 (y)	5/10 (f)
Uzbekistan	10	10	10
Yemen	10	10 (cc)	10
Non-treaty countries	15	0/10/15	20

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 20% of the payer of the dividends or if the recipient is the central bank or an entity that is wholly owned by the government. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.

- (c) The 10% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (d) The 5% rate applies to dividends distributed by Belgian companies. The 10% rate applies to dividends distributed by Turkish companies.
- (e) The 15% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (f) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (g) The 15% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 10% of the payer of the dividends. The 20% rate applies to other dividends.
- (h) The 10% rate applies to interest on loans granted by banks and financial institutions. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (i) The 10% rate applies to interest on loans granted by financial institutions. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (j) The 10% rate applies to interest paid with respect to a loan or other debt claim with a term exceeding two years. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (k) The 7% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (l) For Luxembourg recipients, the 10% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends and the 20% rate applies to other dividends. For Turkish recipients, these rates are applied as 5% and 20%, respectively.
- (m) The 10% rate applies to interest on loans with a term exceeding two years. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (n) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies to other dividends.
- (o) The 10% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 15% of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (p) The 5% rate applies to dividends distributed by Dutch companies. The 10% rate applies to dividends distributed by Turkish companies if dividends received by Dutch resident companies from Turkish resident companies are not subject to tax in the Netherlands)
- (q) The rate is 5% of the gross amount of the dividends if either of the following circumstances exists:
- The beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 20% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and the dividends are exempt from tax in the other state.
 - The dividends are derived by the government pension fund in the case of Norway or by the government social security fund in the case of Turkey.
- (r) The 7.5% rate applies to interest on loans paid by financial institutions. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (s) The 5% rate applies to dividends to the extent they are paid out of profits that have been subject to tax as specified in the tax treaty and if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (t) The 10% rate applies to interest on loans granted by banks. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (u) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films and recordings for radio and television. The 15% rate applies to royalties paid for patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (v) The 10% rate applies to interest on loans granted by banks, financial institutions and insurance companies. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (w) The 12% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (x) The 5% rate applies if the recipient of the dividends is the government, a public institution wholly owned by the government or a political subdivision or local authority of the other contracting state. The 10% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends. The 12% rate applies to other dividends.
- (y) The 10% rate applies to interest derived from loans granted by financial institutions, such as banks, savings institutions or insurance companies. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (z) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the payer of the dividends for an uninterrupted period of at least two years. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (aa) For Irish recipients, the 5% rate applies if the dividends are paid out of the profits that have been subject to tax in Turkey and if the recipient owns more than 25% of the voting rights of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies if the recipient owns more than 25% of the voting rights of the payer of the dividends, and the 15% rate applies to other dividends. For Turkish recipients, these rates are applied as 5%, 5% and 15%, respectively.
- (bb) The 10% rate applies to interest received by financial institutions or paid with respect to loans or other debt claims with a term exceeding two years. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (cc) Interest paid to the government and central bank is exempt.
- (dd) A new treaty between Turkey and Norway was signed on 15 January 2010. This new treaty is effective from 1 January 2012. Under the new treaty, the dividend withholding tax rate may be reduced to 5%. The withholding tax rate for interest ranges from 5% to 10%. The withholding tax on royalties is 10% if certain conditions are satisfied.
- (ee) A new treaty between Turkey and Finland, which was signed on 6 October 2009, is effective from 1 January 2013.
- (ff) A treaty between Turkey and Germany, which was resigned by the countries on 19 September 2011, is effective retroactively from 1 January 2011.
- (gg) Interest paid from Turkey to the government of Brazil, the Central Bank of Brazil or the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) is exempt from Turkish tax. Interest paid from Brazil to the government of Turkey, the Central Bank of Turkey (Turkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankasi) or the Turkish Export/Import Bank (Eximbank) is exempt from tax.
- (hh) The tax rate is 15% of the gross amount of the royalties arising from the use of, or the right to use, trademarks. The rate is 10% of the gross amount of royalties in all other cases.
- (ii) The rate is 5% of the gross amount of interest with respect to a loan or credit made, guaranteed or insured for the purpose of promoting exports by the Finnish Export Credit (FINNVERA) or similar Turkish public entities that have the objective of promoting exports. The rate is 10% of the gross amount of interest derived by banks. The rate is 15% of the gross amount of interest in all other cases.
- (jj) The rate is 5% of the gross amount of the following types of interest:
 - Interest paid to the government pension fund or the Norwegian Guarantee Institute for Export Credits (Eksportfinans ASA) if the interest is wholly or mainly passed on to the government of Norway under the 108 Agreement between Eksportfinans ASA and the government of Norway
 - Interest paid to the Turkish social security fund or the Turkish Eximbank
The rate is 10% for interest paid to banks. The rate is 15% in all other cases.
- (kk) For Swiss recipients, the rate is 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 20% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and if relief from Swiss tax is granted for such dividends through an abatement of the profits tax in a proportion corresponding to the ratio between the earnings from participations and total profits or through equivalent relief. The rate is 15% in all other cases for Swiss recipients. For Turkish recipients, the rate is 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 20% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The rate is 15% in all other cases for Turkish recipients.
- (ll) The rate is 5% for interest paid with respect to a loan or credit made, guaranteed or insured for the purpose of promoting exports by an Eximbank or a similar institution that has the objective of promoting exports. The rate is 10% in all other cases.
- (mm) For Australian recipients, the 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns directly more than 25% of the capital of the company and if the dividends are paid out of profits that have been subject to corporation tax in Turkey. The 15% rate applies to other dividends paid to Australian recipients. For Turkish recipients, the 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns directly more than 10% of the voting power of the company. The 15% rate applies to other dividends paid to Turkish recipients.

Turkey has signed the Exchange of Information Agreements Relating to Tax Matters with Bermuda, Gibraltar, Guernsey, the Isle of Man and Jersey. The Exchange of Information Agreement Relating to Tax Matters with Bermuda and Jersey entered into force as of September 2013. Negotiations are continuing with the Bahamas and Barbados.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	30 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	30 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15 (c)(d)
Interest	15 (c)(e)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	15 (f)
Management Fees	15 (f)
Professional Fees	
Residents	6 (g)
Nonresidents	15
Payments by Government Entities, etc.	6 (h)
Payments for Natural Resources	15 (f)
Income Derived from Transmission of	
Messages by Equipment Located in Uganda	5 (f)
Shipping Income	2
Branch Remittance Tax	15
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0 (i)
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) For mining companies, the tax rate ranges from 25% to 45%, depending on the profitability of the mine.
- (b) Applicable to capital gains on business assets only.
- (c) Applicable to residents and nonresidents (see Section B for further details).
- (d) The rate is 10% for dividends paid by companies listed on the stock exchange to individuals.
- (e) The rate is 20% for interest paid on government securities.
- (f) Applicable to nonresidents.

- (g) This withholding tax is imposed on resident professionals who are not exempt from withholding tax.
- (h) This withholding tax is imposed on payments in excess of UGX1 million to any person in Uganda who is not exempt from withholding tax for goods and services supplied to, or under a contract with, the government, a local authority, an urban authority, a company controlled by the government of Uganda or any person designated in a notice by the Minister.
- (i) In general, loss carrybacks are not allowed. However, for long-term construction contracts that result in a loss in the final year, a loss carryback for an unlimited number of years is allowed.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident companies are subject to tax on their worldwide income, but tax credits are granted for taxes paid on foreign-source income (see *Foreign tax relief*). Nonresident companies are subject to tax on income derived from sources in Uganda.

A company is resident in Uganda if any of the following applies:

- It is incorporated in Uganda.
- The management and control of its affairs are exercised in Uganda during the tax year.
- During the tax year, it performs the majority of its operations in Uganda.

Rates of corporate tax. The regular corporate income tax rate is 30%. For mining companies, the tax rate ranges from 25% to 45%, depending on the profitability of the mine. Oil and gas exploration and production entities are taxed at the normal rate of 30%.

Capital gains. Capital gains on business assets are subject to tax at a rate of 30%.

Administration. Companies must file provisional income tax returns within six months after the beginning of the accounting period. This return includes an estimate of the income that will be earned by the company during the accounting period. The tax liability shown in the provisional return must be paid in two equal installments, which are due 6 months and 12 months after the beginning of the accounting period. A final tax return must be filed within six months after the end of the accounting period, and any balance of tax due must be paid when this return is filed.

Penalties are imposed if the final tax liability for the year exceeds the tax liability shown in the provisional return by more than 10%. However, the penalty for underestimating provisional tax does not apply to companies engaged in agricultural, plantation or horticultural farming.

Dividends. Dividends paid to residents and nonresidents are subject to withholding tax at a general rate of 15%. However, the withholding tax does not apply if the recipient of the dividends is a resident company that controls at least 25% of the voting power in the payer. The withholding tax rate is 10% for dividends paid by companies listed on the stock exchange to individuals. The withholding tax on dividends paid to nonresidents and to resident individuals is considered a final tax.

Interest. Interest paid to residents and nonresidents is subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 15%. The withholding tax rate for interest paid on government securities is 20%. The withholding tax

on interest does not apply if either of the following circumstances exist:

- The recipient is a financial institution (except with respect to interest from government securities).
- The interest is paid by a natural person to a resident.

The withholding tax for interest paid on government securities is considered a final tax. Interest paid by resident companies to nonresident financial institutions with respect to debentures is exempt from tax.

Other withholding taxes. Royalties rent, natural resource payments and management fees paid to nonresidents are subject to a 15% final withholding tax.

A resident person who purchases an asset from a nonresident person must withhold a 10% tax from the gross payment for the asset.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit is granted for foreign tax paid on foreign-source income taxable in Uganda. The credit is limited to the equivalent of the Uganda tax on such income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is the income reported in the companies' financial statements, subject to certain adjustments. Expenses are deductible to the extent that they are incurred in the production of taxable income.

Inventories. For tax purposes, inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market value.

Provisions. Only financial institutions and insurance companies may deduct specific provisions for bad debts.

Bad trade debts may be deducted when they are written off if all reasonable steps have been taken to recover the debt without success.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation charged in companies' financial statements is not deductible for tax purposes, but capital allowances are granted at specified depreciation rates ranging from 20% to 40%.

Capital expenditure on buildings that are designated as industrial buildings, excluding the cost of the land, qualifies for an annual industrial building allowance of 5%. Commercial buildings constructed on or after 1 July 2001 qualify for a straight-line commercial building deduction of 5%. Wear-and-tear allowances (tax depreciation), calculated using the declining-balance method, are granted for plant and machinery at the following rates.

Class	Assets	Rate (%)
I	Computers and data handling equipment	40
II	Automobiles, buses and minibuses with a seating capacity of less than 30 passengers, goods vehicles designed to carry or pull loads of less than 7 tons, and construction and earth-moving equipment	35

Class	Assets	Rate (%)
III	Buses with a seating capacity of 30 or more passengers, goods vehicles designed to carry or pull loads of more than 7 tons, specialized trucks, tractors, trailers and trailer-mounted containers, and plant and machinery used in farming, manufacturing or mining operations	30
IV	Railroad cars, locomotives, equipment vessels, barges, tugs and similar water transportation equipment, aircraft, specialized public utility plant, equipment and machinery, office furniture, fixtures and equipment, and depreciable assets not included in another class	20

An initial allowance at a rate of 50% is allowed for certain types of plant and machinery. The rate of the allowance is increased to 75% for capital expenditure in areas outside Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Namanve and Njeru. Initial allowances are granted in the year the plant and machinery is placed in service. Industrial buildings, excluding approved commercial buildings, qualify for an initial allowance of 20%.

An asset may qualify for both the initial allowance and the annual depreciation deduction. Both allowances are claimed in the same year with respect to an asset. The amount of the initial allowance is subtracted from the depreciable cost of the asset.

Relief for losses. Losses may be carried forward for an indefinite period of time to offset future profits.

In general, loss carrybacks are not allowed. However, for long-term construction contracts that result in a loss in the final year, a loss carryback for an unlimited number of years is allowed.

Groups of companies. No provisions exist for filing consolidated returns or for relieving losses within a group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	18
Social security contributions to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), on salaries; the contributions are not tax deductible; paid by Employer	10
Employee	5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The foreign-exchange market is now fully liberalized. A company can freely transfer foreign exchange into and out of Uganda without restriction. A company can prepare financial statements in foreign currency if it obtains approval from the tax authorities.

Transfer pricing. Transfer-pricing regulations apply to a controlled transaction (transaction between associates) of at least UGX500 million (approximately USD200,000) in a year if a person who is party to the transaction is located in and is subject to tax in Uganda and the other person who is a party to the transaction is located in or outside Uganda. The regulations require a person to record in writing sufficient information and analysis to verify that a controlled transaction is consistent with the arm's-length principle.

For an income year, this documentation must be in place before the due date for the filing of the income tax return for that year.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The table below lists treaty withholding tax rates. Tax treaty provisions that lower Ugandan tax or provide exemptions from Ugandan tax for nonresident persons apply only if the nonresident is a resident of the state that has a tax treaty with Uganda and if at least 50% of the underlying ownership of the nonresident person is held by an individual or individuals who are themselves tax residents of that state.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Belgium	5/15 (a)	10	10
Denmark	10/15 (b)	10	10
India	10	10	10
Italy	15	15	10
Mauritius	10	10	10
Netherlands	0/5/15 (c)	10	10
Norway	10/15 (b)	10	10
South Africa	10/15 (b)	10	10
United Kingdom	15	15	15
Non-treaty countries	15	15	15

- (a) The 5% rate applies if the recipient owns at least 10% of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The 10% rate applies if the recipient is a company resident in the other contracting state that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (c) The 0% rate applies if the recipient holds at least 50% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 5% rate applies if the recipient holds less than 50% of the capital of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is not a tax resident of the Netherlands.

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Unless otherwise indicated, the information presented in this chapter refers to the tax rules, effective from 1 January 2014.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	18 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	10/18 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	18
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	15
Interest	0/15 (c)
Royalties	15
Freight	6
Advertising	20 (d)
Income from Discount Bonds	18 (e)
Insurance	0/4/12 (d)(f)
Other Ukrainian-Source Income	15
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	Unlimited (g)

(a) Exemptions apply (see Section B).

(b) The 10% rate applies to capital gains derived from trading in certain securities.

- (c) The following types of interest payments are not subject to withholding tax:
- Interest and income (discounts) received by nonresidents from state securities, municipal bonds or debt securities if these instruments are secured by state or municipal guarantees and if they are sold or placed by nonresidents outside Ukraine through nonresident authorized agents
 - Interest paid to nonresidents on loans received by the state and included in the state budget or in the budget of the National Bank of Ukraine
 - Interest on loans obtained by business entities if the fulfillment of these loans is secured by state or municipal guarantees
- (d) In essence, the tax on advertising services and insurance payments is not a withholding tax, because the tax applicable to fees paid to nonresidents for advertising services and the tax on insurance payments is not withheld from the payments remitted to the nonresident recipient, but is paid at the expense of the Ukrainian company making the payments (that is, the economic burden of paying the tax is borne by the Ukrainian party).
- (e) The tax base is calculated as the difference between the nominal value of the discount bonds and the acquisition value (purchase price) of the bonds on the primary or secondary stock market.
- (f) The 0% rate applies to the following:
- Insurance and reinsurance payments to financially reliable nonresidents
 - Reinsurance payments under compulsory civil liability insurance of nuclear plant operators
 - Insurance payments to nonresident individuals under mandatory insurance agreements
 - Insurance payments under Green Card insurance agreements (mandatory third-party liability insurance for car owners of states participating in the Green Card system)
- The 4% rate applies to insurance payments to nonresidents under insurance agreements covering risks outside Ukraine (subject to exceptions). The standard 12% rate applies in all other cases.
- (g) Exceptions apply (see Section C).

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate profit tax. Ukrainian legal entities and their separate subdivisions (except for representative offices) are subject to corporate profit tax (CPT) on their worldwide income and gains. Foreign legal entities (except for organizations with diplomatic privileges or immunities) are subject to CPT if they receive Ukrainian-source income. CPT also applies to permanent establishments of nonresidents receiving income from Ukrainian sources or performing agency services or certain other services for the benefit of nonresidents.

Rates of tax. Effective from 1 January 2014, the CPT rate is 18%. The law provides for the gradual decrease of the CPT rate. The rate will be reduced to 17%, effective from 1 January 2015, and to 16%, effective from 1 January 2016. A CPT rate of 5% applies to certain software industry participants until 1 January 2023. This tax rate is available to companies that perform the following business activities:

- Release of software, business applications and computer games
- Computer programming and all types of activities related to creation, modification, testing, provision of technical support and software documenting
- Rendering advisory services on informatization, including computer system planning and development
- Computer equipment maintenance
- Development and implementation of technical information complexes, systems and networks
- Data processing, allocation of information on websites and related activities

A software industry participant must meet several requirements during the last four consecutive tax reporting quarters to qualify

for preferential tax treatment. A special registration is required to apply the tax incentive. Newly established software industry participants are also eligible if they meet certain criteria.

Tax holidays until 2016 are also available for certain companies with limited turnover and activities.

Until 31 December 2017, a 0% CPT rate applies to taxpayers implementing qualifying investment projects in priority sectors of the Ukrainian economy. Until 1 January 2020, income of enterprises from extraction and usage of shale gas and income of bio-fuel producers are exempt from CPT if certain criteria are met.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in taxable income and generally taxed at the regular CPT rate. However, capital gains derived from trading in certain securities are subject to CPT at a rate of 10%. Taxpayers must maintain separate accounting of financial results of transactions involving securities. Capital gains derived from trading in listed and unlisted securities must be accounted for separately.

Administration. Taxpayers with annual income for the previous year exceeding UAH10 million must make monthly CPT prepayments in the current (reporting) year. Under the general rule, each CPT prepayment cannot be less than 1/12th of the CPT “accrued for payment” in the final annual tax return of the preceding year. However, this general rule does not apply to newly created companies, agricultural producers and nonprofit organizations.

Taxpayers making CPT prepayments submit a final annual tax return with calculation of CPT prepayments for the next 12 months. Each 12-month cycle of CPT prepayments begins in March of the current (reporting) year and continues until February of the following year.

Newly created companies, nonprofit organizations and companies with annual income less than UAH10 million do not make the CPT prepayments described above. Such taxpayers report and pay their CPT liabilities after the year-end based on the final annual tax return.

If, in the first quarter of the current (reporting) year, a taxpayer making CPT prepayments does not derive taxable profit or incurs a loss, the taxpayer may opt for submitting quarterly tax returns and discontinuing the CPT prepayments. In this case, the CPT liabilities of the taxpayer for the second and subsequent quarters are determined on the basis of respective quarterly tax returns.

If a taxpayer does not make CPT prepayments because in the previous year it did not have any profit or reported a loss, but has derived a profit in the first quarter of the current year, the taxpayer must submit quarterly CPT returns beginning in the second quarter of the current year and must pay CPT on a quarterly basis.

Taxpayers that file an annual return only must submit it within 60 days after the year-end. If a taxpayer files tax returns quarterly, both quarterly tax returns and the final annual tax return must be submitted within 40 days after the quarter or the year-end. Quarterly tax returns are prepared on a cumulative basis. Tax is payable within 10 days after the deadline for submitting the tax return.

Dividends. A company distributing dividends to its shareholders must pay an 18% advance corporate profit tax (ACPT) on the amount of the dividends. The tax is paid either before or at the moment of the dividend distribution. The ACPT is an expense of the dividend payer and does not decrease the amount of dividends due to shareholders. In general, ACPT can be offset against CPT liabilities of the taxpayer in the current or subsequent periods. ACPT can also decrease monthly CPT prepayments.

Exemption from ACPT on dividends applies to the following dividends:

- Dividends paid to individuals
- Dividends paid as shares in the taxpayer's equity if the percentage of shareholders' participation in the taxpayer's equity remains unchanged
- Dividends paid by joint investment vehicles
- Dividends paid to shareholders of the taxpayer's parent company, up to the amount of dividends received by the parent company from third companies
- Dividends paid by managers of real estate funds on the distribution of income of such funds
- Dividends paid to companies whose profits are exempt from tax, up to the amount of such profits in the period for which dividends are paid

Dividends distributed to nonresidents are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%, unless an applicable double tax treaty provides otherwise.

Ukrainian taxpayers do not include dividends received from other Ukrainian residents or controlled nonresident legal entities in their taxable income. This exemption does not apply to dividends received from nonresident companies that are not under the control of the taxpayer or from offshore companies.

Foreign tax relief. Ukrainian enterprises may credit foreign tax paid with respect to foreign-source profits against Ukrainian tax imposed on the same income, up to the amount of such Ukrainian tax. The credit is granted only if the taxpayer submits a written confirmation from the tax authorities of the foreign country that certifies payment of the foreign tax.

C. Determination of taxable profit

General. Taxable profit is defined as income of the reporting period less cost of goods (works, services) and other expenses, including depreciation charges. Income received (accrued) in foreign currency is converted into local currency at the official exchange rate as of the date of such income accrual or, if it is an advance payment, as of the date of its receipt.

Deductible expenses are recognized on an accrual basis in line with national accounting standards. Deductible expenses consist of "operating expenses" (cost of goods, works and services) and "other expenses."

Operating expenses are recognized in the period in which income from the sale of such goods and services is recognized (matching). Other expenses (with some exceptions) are recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

The Tax Code limits deductibility of certain expenses described below.

The deductibility of fees for consulting, marketing and advertising services purchased from nonresidents (unless these are paid to a permanent establishment of the nonresident service provider) is limited to 4% of the taxpayer's total income (revenues) from sales of goods and services in the preceding reporting year (excluding VAT and excise tax). Fees for consulting, marketing and advertising services purchased from offshore companies are not deductible at all.

Fees for engineering services purchased from nonresidents may be deducted up to an amount not exceeding 5% of the customs value of the imported equipment (unless these are paid to a permanent establishment of the nonresident service provider). Fees for engineering services are not deductible if the fee recipient is not a beneficial owner of the fees or is an offshore company.

Royalties paid to nonresidents may be deducted up to an amount not exceeding 4% of the taxpayer's revenues from sales of goods and services for the preceding reporting year (excluding value-added tax [VAT] and excise tax). This limitation does not apply to certain companies operating in the fields of television, radio and cinema. Other conditions for royalty deductibility apply.

Depreciation. For purposes of tax depreciation, fixed assets are defined as assets that are designated for use in a taxpayer's business activity for more than one year and that have a value exceeding UAH2,500. The Tax Code provides for 16 groups of tangible fixed assets, 6 groups of non-tangible fixed assets and 5 methods of tax depreciation. Similar to financial accounting, tax depreciation is accrued per each item.

The list of depreciation methods is in line with methods stipulated for financial accounting. The following are the methods:

- Straight-line
- Declining-balance
- Accelerated declining balance (applies only to machinery and equipment and transport facilities; these assets are in Groups 4 and 5; see below)
- Sum-of-the-years' digits
- Unit-of-production

Depreciation of an asset is accrued on a monthly basis throughout the useful life cycle of the asset. The following table shows the minimum allowable term of the useful lives of assets.

Group	Assets	Minimum term of useful life Years
2	Capital expenditure on land improvements, not related to construction	15
3	Buildings	20
	Facilities	15
	Transmission devices	10
4	Machinery and equipment	5
	Electronic and computer equipment	2
5	Transport facilities	5

Group	Assets	Minimum term of useful life Years
6	Tools, appliances and equipment (furniture)	4
7	Animals	6
8	Perennial plants	10
9	Other fixed assets	12
12	Temporary facilities	5
14	Returnable containers	6
15	Rental objects	5
16	Long-term biological assets	7

Assets of Group 1 (land plots) and Group 13 (natural resources) are not subject to depreciation.

The minimum term of useful life is not determined for the assets of Group 10 (library holdings) and Group 11 (tangible assets of small value).

Depreciation charges for a reporting quarter per each fixed asset equal the sum of depreciation charges for the three months of such quarter.

Relief for losses. In general, the Tax Code allows the unlimited carryforward of losses. A limitation applies to losses accumulated before 1 January 2012. Under this limitation, the losses reported in the annual tax return for 2011 can only be carried forward gradually during the period of 2012 through 2015. The annual amount allowed to be carried forward cannot exceed 25% of the reported losses. After 2015, the remaining tax losses can be carried forward without limitation. The limitation applies only to taxpayers that had taxable income in 2011 equaling or exceeding UAH1 million. It is advisable to monitor further developments in the tax laws as ad-hoc restrictions and adverse interpretations of the law are possible.

The law does not allow tax losses to be carried back (that is, offsetting the tax loss of the current year against the taxable income of previous years to reduce tax payments). However, for taxpayers that determine tax payable based on quarterly tax returns, the carryback of a tax loss within a year may be technically possible because tax returns are completed cumulatively.

Groups of companies. The Ukrainian tax law does not provide for the grouping of different legal entities.

The Ukrainian law allows the offsetting of profits and losses among the branches of the same company. Under Ukrainian law, a branch is a subdivision of a company that does not have the status of legal entity and is located on the territory of another territorial community (a branch located on the territory of another territorial community means an office, other than the head office, located in the district [region or city/village] other than the district of the head office). Branches are normally treated as separate taxpayers. However, a Ukrainian legal entity may choose to pay consolidated tax.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax	
Standard rate	20
(Effective from 1 January 2015, the standard rate is expected to be reduced to 17%.)	
Exports of goods and ancillary services	0
Excise tax	Various
Customs duties	Various
Environmental tax	Various
Levies with respect to natural resources	Various
Land tax	Various

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The Ukrainian currency is the hryvnia (UAH). The official exchange rate of the hryvnia against the US dollar can be found at the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) web site (www.bank.gov.ua); the retail exchange rate may differ from the official exchange rate. A wide variety of controls are imposed with respect to the use, circulation and transfer of foreign currency within Ukraine and abroad. These controls, which affect almost all international business transactions, include the following:

- In general, transactions between Ukrainian residents and cash settlements within Ukraine may not be carried out in foreign currency.
- All statutory accounting and tax reporting, as well as tax payments, must be in Ukrainian currency.
- Wages and salaries paid to Ukrainian citizens must be in Ukrainian currency.
- Ukrainian currency may be used to purchase foreign currency.
- Ukrainian enterprises must obtain an individual license (permission) from the NBU to engage in certain business transactions, including the opening of bank accounts abroad and investing abroad.
- Ukrainian enterprises must collect their foreign currency proceeds for goods, works or services supplied by them within 180 days from the date of exportation or supply of services. Similarly, foreign currency prepayments for goods, works or services must not exceed 90 days.
- Fifty percent of Ukrainian residents' foreign currency proceeds are subject to mandatory sale on the Ukrainian interbank currency market.
- Payments for services rendered by nonresidents, as well as cross-border lease and royalty payments, are subject to price-evaluation review if the total amount of the contract (or the total annual amount payable under several contracts for similar services between the same parties) exceeds EUR100,000 (or its equivalent in another foreign currency). The governmental informational-analytical center for monitoring foreign commodities markets conducts the price-evaluation reviews.

Debt-to-equity ratios and other restrictions on the deductibility of interest. No debt-to-equity rules are in effect in Ukraine. However, the law imposes a restriction on the deductibility of interest

payable by Ukrainian companies with 50% or more foreign investment to their nonresident shareholders and parties related to such nonresidents. This measure essentially implies that, in a reporting period, such a Ukrainian company may deduct interest payable in an amount not exceeding the amount of interest income received plus 50% of its adjusted taxable profit for the relevant period. The remaining interest may be carried forward without time limit, subject to the same 50% limitation.

Payments to residents of offshore locations. Only 85% of the amount of payments in consideration for goods and services to residents with offshore status is deductible for tax purposes. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine publishes the list of jurisdictions that are considered to be offshore zones (tax-haven jurisdictions). The current list includes approximately 40 tax havens and countries with concessionary tax regimes.

The Tax Code does not allow the deduction of royalties and fees for marketing, consulting, engineering and advertising services paid to nonresidents with offshore status.

Transfer pricing. Effective from 1 September 2013, new transfer-pricing rules took effect in Ukraine.

Transactions with the following counterparties fall under transfer-pricing control:

- All nonresident related parties.
- Related parties that are tax residents of Ukraine and that meet one of the following criteria:
 - They are loss-making companies.
 - They are not regular CPT or VAT payers or pay these taxes at a lower rate.
 - They use the single tax or agricultural tax regimes.
- Residents (including unrelated parties) of “low-tax” jurisdictions where a nominal or effective CPT rate is at least 5% below the Ukrainian CPT rate. The list of low-tax jurisdictions is approved by the Ukrainian government and comprises 74 states (including, Cyprus, Ireland and Switzerland).

A transaction with the above counterparties is subject to transfer-pricing control if the annual amount of all transactions with the same counterparty reaches UAH50 million (USD6,250,000).

The Tax Code provides for the following five methods for determining the arm’s-length price for controlled transactions:

- Compared uncontrolled price (the preferred method)
- Resale-minus
- Cost-plus
- Transactional net margin
- Profit-split

Special rules apply to the export and import of certain commodities (including oil and gas, metals, chemicals and grain) until 2018.

Taxpayers that perform controlled transactions must file a transfer-pricing report by 1 May of the year following the reporting year. Failure to submit the report is subject to a penalty amounting to 5% of all controlled transactions.

Large taxpayers may apply for advance pricing agreements.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

Ukraine honors the double tax treaties of the former USSR, except for treaties that have been superseded by new treaties concluded directly by Ukraine or renounced by the other party to the treaty. Ukraine is not a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). As a result, the Ukrainian tax authorities are not bound by the commentary of the OECD model convention. The rates in the following table reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law for dividends, interest and royalties paid from Ukraine to residents of treaty countries. Exceptions or conditions may apply, depending on the terms of the particular treaty.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Algeria	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Armenia	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	0
Austria	5/10 (d)	0/2/5 (h)	0/5 (k)
Azerbaijan	10	0/10 (e)	10
Belarus	15	10	15
Belgium	5/15 (d)	0/2/10 (h)(aa)	0/10 (k)(aa)
Brazil	10/15 (d)(ee)	0/15 (ff)	15
Bulgaria	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Canada	5/15 (d)(pp)	0/10 (e)(nn)	0/10 (f)
China (bb)	5/10 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Croatia	5/10 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Cyprus	5/15 (xx)	0/2 (e)	5/10 (yy)
Czech Republic	5/15 (d)	0/5 (e)	10
Denmark	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)(oo)	0/10 (g)
Egypt	12	0/12 (e)	12
Estonia	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Finland	0/5/15 (m)	0/5/10 (n)	0/5/10 (l)
France	0/5/15 (a)	0/2/10 (j)	0/10 (r)
Georgia	5/10 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Germany	5/10 (d)	0/2/5 (h)	0/5 (k)
Greece	5/10 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Hungary	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	5
Iceland	5/15 (d)	0/10 (jj)	10
India	10/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Indonesia	10/15 (d)(qq)	0/10 (e)	10
Iran	10	0/10 (e)	10
Israel	5/10/15 (d)(z)	0/5/10 (dd)	10
Italy	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	7
Japan	15	0/10 (e)	0/10 (ww)
Jordan	10/15 (d)(ii)	0/10 (hh)(ii)	10 (ii)
Kazakhstan	5/15 (d)(pp)	0/10 (e)	10
Korea (South)	5/15 (d)	0/5 (e)	5
Kuwait	0/5 (cc)	0	10
Kyrgyzstan	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Latvia	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Lebanon	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Libya	5/15 (d)	10	10
Lithuania	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Macedonia	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Malaysia	15	0/15 (e)	10/15 (c)
Mexico	5/15 (d)	0/10 (zz)	10
Moldova	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Mongolia	10	0/10 (rr)	10
Morocco	10 (ee)	0/10 (e)	10
Netherlands	0/5/15 (i)	0/2/10 (j)	0/10 (k)
Norway	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)(kk)	5/10 (x)
Pakistan	10/15 (tt)	0/10 (uu)	10
Poland	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Portugal	10/15 (q)	0/10 (e)(ll)	10
Romania	10/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10/15 (s)
Russian Federation	5/15 (o)	0/10 (e)	10
Saudi Arabia	5/15 (d)	10	10
Singapore	0/5/15 (ss)	0/10 (e)	7.5
Slovak Republic	10	10	10
Slovenia	5/15 (d)	5	5/10 (gg)
South Africa	5/15 (d)	0/10 (e)(ll)	10
Spain	15	0	0/5 (b)
Sweden	0/5/10 (d)(t)	0/10 (u)	0/10 (v)
Switzerland	5/15 (d)	0/10 (p)	0/10 (k)
Syria	10	0/10 (e)	15
Tajikistan	10	0/10 (e)	10
Thailand	10/15 (d)	0/10/15 (w)	15
Turkey	10/15 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Turkmenistan	10	0/10 (e)	10
United Arab Emirates	0/5/15 (y)	0/3 (e)	0/10 (k)
United Kingdom	5/10 (d)(mm)	0	0
United States	5/15 (d)	0	10
Uzbekistan	10	0/10 (e)	10
Vietnam	10	0/10 (e)	10
Yugoslavia (vv)	5/10 (d)	0/10 (e)	10
Non-treaty countries	15	15	15

(a) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to one or more companies that are the beneficial owners of these dividends and if either of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The recipient company or companies hold directly or indirectly at least 50% of the capital of the company paying the dividends, and the total amount of their investments in the paying company is not less than 5 million French francs.
- The investments of the recipient companies in the company paying the dividends are guaranteed or insured by the other state, the central bank of such state or a person acting on behalf of such state.

The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to companies that own at least 20% of the capital of a Ukrainian resident payer or 10% of the capital of a French resident payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

(b) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights for literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works. The higher rate applies to other royalties.

(c) The 10% rate applies to the following:

- Payments for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes
- Payments for copyrights of scientific works; payments for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
- Payments for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience

The 15% rate applies to payments for the use of, or the right to use, cinematographic films, or tapes for radio or television broadcasting, and to payments for copyrights of literary or artistic works.

(d) The lower rate applies to dividends paid to companies owning a minimum percentage of the capital of the payer (under the treaties, this percentage ranges from 10% to 50%). The higher rate applies to other dividends.

- (e) The 0% rate may apply to interest paid to or, in some cases, by government institutions of the contracting states. In some cases, the 0% rate also applies to the following:
- Interest paid to entities authorized by government institutions
 - Interest on debt claims that are warranted, insured or directly or indirectly financed by the state or a financial institution wholly owned by the state
- Specific institutions are named in some treaties. The higher rate applies to other interest.
- (f) The 0% rate applies to payments for the use of, or the right to use, computer software. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (g) The 0% rate applies to payments for the use of, or right to use, secret formulas or processes, or for information (know-how) concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (h) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to the state or an agency owned or controlled by the state and to interest paid to a resident of a contracting state with respect to a loan or other debt claim or credit granted, guaranteed or insured by public entities owned or controlled by the state. The 2% rate applies to interest on loans from banks or financial institutions and to interest with respect to sales on credit of merchandise or services between enterprises or sales of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The higher rate applies to other interest.
- (i) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to companies (other than partnerships) that hold directly at least 50% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and have made an investment in the capital of the payer of at least USD300,000 or the equivalent in the currencies of the contracting states. The 0% rate also applies to dividends paid to companies whose investment in the capital of the payer is guaranteed or insured by government institutions or an agency or instrumentality owned or controlled by the government. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to companies owning at least 20% of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (j) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to the state or an agency owned or controlled by the state and to interest paid to a resident of a contracting state with respect to a loan or other debt claim or credit granted, guaranteed or insured by public entities owned or controlled by the state. The 2% rate applies to the following:
- Interest paid on loans granted by banks or other financial institutions of the other state, including investment banks, savings banks and insurance companies
 - Interest paid with respect to the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or with respect to the sale or furnishing on credit of goods or merchandise or services by an enterprise to another enterprise
- The 10% rate applies to other interest.
- (k) The 0% rate applies to payments for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of scientific works, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, and secret formulas or processes, as well as to information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The higher rate applies to other royalties.
- (l) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, computer software, patents, designs or models, or plans. The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or right to use, secret formulas or processes, as well as for information (know-how) concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works including cinematographic films, and films or tapes for television or radio broadcasting, or trademarks.
- (m) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid by a company resident in Ukraine to a company that is resident in Finland and that is the beneficial owner of the dividends if either of the following circumstances exists:
- The Finnish Guarantee Board has issued an investment guarantee for dividends paid or for the capital invested on which the dividends are paid.
 - The recipient of the dividends has made an investment of at least USD1 million in the capital of the payer and holds at least 50% of the equity capital of the company paying the dividends.
- The 0% rate is allowed with respect to dividends paid for any tax year within the period for which the above-mentioned guarantee is in force or, if no such guarantee is made, with respect to dividends paid for the first three years following the year in which the investment is made. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to companies owning at least 20% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (n) The 0% rate applies if the interest is paid to the State of Finland, or a local authority or a statutory body thereof, the Bank of Finland, the Finnish Fund for Industrial Co-operation Ltd (FINNFUND) or the Finnish Export Credit

Ltd or any similar institution. The 0% rate also applies to interest paid to a resident of Finland on a loan guaranteed by any of the bodies mentioned in the preceding sentence or by the Finnish Guarantee Board and paid to a resident of Finland. The 5% rate applies to interest related to commercial credit. The 10% rate applies to other interest.

- (o) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to companies that have invested at least USD50,000 in the capital of the payer or an equivalent amount in the currencies of the contracting states. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (p) The 0% rate applies to the following types of interest:
- Interest paid to government institutions
 - Interest on loans granted by banks
 - Interest paid with respect to sales on credit of merchandise, or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
- The 10% rate applies to other interest.
- (q) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid to the beneficial owner if, for an uninterrupted period of two years before the payment of the dividend, the beneficial owner owned directly at least 25% of the capital stock of the company paying the dividends. The higher rate applies to other interest.
- (r) The 0% rate applies to payments for the use of, or the right to use, software, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, or secret formulas or processes, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (s) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, secret formulas or processes, as well as for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (t) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 25% of the voting power of the payer of the dividends and if at least 50% of the voting power of the company that is the beneficial owner of the dividends is held by residents of the beneficial owner's contracting state.
- (u) The 0% rate applies to the following:
- Interest paid on loans provided, guaranteed or insured by a government of a state where the beneficial owner of the interest is located, or interest on loans made, guaranteed or insured on behalf of such government by an authority thereof that is so entrusted
 - Interest with respect to indebtedness arising on sales on credit by enterprises of merchandise or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment to an enterprise of another contracting state, unless the sale or indebtedness is between related persons
- The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (v) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for patents concerning industrial and manufacturing know-how or processes, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, computers, software, building constructions, secret formulas or processes, as well as for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (w) The 0% rate applies to interest derived by the government, a political subdivision or a local authority, central bank of a contracting state or other financial institution established and owned by the government to promote trade and investment, as well as to interest paid to residents of a contracting state with respect to debt-claims guaranteed or insured by the government, a local authority thereof, the central bank or other financial institution established and owned by the government to promote trade and investment. The 10% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by banks or other financial institutions, including investment banks, savings banks and insurance companies. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (x) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, patents, plans, secret formulas or processes, as well as for information (know-how) concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (y) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to the government, a political subdivision or local authority, central bank or other state financial institution. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to companies owning at least 10% of the capital of the payer.
- (z) Notwithstanding the provisions allowing the 5% reduced rate (see footnote [d]), the 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the capital of the company paying the dividends and if the dividend payer is a resident of Israel and the dividends are paid out of profits that are subject to tax in Israel at a rate that is lower than the normal rate of Israeli company tax.

- (aa) A discrepancy exists between the Ukrainian and English texts of the Belgium treaty with respect to the withholding tax rates for interest and royalties. In the Ukrainian version, the highest treaty rate is 5%, while in the English version, it is 10%. The English version prevails in accordance with Paragraph (e) of the protocol to the treaty.
- (bb) The treaty does not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR).
- (cc) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to the government, a political subdivision or local authority, the central bank or other state financial institution. The 5% rate applies to all other dividends.
- (dd) The 0% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by the government of a contracting state, including its political subdivisions and local authorities, the central bank or financial instrumentalities of that government. The 5% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by banks. The 10% rate applies to all other interest payments.
- (ee) If a resident of a contracting state has a permanent establishment in the other state, such permanent establishment may be subject to a withholding tax under the law of that other state. However, this tax may not exceed 10% of the amount of the profits of that permanent establishment after payment of the corporate tax on the profits.
- (ff) Interest arising in a contracting state and paid to the government of the other contracting state, political subdivisions thereof or agencies (including financial institutions) wholly owned by that government or a political subdivision is exempt from tax in the state where the income arises, unless the rule mentioned in the following sentence applies. Interest on securities, bonds or debentures issued by the government of a contracting state, political subdivisions thereof or agencies (including financial institutions) wholly owned by that government or political subdivision thereof is taxable only in that state.
- (gg) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or right to use, scientific works, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary or artistic works, including cinematographic films, and tapes for television or radio broadcasting.
- (hh) Interest derived by the government of the contracting state including local authorities thereof, a political subdivision, the central bank or any financial institution controlled by such government, the capital of which is wholly owned by the government of the contracting state, is exempt from tax.
- (ii) The treaty rates do not apply to residents of a contracting state who perform their activity outside of this state if the income and profits of such persons are exempt from tax or are taxed at a substantially lower rate in such state.
- (jj) The 0% rate applies if interest is received and actually held by the government or a political subdivision. Interest paid to and held by a resident of one contracting state is exempt from tax in the other contracting state if it is paid with respect to a loan made, guaranteed or insured or with respect to any other debt claim or credit, if the loan, debt claim or credit is guaranteed or insured on behalf of the first-mentioned state or by an authorized organ.
- (kk) The 0% rate also applies if the interest is paid by a purchaser to a seller with respect to commercial credit resulting from deferred payments for goods, merchandise, equipment or services, unless the sale or indebtedness is between associated persons.
- (ll) The 0% rate also applies to interest paid to an institution (including a financial institution) with respect to a loan made under an agreement between the governments of the contracting states.
- (mm) The reduced rates apply if the beneficial owner of the dividends is subject to tax with respect to such dividends.
- (nn) The 0% rate also applies to interest arising in a contracting state and paid to a resident of the other contracting state that was established and operated exclusively to administer or provide benefits under one or more pension, retirement or other employee benefits plans if the following conditions are satisfied:
- The recipient is the beneficial owner of the interest and is generally exempt from tax in the other state.
 - The interest is not derived from the carrying on of a trade or a business or from a related person.
- (oo) The 0% rate also applies to interest paid with respect to indebtedness incurred in connection with the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment by an enterprise that is resident of one contracting state to an enterprise resident in the other contracting state, unless the sale or indebtedness is between associated enterprises.

- (pp) Tax imposed on the earnings of a company attributable to a permanent establishment in a contracting state in addition to the tax that would be chargeable on the earnings of a company that is a national of that state may not exceed 5% of the amount of such earnings.
- (qq) If a resident of a contracting state has a permanent establishment in the other state, such permanent establishment may be subject to a withholding tax under the law of that other state. However, this tax may not exceed 10% of the amount of the profits of that permanent establishment after payment of the corporate tax on the profits. This measure does not affect provisions contained in production-sharing contracts and contracts of work (or any other similar contracts) relating to the oil and gas sector or other mining sector entered into by the government of Indonesia, its instrumentalities, its relevant state oil and gas company or any other entities of the government of Indonesia, with a person that is a resident of the other contracting state.
- (rr) The 0% rate applies to the interest paid with respect to bonds, debentures or similar obligations of the government, political subdivisions, local authorities or the central bank.
- (ss) The 0% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner of the dividends is the government, the central bank, or other government institutions or statutory bodies. The 5% rate applies to dividends if the beneficial owner is a company (other than a partnership) that holds directly at least 20% of the capital of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (tt) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid to the beneficial owner of the dividends if the beneficial owner owns directly at least 25% of the capital stock of the company paying the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (uu) The 0% rate applies to interest received and belonging to the government, political subdivisions, local authorities or the central bank.
- (vv) The double tax treaty with Yugoslavia applies to Serbia and Montenegro.
- (ww) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting. The 10% rate applies to the royalties for the use of, or the right to use, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, secret formulas or processes, or industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
- (xx) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to the beneficial owner of the dividends if such owner holds at least 20% of the capital of the company paying the dividends or has invested in the acquisition of the shares or other rights of the company the equivalent of at least EUR100,000. The 15% rate applies in all other cases.
- (yy) The 5% rate applies to royalties with respect to copyrights of scientific works, patents, trademarks, secret formulas, processes or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 10% rate applies in other cases.
- (zz) The 0% rate applies to the following types of interest:
- Interest paid to or by the state, political subdivision or central bank
 - Interest arising and paid with respect to a loan granted for a term over three years that is guaranteed or insured or to a credit granted for a term over three years that is guaranteed or insured by the authorized state institutions
- The 10% rate applies in other cases. The procedure for application of these restrictions will be set by the competent authorities of Mexico and Ukraine.

Ukraine has ratified a double tax treaty with Cuba, but this treaty is pending.

Ukraine has signed double tax treaties with Ireland and Malta, but these treaties have not yet been ratified.

Ukraine signed a tax treaty with Luxembourg, but the Ukrainian parliament did not ratify it.

The Ukrainian government authorized the Minister of Finance to sign a double tax treaty with Sri Lanka.

Ukraine is negotiating double tax treaties with Guinea and Tunisia.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	0*
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0*
Branch Tax Rate (%)	0*
Withholding Tax (%)	0*

* No taxes are imposed by the federal government of the United Arab Emirates. See Section B for further information.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Although no federal taxation currently exists in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), each of the individual Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm Al Quwain) has issued corporate tax decrees that theoretically apply to all businesses established in the UAE. However, in practice, these laws have not been applied. Taxes are currently imposed at the Emirate level only on oil and gas producing companies in accordance with specific government concession agreements, and on branches of foreign banks under specific tax decrees or regulations or in accordance with agreements with the Rulers of the Emirates in which the branches operate.

The preceding paragraph describes how the practice has evolved in the UAE. No general exemption is contained in the law. Investors in the UAE should be aware of the risk that the law may be more generally applied in the future and of the remote risk that it may be applied retroactively.

Tax incentives. Several of the Emirates have free zones which offer tax and business incentives aimed at making the UAE a global financial and commercial center. The incentives usually include tax exemptions for a guaranteed period, the possibility of 100% foreign ownership, absence of customs duty within the free zone and a “one-stop shop” for administrative services. The free zones include, but are not limited to, the Dubai Airport Free Zone (DAFZ), Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) for financial services, Dubai Internet City (DIC), Dubai Media City (DMC), Dubai Multi Commodities Centre/Jumeirah Lake Towers (DMCC/JLT) and Jebel Ali Free Zone (JAFZ). Approximately 30 free zones are located in the Emirate of Dubai alone.

C. Customs duties

The UAE is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), together with Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. On 22 December 2002, the GCC member states approved regulations for the implementation of the GCC Customs Law, which unifies customs procedures in all GCC customs administrations and establishes a unified GCC customs union. All GCC member states have enacted the GCC Customs Law. However, the practical implementation of the law is not completely consistent.

Under the GCC Customs Law, most foreign imports are subject to customs duty of 5% of the Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) invoice value of the imported goods, except tobacco, alcohol and the items on the exemption list. This import duty is levied at the first point of entry to the GCC. No export duty is imposed on goods leaving the GCC.

In general, goods do not incur customs duty on import into a UAE free zone, and no export duty is imposed on goods removed from a UAE free zone. However, if the goods leave the free zone for a destination within the GCC, customs duty is levied on the import at the first point of entry into the GCC.

D. Foreign-exchange controls

Neither the federal government of the UAE nor the individual Emirates impose foreign-exchange controls.

E. Tax treaties

The UAE has more than 50 tax treaties currently in force, including treaties with Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Korea (South), Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation (limited), Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Venezuela, Vietnam and Yemen.

In addition, treaties with the following countries are in various stages of negotiation, renegotiation, signature, ratification, translation or entry into force.

Bangladesh	Hungary	Mongolia
Benin	Japan	Palestinian
Cyprus	Jordan	Authority
Fiji	Kazakhstan	Panama
Greece	Kenya	Peru
Guinea	Lithuania	Slovenia
Hong Kong SAR	Mexico	Uzbekistan

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	23 (a)(b)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	23 (c)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	23
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	20 (d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	20 (d)
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	1
Carryforward	Unlimited

- (a) The small profits rate of corporation tax is 20%. Effective from 1 April 2014, the main rate of corporation tax will decrease to 21%, while the small profits rate will remain at 20%. The main rate will decrease by a further 1% to 20%, effective from 1 April 2015. As of that date, the small profits and the main rate will be unified. The main rate of corporation tax for ring-fence profits (that is, profits from oil extraction and oil rights in the United Kingdom and the UK continental shelf) is 30% (small profits rate of 19%). The rates for ring-fence profits will not change on 1 April 2014.
- (b) The small profits rate of 20% applies in certain circumstances if taxable profits are below GBP300,000. This benefit is phased out for taxable profits from GBP300,000 to GBP1,500,000. These limits are reduced if associated companies exist.
- (c) Capital gains are subject to tax at the normal corporation tax rate. See Section B for details concerning the taxation of capital gains derived by nonresidents.
- (d) This tax applies to payments to nonresidents and non-corporate residents.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies that are resident in the United Kingdom are subject to corporation tax on their worldwide profits, but several exemptions have the effect of focusing corporation tax on UK-related activities. Tax is imposed on the total amount of income earned from all sources in the company's accounting period, including any chargeable capital gains. However, a company can elect to exempt non-UK branch income and losses from UK corporation tax, subject to transitional rules that govern entry into the regime. This election is irrevocable and takes effect from the accounting period after the one in which the election is made.

Nonresident companies are subject to UK corporation tax only if they carry on a trade in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment. A permanent establishment arises either from a fixed place of business in the United Kingdom through which the nonresident company carries on its business, or from an agent exercising authority to do business in the United Kingdom on behalf of the nonresident company. The amount of profit attributable to a permanent establishment is computed in accordance with the separate enterprise principle.

A company is resident in the United Kingdom if it is incorporated in the United Kingdom or if the central management and control of the company is exercised there. However, companies regarded as resident under domestic law, but as nonresident under the tie-breaker clause of a double tax treaty, are regarded as nonresident for all corporation tax purposes.

Rates of corporation tax. The main rate of corporation tax for large companies (companies with taxable profits above GBP1,500,000) is 23% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2013. The rate will decrease to 21% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2014, falling to 20%, effective from 1 April 2015. The rate is 30% for companies with ring-fence profits (that is, profits from oil extraction and oil rights in the United Kingdom and the UK continental shelf). If an accounting period does not coincide with the financial year, the profits for the accounting period are time-apportioned and the appropriate rate applied to each part. A company may claim the small profits rate of corporation tax, which is 20% (19% on ring-fence profits of companies) if its taxable profits for an accounting period are less than GBP300,000. The effective marginal rate for companies with non-ring-fence profits between GBP300,000 and GBP1,500,000 is 23.75% (21.25% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2014). These limits are divided by one plus the number of associates if a company has associated companies (subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries), regardless of whether they are within or outside the United Kingdom.

Capital gains. Gains on chargeable assets are subject to corporation tax at the corporation tax rate. For UK tax purposes, a capital gain is usually the excess of the sale proceeds over the original cost plus any subsequent qualifying capital expenditure incurred on the chargeable asset being disposed of. If chargeable assets acquired before 31 March 1982 are disposed of, only the portion of the gain after that date is usually taxable. An allowance is available for inflation; the amount of the reduction is based on the increase in the retail price index. This indexation allowance may be used only to eliminate a gain; it may not be used to create or increase an allowable loss.

The Substantial Shareholdings Exemption (SSE) broadly exempts from UK tax any capital gain on disposals made by trading companies or groups with substantial shareholdings (more than 10%) in other trading companies or groups. The following three sets of conditions must be satisfied:

- The substantial shareholding requirement
- Conditions relating to the “investing” company or group
- Conditions relating to the “investee” company or subgroup

Broadly, both the investing company and the investee company must be a trading company, group or subgroup for 12 months before the disposal and immediately afterwards.

Tax on capital gains is not generally levied on nonresidents; consequently, no tax is levied on a gain on the sale of shares in a UK subsidiary by the foreign nonresident parent company. However, gains on the sale of assets situated in and used in a trade carried on by a permanent establishment in the United Kingdom are subject to corporation tax at the corporation tax rate. In addition,

from 6 April 2013, capital gains tax at a rate of 28% may be charged on the disposal of residential property by companies (both UK and non-UK resident). The tax is designed to prevent tax avoidance through the wrapping of residential property in corporate or other “envelopes.” Affected properties are those worth over GBP2 million. Several reliefs are available to reduce the impact of this tax on genuine business transactions.

Special provisions permit the deferral of the capital gains charge on qualifying business assets if the sales proceeds are reinvested. There are numerous other special rules relating to capital gains.

Capital losses may be offset against capital gains of the same accounting period or carried forward indefinitely, but may not be carried back. Capital losses may not be used to reduce trading profits.

Administration. Tax returns, accounts and computations must be filed within 12 months after the end of the accounting period.

Large companies must make quarterly installment payments of their corporation tax. The first installment is due six months and thirteen days after the first day of the accounting period, and the last installment is due three months and fourteen days after the end of the accounting period. These payments are based on the estimated tax liability for the current year. Fewer payments may be required for shorter accounting periods.

All other companies must pay estimates of their corporation tax liability within nine months after the end of their accounting period.

Companies not complying with the filing and payment deadlines described above are subject to interest and penalties.

A self-assessment system requires companies to assess correctly their tax liabilities or face significant penalties. In addition, the tax authority (Her Majesty’s Revenue & Customs, or HMRC) has extensive investigative powers.

Advance Agreements Unit. Significant inward investors can apply to the Advance Agreements Unit (AAU) for a range of services, including the following:

- Rulings on which businesses can rely if uncertainty exists with respect to the application of the tax law to a specific transaction
- A “one-stop shop” to coordinate responses from different parts of HMRC, depending on the taxes and duties involved
- A fast track towards agreement if time is of the essence
- Help for inward investors who need advice on UK taxes and systems

Dividends. Dividends paid by UK resident companies are not subject to withholding tax. For dividends received by UK resident companies, the United Kingdom has a dividend exemption regime. A dividend or other income distribution received on or after 1 July 2009 is generally exempt from UK corporation tax if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The distribution falls within an exempt class or, if the recipient is a “small” company, the payer is resident in the United Kingdom or a qualifying territory.

- The distribution is not of a specified kind.
- No deduction is allowed to a resident of any territory outside the United Kingdom under the law of that territory with respect to the distribution.

UK resident shareholders other than companies are subject to income tax on the distribution received plus a deemed tax credit. The deemed tax credit attaching to dividends is equal to 1/9 of the net dividend. Under several of the United Kingdom's double tax treaties, a foreign shareholder in a UK company may claim payment of part or all of this deemed tax credit that would have been available to a UK individual. However, in most cases, the benefit is eliminated or reduced to a negligible amount.

Interest. Interest payments on “short loans” (loans with a duration that cannot exceed 364 days) may be made without the need to account for withholding tax. All interest payments by UK resident companies may be made without the imposition of withholding tax if the paying company reasonably believes that the interest is subject to UK corporation tax in the hands of the recipient.

Foreign tax relief. Foreign direct tax on income and gains of a UK resident company other than that relating to a non-UK branch for which an exemption election has been made (see *Corporate income tax*) may be credited against the corporation tax on the same profits. The foreign tax relief cannot exceed the UK corporation tax charged on the same profits.

If a company receives a dividend from a foreign company in which it has at least 10% of the voting power, it may also obtain relief for the underlying foreign tax on the profits out of which the dividend is paid. Foreign tax relief does not apply if the dividend satisfies the conditions for the dividend exemption (see *Dividends*).

C. Determination of trading income

General. The assessment is based on financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), subject to certain adjustments and provisions. With limited exceptions, most UK entities will be required to report either under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or the new Financial Reporting Standard in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) from 2015. Adoption of either standard may have a significant impact on cash taxes payable in the United Kingdom because the tax assessment is heavily influenced by the accounting result reported in the statutory financial statements.

In general, expenses must be incurred wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the trade. However, specific reliefs and prohibitions exist for certain expenses. For example, no deduction is allowed for entertainment expenses, except for the entertaining of company employees (in certain circumstances).

Corporate and government debt and foreign-exchange differences. The rules under the “loan relationships” regime are designed to allow the tax treatment of interest, discounts and premiums on debt instruments to follow the accounting treatment in most circumstances. However, the regime includes many anti-abuse measures

as well as other measures, such as the Worldwide Debt Cap, which can restrict the allowable deductions (for further details, see Section E).

Foreign-exchange differences on most monetary items are taxable or relievable in accordance with GAAP. Specific rules apply to foreign-exchange differences arising on loans that hedge exchange risk on shareholdings.

Inventory. Inventory is normally valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost must be determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis; the last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis is not currently acceptable under UK GAAP.

Provisions. HMRC allows specific provisions made in accordance with GAAP to be deductible for tax purposes unless specific legislation provides to the contrary. However, no expenditure may be relieved more than once.

Leased assets. If leases of plant or machinery function essentially as financing transactions (long-funding leases), they are taxed as such and the following rules apply:

- The lessor includes only the finance element of the rentals arising under the lease income.
- The lessee deducts only the finance element of the rentals payable over the life of the lease and is entitled to capital allowances.

This regime applies to finance leases and certain operating leases. With the exception of some hire-purchase transactions, leases of less than five years are not affected.

Tax depreciation (capital allowances)

Plant and machinery. Expenditure on plant and machinery, including some cars bought after April 2009, is pooled together (the main pool) and allowances are given at 18% on a reducing-balance basis. Assets with a useful life of 25 years or more (long-life assets) are depreciated at 8% on a reducing-balance basis. Integral features to a building also qualify for the 8% rate of capital allowances. An annual investment allowance (AIA) of 100% is available for the first GBP250,000 of investment in plant and machinery (other than cars) to all businesses, regardless of size. This increased allowance applies to qualifying investment made in the period of 1 January 2013 through 31 December 2014. One AIA is available to each individual business or corporate group.

A 100% first-year allowance rate applies to expenditure before 1 April 2015 on electric cars and cars with CO₂ emissions of less than 95g/km. Cars emitting no more than 130g/km are added to the main pool, and the 18% rate applies. Cars emitting above 130g/km are added to the special-rate pool, and the 8% rate applies. For leased cars with CO₂ emissions above 130g/km, 15% of the lease cost is disallowed for tax purposes. Effective from 1 April 2015, the 95g/km threshold is expected to be reduced to 75 g/km for two years. The 100% first-year allowance rate does not apply to cars that will be leased.

Energy-saving assets. A 100% first-year allowance is available to businesses for expenditure on gas-refueling infrastructure, water-efficient technologies and energy-saving technologies. Lists

of qualifying technologies are reviewed regularly. Companies may surrender losses derived from these enhanced capital allowances in return for a cash payment.

Renovation of business premises in disadvantaged areas. A first-year allowance of 100% is available for individuals and companies that convert, renovate or repair a commercial building or structure located in a designated disadvantaged area.

Industrial and agricultural buildings. Allowances for industrial buildings and agricultural buildings were fully withdrawn on 1 April 2011.

Other. Capital allowances are usually subject to recapture on the disposal of an asset on which capital allowances have been claimed. Capital allowances are also available for expenditure on mineral extraction.

Relief for trading losses. Trading losses may be used to relieve other income and capital gains of the year in which the loss was incurred and of the preceding year, provided the same trade was then carried on. Losses may also be carried forward, without time limit, for relief against future profits from the same trade. A company that ceases trading may carry back trading losses and offset them against profits of the preceding 36 months.

Groups of companies. UK law does not provide for tax consolidation. However, a trading loss incurred by one company within a 75%-owned group of companies may be grouped with profits for the same period realized by another member of the group. Similar provisions apply in a consortium situation to allow a transfer of a proportion of the losses; for this purpose, a UK resident company is owned by a consortium if 75% or more of its ordinary share capital is owned by other companies, none of which individually has a holding of less than 5%. However, the consortium-owned company must not be a 75%-owned subsidiary of any company. In both situations, anti-avoidance provisions that aim to prevent artificial arrangements exist.

Capital losses cannot be grouped with capital gains of other group members under the above provisions. However, the seller of an asset and another group company may jointly elect to transfer a capital gain or allowable loss to enable offset of capital gains and capital losses. A transferred capital loss can be carried forward in the transferee company.

In a 75%-worldwide group, the transfer of assets between group companies does not result in a capital gain if the companies involved are subject to UK corporation tax. This rule applies regardless of the residence status of the companies or their shareholders. The transferee company assumes the transferor's original cost of the asset plus subsequent qualifying expenditure and indexation. However, under an anti-avoidance provision, if the transferee company leaves the group within six years after the date of the transfer of the asset, that company is deemed to have disposed of and reacquired the asset at its market value immediately after the transfer. In certain circumstances, the chargeable gain or allowable loss that arises is added to or deducted from the proceeds of a share sale that caused the company to leave the group in the first place. The resulting gain or loss can then potentially be exempted or disallowed under the SSE (see *Capital*

gains). If this provision does not apply, the gain or loss remains in the company that has left the group, but the gain or loss can be transferred by election to another company in the group. Anti-avoidance provisions that aim to prevent artificial arrangements exist.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT); on any supply of goods or services, other than an exempt supply, made in the United Kingdom by a taxable person in the course of business (for businesses established in the United Kingdom only); taxable if annual supplies exceed GBP79,000	0%/5%/20%
Stamp duty; imposed on transfers of shares, securities and interests in certain partnerships; duty charged on the stampable consideration	0.5%
Stamp duty land tax (SDLT); imposed on transfers of land and buildings and certain partnership transactions; tax is charged on the final consideration, but this may be replaced by market value in certain circumstances	
Residential property	
Up to GBP125,000	0%
GBP125,001 to GBP250,000	1%
GBP250,001 to GBP500,000	3%
GBP500,000 to GBP1 million	4%
GBP1 million to GBP2 million	5%
More than GBP2 million	
General rate	7%
Acquisitions by companies and certain other bodies	15%
Nonresidential or mixed-use property	
Up to GBP150,000 (provided that annual rent is less than GBP1,000; otherwise a charge is payable)	0%
GBP150,001 to GBP250,000	1%
GBP250,001 to GBP500,000	3%
More than GBP500,000	4%
Social security contributions, on employees' salaries and wages; payable on weekly wages by	
Employer; imposed on employees' weekly wages exceeding GBP148 (GBP153 from 6 April 2014)	13.8%
Employee; imposed on employees' weekly wages	
On first GBP149 (GBP153 from 6 April 2014)	0%
On next GBP648 (GBP652 from 6 April 2014)	12%
On balance of weekly wage	2%
Bank levy; based on the total chargeable equity and liabilities (subject to various exclusions) as reported in relevant balance sheets at the end of a chargeable period; a half-rate applies to long-term amounts and a nil rate allowance is granted for the first GBP20 million	0.156%/0.078%

Nature of tax	Rate
Annual tax on enveloped dwellings; levied on certain residential property held by companies and partnerships with a corporate member; affected properties are those worth more than GBP2 million; several reliefs are available to exempt genuine property development and investment rental businesses from the tax; the tax is levied at a flat rate per year	
Properties worth more than GBP2 million and not more than GBP5 million	GBP15,000
Properties worth more than GBP5 million and not more than GBP10 million	GBP35,000
Properties worth more than GBP10 million and not more than GBP20 million	GBP70,000
Properties worth more than GBP20 million	GBP140,000

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Foreign-exchange regulations were suspended in 1979 and subsequently abolished. No restrictions are imposed on inward or outward investments. The transfer of profits and dividends, loan principal and interest, royalties and fees is unlimited. Nonresidents may repatriate capital, together with any accrued capital gains or retained earnings, at any time, subject to company law or tax considerations.

Anti-avoidance legislation. The UK tax law contains several anti-avoidance provisions, which include the substitution of an arm's-length price for intercompany transactions (including intercompany debt) with UK or foreign affiliates, the levy of an exit charge on companies transferring a trade or their tax residence from the United Kingdom and the recharacterization of income for certain transactions in securities and real property. Some of these anti-avoidance provisions apply only if the transaction is not carried out for bona fide commercial reasons. Specific anti-arbitrage provisions applying to both deductions and receipts may be relevant to cross-border transactions.

In certain situations, legislation provides a facility for an advance clearance to be obtained from HMRC. If legislation does not provide this facility, a non-statutory clearance facility exists under which companies may apply to HMRC in advance of a transaction for a written confirmation of HMRC's view on how the tax law will apply to that transaction. HMRC undertakes to provide advance clearance within 28 days if evidence exists that the transaction is genuinely contemplated. It also aims to respond within this time period if certainty is sought for a transaction that has already taken place. HMRC does not provide clearance if it believes that the arrangements are primarily intended to obtain a tax advantage.

The United Kingdom has implemented a system requiring the disclosure of certain transactions and arrangements to HMRC. As a direct result of this disclosure regime, tax-planning schemes are frequently disclosed in advance to HMRC.

A new general anti-abuse rule (GAAR) entered into force on 17 July 2013. The GAAR targets artificial and abusive tax-avoidance schemes and is intended to apply to the main taxes but not VAT.

Transfer pricing. UK tax law contains measures that substitute an arm's-length price for certain intercompany transactions with UK or foreign affiliates. Companies are required to prepare their tax returns in accordance with the arm's-length principle, and retain adequate records or other documentation to support their compliance with that principle, or otherwise suffer substantial penalties. These rules have other far-reaching consequences, and taxpayers should seek specific advice concerning their circumstances.

If both parties to a transaction are subject to UK corporation tax, and one is required to increase its taxable profits in accordance with the arm's-length principle, the other is usually allowed to decrease its taxable profits through a corresponding adjustment. Companies that were dormant as of 31 March 2004 and remain dormant are exempt from the transfer-pricing rules. Although small and medium-sized companies (unless they elect otherwise) are exempt from the rules with respect to transactions with persons in qualifying territories (broadly, the United Kingdom and those countries with which the United Kingdom has entered into a double tax treaty containing a non-discrimination article), they can be subject to the issuance of a transfer pricing notice by HMRC. However, for small companies, this notice can be issued only if the company has undertaken a non-arm's-length transaction with an affiliate that is taken into account in determining profits under the Patent Box regime (see *Patent Box*).

Persons that are otherwise independent but collectively control a business and have acted together with respect to the financing arrangements for the business are also subject to the UK transfer-pricing regime.

Interest restrictions. The United Kingdom's transfer-pricing measures apply to the provision of finance (as well as to trading income and expenses). As a result, companies must self-assess their tax liability on financing transactions using the arm's-length principle. Consequently, HMRC may challenge interest deductions on the grounds that, based on all of the circumstances, the loan would not have been made at all or that the amount loaned or the interest rate would have been less, if the lender was an unrelated third party acting at arm's length.

Worldwide Debt Cap. The Worldwide Debt Cap (WWDC) is a cap on allowable interest deductions in addition to thin-capitalization restrictions and other anti-avoidance provisions. The WWDC provisions are designed to restrict the UK tax deduction available for financing expenses of large groups based on the gross financing expense of the worldwide group. The WWDC legislation applies to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010.

The WWDC provisions include a gateway test. If the gateway test is satisfied, the UK group falls outside of the remaining provisions. Under the gateway test, broadly, the WWDC applies only if a group's UK net debt exceeds 75% of the worldwide gross debt.

If the WWDC applies and if the tested expense amount exceeds the available amount, the excess amount is disallowed. Broadly, the tested expense amount is the aggregate net finance expense of all UK group companies that have a net finance expense above GBP500,000, and the available amount is the group's external

worldwide finance expense which is taken from the consolidated financial statements. If a disallowance arises, some interest income may be exempted from UK tax. The amount of the exempted income is limited to the lower of the aggregate net finance income of all UK group companies (above GBP500,000) and the total disallowed amount. It is possible to elect to not apply the GBP500,000 threshold mentioned above to avoid anomalies that could otherwise result.

Controlled foreign companies. The controlled foreign company (CFC) regime was significantly revised in 2012, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The regime applies to non-UK resident companies that are controlled by UK residents. It also applies to non-UK branches of UK resident companies for which an exemption election has been made.

The regime is similar to the prior regime in that, if a CFC has profits that do not meet any of the exemptions, those profits are taxed on any UK resident companies having a 25% or more interest in the CFC. However, the new regime is much more focused on identifying artificial movements of profits out of the United Kingdom.

The new regime has an initial “gateway” test that eliminates certain companies from the scope of a CFC charge, and it is possible to seek a clearance from HMRC as to whether a particular company meets this gateway. The gateway test eliminates companies if any of the following four conditions is met:

- The CFC’s purpose is not mainly to achieve a UK tax advantage.
- The management and control of the CFC’s “risks and assets” is not carried out in the United Kingdom, other than through a UK permanent establishment of the CFC.
- The CFC can carry out its activities independently of the United Kingdom.
- The CFC has only property business and/or non-trading finance profits.

If none of these conditions are met, the more detailed provisions of the CFC regime need to be considered.

Profits arising from lending activities may be subject to a CFC charge if they derive from UK activity or capital investment from the United Kingdom. However, a full or partial exemption may be available for profits derived from lending to other CFCs within the group. The full exemption is available in limited circumstances if the loan is funded out of existing resources, but the partial exemption may be more widely available and can effectively exempt 75% of the profits from UK taxation. Both exemptions are subject to anti-avoidance restrictions.

Special rules apply to banks, financial traders and insurance companies.

Further exemptions apply if any of the following circumstances exist:

- The CFC’s local tax liability is 75% or more of the equivalent UK liability.
- The CFC has low profits or a low profit margin.
- The CFC is resident in certain qualifying territories.
- A foreign company has become a CFC for the first time.

If the CFC does not qualify for any of the exemptions, a CFC charge arises to the extent that profits from any assets or risks of the CFC are attributable principally to Significant People Functions (SPFs) in the United Kingdom, based on the profit that would arise in a hypothetical UK permanent establishment containing those assets or risks. That profit itself is subject to further exclusions if any of the following circumstances exist:

- The CFC has business premises in its local territory, its business does not principally relate to the United Kingdom, and its profits from intellectual property (if any) are not significantly based on intellectual property transferred from the United Kingdom.
- Over 20% of the value to the group from holding that asset or risk in the CFC relates to a purpose other than the tax saving.
- The function performed by the UK SPF could have been performed by an independent party.

The new regime is complex, and the assistance of specialists is required to determine the extent to which profits arising outside the United Kingdom are subject to a charge in the United Kingdom under these rules.

Patent Box. The Patent Box regime was introduced in 2012, and is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2013. The regime taxes qualifying income relating to patents and certain other intellectual property at a rate of 10%, but this rate is being phased in over five years.

The Patent Box regime can apply to patents granted by UK and European patent offices and certain other patent offices in the European Economic Area, as well as to patent applications that cannot be published for reasons of national security or public safety. Other innovative intellectual property found in the medicinal, veterinary and agriculture industries is also included, such as regulatory data, marketing exclusivity, supplementary protection certificates and plant variety rights.

The 10% effective tax rate is achieved by creating an additional deduction from taxable profits and applies to all income arising from the patents, including royalties and income from the sale of the patent. Significantly, it also applies to income from the sale of products with embedded patents. Accordingly, for example, income from the sale of cars manufactured with a combination of patented and unpatented components can qualify in full. The Patent Box regime is therefore potentially of very wide application.

Dual-resident companies. A dual-resident company that is not a trading company loses the right to surrender its losses to fellow group members and is prevented from enjoying certain other reliefs. These rules effectively prevent such dual-resident companies from obtaining a double deduction for interest costs in both countries of residence.

Impact of decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The UK tax system is currently subject to significant external influence in the form of binding decisions rendered by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). These decisions have held that many UK domestic tax measures are contrary to European Fundamental Freedoms (for example, the decisions in *Marks & Spencer*, *Test Claimants in the Franked Investment Income Group Litigation*, *Cadbury Schweppes* and *Philips Electronics UK Limited*).

At this stage, it is impossible to reach a definitive conclusion on the ultimate impact of the CJEU decisions, because, among other reasons, the cases are likely to continue for years. A CJEU decision does not necessarily lead to law changes in the United Kingdom, but new UK legislation was enacted as a result of the *Marks & Spencer*, *Cadbury Schweppes* and *Philips Electronics* cases. Also, UK legislation has been amended following CJEU decisions that concern the tax system in another EU member state, when an equivalent tax provision exists in UK domestic law (for example, *National Grid Indus BV*). Because these cases and several other cases have held that some fundamental aspects of the domestic law in the United Kingdom or other EU member states are contrary to EC law, it is possible that CJEU decisions will lead to further changes in the UK tax system in the future.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates in the following table reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law. The table is for general guidance only.

Residence of recipient	Payments by UK companies of		
	Dividends (a)	Interest (b) %	Royalties (b) %
Albania	(2)	0/6 (cc)	0
Antigua and Barbuda	(2)	20	0
Argentina	(2)	0/12 (l)	3/5/10/15 (m)
Armenia (u)	(2)	5	5
Australia	(2)	0/10	5
Austria	(1)	0	0/10
Azerbaijan	(2)	0/10	5/10 (n)
Bahrain	(2)	0 (x)	0
Bangladesh	(2)	7.5/10 (o)	10
Barbados	(1)	15	0/15 (y)
Belarus	(2)	0	0
Belgium	(2)	0/10 (z)	0
Belize	(1)	20	0
Bolivia	(2)	0/15	15
Bosnia-Herzegovina (s)	(1)	10	10
Botswana	(2)	0/10	10
Brunei Darussalam	(1)	20	0
Bulgaria	(2)	0	0
Canada	(2)	0/10	0/10 (d)
Chile	(2)	5/15 (f)	5/10 (j)
China	(2)	0/10	7/10 (v)
Côte d'Ivoire	(2)	0/15	10
Croatia (s)	(1)	10	10
Cyprus	(1)	10	0/5 (g)
Czech Republic	(2)	0	0/10 (h)
Denmark	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Egypt	(2)	0/15	15
Estonia	(2)	0/10 (c)	5/10 (c)(j)
Ethiopia	(2)	0/5 (c)(aa)	7.5 (c)
Falkland Islands	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Faroe Islands	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Fiji	(1)	10	0/15 (n)
Finland	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
France	(1)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Gambia	(1)	0/15 (aa)	12.5

Residence of recipient	Payments by UK companies of		
	Dividends (a)	Interest (b) %	Royalties (b) %
Georgia	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Germany	(2)	0	0
Ghana	(2)	0/12.5 (c)(aa)	12.5 (c)
Greece	(2)	0	0
Grenada	(2)	20	0
Guernsey	(2)	20	20
Guyana	(2)	0/15 (c)(aa)	10/20 (c)(r)
Hong Kong SAR	(2)	0 (c)	3 (c)
Hungary	(2)	0	0
Iceland	(1) (c)	0 (c)	0 (c)
India	(2)	0/10/15 (o)(aa)	10/15 (j)
Indonesia	(1)	0/10 (c)(aa)	10/15 (c)(j)
Ireland	(2)	0 (c)	0
Isle of Man	(2)	20	20
Israel	(2)	15	0/15 (r)
Italy	(4)	0/10 (c)(aa)	8
Jamaica	(1)	12.5 (c)(aa)	10
Japan	(2)	0/10 (c)	0 (c)
Jersey	(2)	20	20
Jordan	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	10 (c)
Kazakhstan	(2)	0/10 (aa)	10 (c)
Kenya	(1)	0/15 (aa)	15
Kiribati	(1)	20	0
Korea (South)	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	2/10 (c)(i)
Kuwait	(2)	0 (c)	10 (c)
Latvia	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	5/10 (c)(j)
Lesotho	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	10 (c)
Libya	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Liechtenstein	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Lithuania	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	5/10 (c)(j)
Luxembourg	(4)	0	5
Macedonia (s)	(2)	0/10 (c)(z)	0 (c)
Malawi	(1)	0/20 (p)	0/20 (p)
Malaysia	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	8 (c)
Malta	(3)	0/10 (c)(aa)	10 (c)
Mauritius	(1)	0/20 (o)(aa)	15
Mexico	(2)	0/5/10/15 (c)	10 (c)
Moldova	(2)	0/5 (o)(aa)	5 (c)
Mongolia	(2)	0/7/10 (o)(aa)	5 (c)
Montenegro (s)	(1)	10	10
Montserrat	(2)	20	0
Morocco	(2)	0/10 (aa)	10
Myanmar (Burma)	(2)	20	0
Namibia	(2)	20	0/5 (t)
Netherlands	(4) (c)	0 (c)	0 (c)
New Zealand	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	10 (c)
Nigeria	(2)	0/12.5 (c)(aa)	12.5 (c)
Norway	(2) (c)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Oman	(2)	0 (c)	8 (c)
Pakistan	(2)	0/15 (aa)	12.5
Panama	(2)	0/5 (bb)	5
Papua New Guinea	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	10
Philippines	(1)	0/10/15 (q)(aa)	15/20 (r)
Poland	(2)	0/5 (c)(aa)	5 (c)
Portugal	(2)	10	5

Residence of recipient	Payments by UK companies of		
	Dividends (a)	Interest (b) %	Royalties (b) %
Qatar	(2)	0/20 (c)	5 (c)
Romania	(1)	10	10/15 (n)
Russian Federation	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
St. Kitts and Nevis	(2)	20	0
Saudi Arabia	(2)	0	5/8 (i)
Serbia (s)	(1)	10	10
Sierra Leone	(2)	20	0
Singapore	(2)	5 (o)(aa)	8 (c)
Slovak Republic	(2)	0	0/10 (h)
Slovenia (s)	(2)	0/5 (c)(z)	5 (c)
Solomon Islands	(1)	20	0
South Africa	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Spain	(1)	12 (c)	10 (c)
Sri Lanka	(2)	0/10 (c)(o)	0/10 (w)
Sudan	(1)	15 (c)	10
Swaziland	(2)	20	0
Sweden	(4)	0	0
Switzerland	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Taiwan	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	10 (c)
Tajikistan	(2)	0	0
Thailand	(1)	0/10/20 (o)(aa)	5/15 (n)
Trinidad and Tobago	(1)	0/10 (aa)	0/10 (n)
Tunisia	(2)	10/12 (o)	15
Turkey	(2)	0/15 (aa)	10
Turkmenistan	(2)	0	0
Tuvalu	(1)	20	0
Uganda	(2)	0/15 (aa)	15
Ukraine	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
United States	(2)	0 (c)	0 (c)
Uzbekistan	(2)	0/5 (c)(aa)	5 (c)
Venezuela	(2)	0/5 (c)(aa)	5/7 (c)(k)
Vietnam	(2)	0/10 (c)(aa)	10 (c)
Zambia	(1)	10	10
Zimbabwe	(1)	0/10 (aa)	10
Non-treaty countries	– (e)	20	20

(a) Under UK domestic law, withholding tax is not imposed on dividends. As explained in Section B, under existing law, a UK resident individual receiving a dividend obtains a tax credit of 1/9 of the dividend; this satisfies his or her basic rate income tax liability on the grossed up amount. The United Kingdom's double tax treaties fall into the following four general categories concerning dividends:

- (1) Treaties that give no tax credit to companies resident in the other state possessing more than a portfolio holding of the company paying the dividend (usually more than 10% of the voting power), but give a full credit to other shareholders resident in the other state, subject to a reduction based on the total of the dividend and the tax credit.
- (2) Treaties that give no tax credit to residents of the other state.
- (3) Treaties that give no tax credit to corporations, but give a full credit to other shareholders resident in the other state, subject to a reduction of 15% of the total of the dividend and the tax credit.
- (4) Treaties that give the following to residents of the other state:
 - (i) A half tax credit to companies possessing 10% or more of the voting power of the company paying the dividend, subject to a reduction of 5% of the total of the dividend and credit.
 - (ii) A full credit to other shareholders, subject to a reduction of 15% of the total of the dividend and the tax credit. However, effective from 6 April 1999, the tax credit available to shareholders resident in the other state is eliminated. This results from the reduction of the tax credit available to UK shareholders to 1/9.

- (b) Under a European Union (EU) directive, payments of interest and royalties made between, broadly, associated companies resident in EU member states are exempt from withholding tax. Numerous conditions and transitional rules apply, including some that delay the application of the rules for several years.
- (c) Anti-avoidance provisions restrict the tax credit repayment or other treaty benefits in certain circumstances.
- (d) No withholding tax is imposed on royalties paid for copyrights of literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works (except motion pictures, films, videotapes and certain other items), payments for patents or commercial or industrial experience or payments for the use of computer software.
- (e) See Section B.
- (f) The lower rate applies to interest paid with respect to the following: loans from banks and insurance companies; securities quoted on a stock exchange; and certain sales of machinery and equipment.
- (g) The higher rate applies to cinematographic royalties.
- (h) The higher rate applies to industrial royalties.
- (i) The lower rate applies to payments for the use of, or right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The higher rate applies to other royalties.
- (j) The lower rate applies to payments for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The higher rate applies to other royalties.
- (k) The 5% rate applies to royalties for patents, trademarks or processes as well as to royalties for know-how concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 7% rate applies to royalties for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works.
- (l) The standard rate of withholding tax on interest is 12%. Interest is exempt from withholding tax if any of the following apply:
- The state is the payer of the interest.
 - The interest is paid on a loan made, guaranteed or insured by the other contracting state.
 - The interest is paid on a loan granted by a bank to an unrelated party at preferential rates and the loan is repayable over a period of not less than five years.
 - The interest is paid on a debt resulting from either of the following:
 - Sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment by a resident of the other contracting state (excluding sales between related persons).
 - Purchases of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment financed through a leasing contract.
- (m) The 3% rate applies to royalties for the right to use news. The 5% rate applies to royalties for copyrights of artistic works. The 10% rate applies to royalties for patents or payments for industrial experience, including the rendering of technical assistance. The 15% rate applies to other royalties.
- (n) The lower rate applies to copyright royalties.
- (o) The lower rate (the 7% rate under the Mongolia treaty and the 10% rate under the India and Thailand treaties) applies to interest paid to banks and other financial institutions.
- (p) The higher rate applies if the recipient is a Malawi company that controls more than 50% of the voting power in the UK company that makes the payment.
- (q) The 10% rate applies to interest on listed bonds.
- (r) The higher rate applies to cinematographic, television and radio broadcasting royalties.
- (s) The applicability to Bosnia-Herzegovina of the treaty entered into with the former Yugoslavia is uncertain. The UK tax authorities request that claims for relief be examined by their Tax Treaty Team. The UK tax authorities consider the former Yugoslavia treaty to be applicable to Montenegro and Serbia. Croatia has committed to honoring the tax treaties of former Yugoslavia. New agreements have been entered into with Macedonia and Slovenia. Kosovo does not accept the application of the UK-Yugoslavia treaty.
- (t) The 5% rate applies to patent royalties and motion picture royalties.
- (u) In the United Kingdom, this treaty is generally effective from 6 April 2012, but for withholding tax purposes, it is effective from 1 January 2013.
- (v) Effective from 1 April 2014, the lower rate, which applies to the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment, will be reduced to 6%.
- (w) The lower rate applies to copyright royalties. The higher treaty rate applies to all other royalties payable with respect to rights granted after the signing of the double tax treaty.
- (x) Detailed conditions apply, in particular to exclude from the treaty rate unquoted companies if less than 25% of their shares are held by residents of Bahrain.
- (y) The 15% rate applies to royalties with respect to cinematographic or television films.

- (z) The lower rate applies to interest on loans between enterprises (20% relationship required in the case of Slovenia), interest paid to a pension scheme (some treaties) or to a state or political subdivision.
- (aa) The lowest rate applies, depending on the treaty, to interest paid to a state or political subdivision or the central bank. Some treaties also apply this rate to interest guaranteed by or paid by the state.
- (bb) The lower rate applies if any of the following circumstances exists:
 - The interest is paid to a state or political subdivision or the central bank.
 - The interest is paid with respect to the sale on credit of merchandise or equipment to an enterprise of either country.
 - The interest is paid as a result of financing provided in connection with agreements concluded between the two governments.
 - The beneficial owner of the interest is a pension scheme.
- (cc) The 0% rate applies if any of the following circumstances exists:
 - The recipient and beneficial owner of the interest is the other state or the central bank or a political subdivision or local authority thereof, a financial institution or a pension scheme.
 - The interest is paid by the state in which the interest arises or by a political subdivision, or local authority thereof, or the interest is paid with respect to a loan, debt claim or credit that is owed to or made, provided, guaranteed or insured by that state or a political subdivision, local authority or export financing agency thereof.
 - The interest is paid with respect to indebtedness arising as a result of the sale on credit of equipment, merchandise or services.

The United Kingdom has also entered into tax treaties with Algeria, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Iran and Lebanon. These treaties do not have articles covering dividends, interest or royalties. Payments to these countries are subject to withholding tax at the non-treaty countries' rates set forth in the above table.

The United Kingdom has new treaties, amendments or protocols to treaties with Iceland, Japan and Spain, but these are not yet in force.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15 to 39 (a)
Corporate Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	15 to 39
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15 to 39 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	30 (c)
Interest	30 (c)(d)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	30 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	30 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	2 (f)
Carryforward	20 (f)

- (a) In addition, many states levy income or capital-based taxes. An alternative minimum tax is imposed. See Section B.
- (b) Rates may be reduced by treaty.
- (c) Applicable to payments to non-US corporations and nonresidents.
- (d) Interest on certain "portfolio debt" obligations issued after 18 July 1984 and non-effectively connected bank deposit interest are exempt from withholding tax.
- (e) This is the branch profits tax applicable to non-US corporations (see Section D).
- (f) Special rules apply to certain types of losses and entities. For details, see Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. US corporations are subject to federal taxes on their worldwide income, including income of foreign branches (whether or not the profits are repatriated). In general, a US corporation is not taxed by the United States on the earnings of a foreign subsidiary until the subsidiary distributes dividends or is sold or liquidated. Numerous exceptions to this deferral concept may apply, resulting in current US taxation of some or all of the foreign subsidiary's earnings.

Foreign corporations generally are taxable in the United States on income that is effectively connected with a US trade or business and on certain US-source income. However, if the foreign corporation is resident in a country having an income tax treaty with the United States, business profits are taxable by the United States only to the extent the income is attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States and rates of tax on certain US-source income are reduced or eliminated.

Rates of corporate tax. A corporation's taxable income not exceeding USD335,000 is taxed at marginal rates ranging from 15% to 39%. Corporations with taxable income between USD335,000 and USD10 million are effectively taxed at 34% on all taxable income. Corporations with taxable income exceeding USD10 million are taxed at 35%, with amounts exceeding USD15 million but not exceeding USD18,333,333 subject to an additional tax of 3%. As a result, corporations with taxable income in excess of USD18,333,333 are effectively subject to tax at a rate of 35% on

all taxable income. These rates apply both to US corporations and to the income of foreign corporations that is effectively connected with a US trade or business.

Alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax (AMT) is designed to prevent corporations with substantial economic income from using preferential deductions, exclusions and credits to substantially reduce or eliminate their tax liability. To achieve this goal, the AMT is structured as a separate tax system with its own allowable deductions and credit limitations. The tax is imposed on alternative minimum taxable income (AMTI), less a phased-out exemption amount, at a flat rate of 20%. It is an “alternative” tax because corporations are required to pay the higher of the regular tax or AMT. To the extent the AMT exceeds regular tax, a minimum tax credit is generated and carried forward to offset the taxpayer’s regular tax to the extent it exceeds the AMT in future years.

In general, AMTI is computed by making adjustments to regular taxable income and then adding back certain nondeductible tax preference items. The required adjustments are intended to convert preferential deductions allowed for regular tax (for example, accelerated depreciation) into less favorable alternative deductions that are allowable under the parallel AMT system. In addition, an adjustment based on “adjusted current earnings” can increase or decrease AMTI. Net operating losses may reduce AMT by up to 90% (subject to modifications; see Section C), compared to a potential reduction of 100% for regular tax purposes. Foreign tax credits may reduce AMT by up to 100%.

An AMT exemption applies to small business corporations that meet certain income requirements.

Capital gains and losses. Capital gains are taxed at the same rates as ordinary income. In general, capital losses may offset only capital gains, not ordinary income. Subject to certain restrictions, a corporation’s excess capital loss may be carried back three years and forward five years to offset capital gains in such other years.

Administration. The annual tax return is due by the 15th day of the third month after the close of the company’s fiscal year. A corporation is entitled, upon request, to an automatic six-month extension to file its return. In general, 100% of a corporation’s tax liability must be paid through quarterly estimated tax installments during the year in which the income is earned. The estimated tax payments are due on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th and 12th months of the company’s fiscal year.

Foreign tax relief. A tax credit is allowed for foreign income taxes paid, or deemed paid, by US corporations, but the credit is generally limited to the amount of US tax incurred on the foreign-source portion of a company’s worldwide taxable income. Separate limitations must be calculated for passive income and for “general” category income (most types of active business income).

C. Determination of taxable income

General. Income for tax purposes is generally computed according to generally accepted accounting principles, as adjusted for certain statutory tax provisions. Consequently, taxable income typically does not equal income for financial reporting purposes.

In general, a deduction is permitted for ordinary and necessary trade or business expenses. However, expenditures that create an asset having a useful life longer than one year may need to be capitalized and recovered ratably.

Depreciation. A depreciation deduction is available for most property (except land) used in a trade or business or held for the production of income, such as rental property. Tangible depreciable property that is used in the United States (whether new or used) and placed in service after 1980 and before 1987 is generally depreciated on an accelerated basis (ACRS). Tangible depreciable property that is used in the United States and placed in service after 1986 is generally depreciated under a modified ACRS basis. In general, under the modified ACRS system, assets are grouped into six classes of personal property and into two classes of real property. Each class is assigned a recovery period and a depreciation method. The following are the depreciation methods and recovery periods for certain assets.

Asset	Depreciation method	Recovery period (years)
Commercial and industrial buildings	Straight-line	39 (a)
Office equipment	Double-declining balance or straight-line	7 or 12
Motor vehicles and computer equipment	Double-declining balance or straight-line	5 or 12
Plant and machinery	Double-declining balance or straight-line	7 or 12 (b)

(a) 31.5 years if placed in service before 13 May 1993.

(b) These are generally the recovery periods.

With respect to certain qualified property (for example, long-production-period property and certain aircraft placed in service before 1 January 2015), a first-year depreciation deduction equal to 50% of the property's adjusted basis may be taken. Instead of the above methods, a taxpayer may elect to use the straight-line method of depreciation over specified longer recovery periods or the methods prescribed for AMT purposes, which would avoid a depreciation adjustment for AMT.

The cost of intangible assets developed by a taxpayer may be amortized over the determinable useful life of an asset. Certain intangible assets, including goodwill, going concern value, patents and copyrights, may generally be amortized over 15 years if they are acquired as part of a business.

Tax depreciation is generally subject to recapture on the sale of an asset to the extent that the sales proceeds exceed the tax value after depreciation. The amounts recaptured are subject to tax as ordinary income.

Net operating losses. If allowable deductions of a US corporation or branch of a foreign corporation exceed its gross income, the excess is called a net operating loss (NOL). In general, NOLs may be carried back 2 years and forward 20 years to offset taxable income in those years. A specified liability loss (including a

product liability loss) may be carried back 10 years. A real estate investment trust (REIT) may not carry back an NOL arising in a tax year in which the entity operated as a REIT. Farming business losses may be carried back five years. Limitations apply in utilizing NOLs of acquired operations.

Inventories. Inventory is generally valued for tax purposes at either cost or the lower of cost or market value. In determining the cost of goods sold, the two most common inventory flow assumptions used are last-in, first-out (LIFO) and first-in, first-out (FIFO). The method chosen must be applied consistently. Uniform capitalization rules require the inclusion in inventory costs of many expenses previously deductible as period costs.

Dividends. In general, dividends received from other US corporations qualify for a 70% dividends-received deduction, subject to certain limitations. The dividends-received deduction is generally increased to 80% of the dividend if the recipient corporation owns at least 20% of the distributing corporation. Dividend payments between members of an affiliated group of US corporations qualify for a 100% dividends-received deduction. In general, an affiliated group consists of a US parent corporation and all other US corporations in which the parent owns, directly or indirectly through one or more chains, at least 80% of the total voting power and value of all classes of shares (excluding non-voting preferred shares).

Consolidated returns. An affiliated group of US corporations (as described in *Dividends*) may elect to determine its taxable income and tax liability on a consolidated basis. The consolidated return provisions generally allow electing corporations to report aggregate group income and deductions in accordance with the requirements for financial consolidations. Consequently, the net operating losses of some members of the group can be used to offset the taxable income of other members of the group, and transactions between group members, such as intercompany sales and dividends, are generally deferred or eliminated until there is a transaction outside the group. Under certain circumstances, losses incurred on the sale of consolidated subsidiaries are disallowed.

Foreign subsidiaries. Under certain circumstances, undistributed income of a foreign subsidiary controlled by US shareholders is taxed to the US shareholders on a current basis, as if the foreign subsidiary distributed a dividend on the last day of its taxable year. This may result if the foreign subsidiary invests its earnings in "US property" (including loans to US shareholders) or earns certain types of income (referred to as "Subpart F" income), including certain passive income and "tainted" business income.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Branch profits tax, on branch profits (reduced by reinvested profits and increased by withdrawals of previously reinvested earnings); the rate may be reduced by treaty	30%

Nature of tax	Rate
Branch interest tax, on interest expense paid by a branch (unless the interest would be exempt from withholding tax if paid by a US corporation); the rate may be reduced by treaty	30%
Personal holding company (PHC) tax, applies to a corporation that satisfies a passive-income test; in addition to regular tax or AMT; imposed on undistributed income	15%
Accumulated earnings tax; penalty tax levied on a corporation (excluding a PHC) accumulating profits to avoid shareholder-level personal income tax; assessed on accumulated taxable income exceeding a calculated amount (at least USD250,000 or USD150,000 for certain personal services corporations)	15%
State and local income taxes, imposed by most states and some local governments	0% to 13%
State and local sales taxes, imposed by many states and some local governments	Various
Payroll taxes	
Federal unemployment insurance (FUTA); imposed on first USD7,000 of wages	6.0% and 0.6% (assuming full credit of 5.4%)
Workmen's compensation insurance; provisions vary according to state laws; rates vary depending on nature of employees' activities	Various
Social security contributions (including 1.45% Medicare tax); imposed on	
Wages up to USD117,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	7.65%
Employee	7.65%
Wages in excess of USD117,000 (for 2014; Medicare tax); paid by	
Employer	1.45%
Employee	1.45%
(Effective from 1 January 2013, an additional Medicare tax of 0.9% applies to wages, tips, other compensation and self-employment income in excess of USD200,000 for taxpayers who file as single or head of household. For married taxpayers filing jointly and surviving spouses, the additional 0.9% Medicare tax applies to the couple's combined wages in excess of USD250,000. The additional tax applies only to the amount owed by the employee; the employer does not pay the additional tax.)	

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The United States currently has no foreign-exchange control restrictions.

Debt-to-equity rules. The United States has thin-capitalization principles under which the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) may attempt to limit the deduction for interest expense if a US corporation is

thinly capitalized. In such case, funds loaned to it by a related party may be recharacterized by the IRS as equity. As a result, the corporation's deduction for interest expense may be disallowed, and principal and interest payments may be considered distributions to the related party and be subject to withholding tax as distributions.

Although the United States has no fixed rules for determining whether a thin-capitalization situation exists, a facts and circumstances test may be applied based on US case law.

A deduction is disallowed for certain "disqualified" interest paid on loans made or guaranteed by related foreign parties that are not subject to US tax on the interest received. This disallowed interest may be carried forward to future years and allowed as a deduction. No interest deduction is disallowed under this provision if the payer corporation's debt-to-equity ratio does not exceed 1.5:1. If the debt-to-equity ratio exceeds this amount, the deduction of disqualified interest is deferred to the extent of any "excess interest expense." "Excess interest expense" is defined as the excess of interest expense over interest income, minus 50% of the adjusted taxable income of the corporation plus any "excess limitation carryforward." Special rules apply to corporate partners in partnerships for purposes of determining disallowances.

In addition, under US Treasury regulations, interest expense accrued on a loan from a related foreign lender must be actually paid before the US borrower can deduct the interest expense.

Transfer pricing. In general, the IRS may redetermine the tax liability of related parties if, in its discretion, this is necessary to prevent the evasion of taxes or to clearly reflect income. Specific regulations require that related taxpayers (including US persons and their foreign affiliates) deal among themselves on an arm's-length basis. Under the best-method rule included in the transfer-pricing regulations, the best transfer-pricing method is determined based on the facts and circumstances. Transfer-pricing methods that may be acceptable, depending on the circumstances, include uncontrolled price, resale price and profit-split. It is possible to reach transfer-pricing agreements in advance with the IRS.

If the IRS adjusts a taxpayer's tax liability, tax treaties between the United States and other countries usually provide procedures for allocation of adjustments between related parties in the two countries to avoid double tax.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following are US withholding tax rates for dividends, interest and royalties paid from the United States to residents of various treaty countries.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Patent and know-how royalties %
Australia	0/5/15 (a)	0/10 (b)	5
Austria	5/15 (c)	0	0
Bangladesh	10/15 (c)	5/10 (d)	10
Barbados	5/15 (c)	5	5
Belgium	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
Bulgaria	5/10 (c)	5	5

	Dividends	Interest	Patent and know-how royalties
	%	%	%
Canada	5/15 (c)	0	0/10 (e)
China	10	10 (oo)	10
Cyprus	5/15 (c)	10	0
Czech Republic	5/15 (c)	0	0/10 (f)
Denmark	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
Egypt	5/15 (c)	15	15
Estonia	5/15 (c)	10	5/10 (g)
Finland	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
France	0/5/15 (a)	0	0 (h)
Germany	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
Greece	30	0/30 (i)	0
Hungary (j)	5/15 (c)	0	0
Iceland	5/15 (c)	0	0/5 (k)
India	15/25 (c)	10/15 (l)	10/15 (m)
Indonesia	10/15 (c)	10	10
Ireland	5/15 (c)	0	0
Israel	12.5/25 (c)	10/17.5 (n)	10/15 (o)
Italy	5/15 (c)	0/10 (p)	0/5/8 (q)
Jamaica	10/15 (c)	12.5	10
Japan (pp)	0/5/10	10	0
Kazakhstan	5/15 (c)	10	10
Korea (South)	10/15 (c)	12	10/15 (r)
Latvia	5/15 (c)	10	5/10 (g)
Lithuania	5/15 (c)	10	5/10 (g)
Luxembourg	0/5/15 (c)(s)	0	0
Malta	5/10 (c)	10	10
Mexico	0/5/10 (u)	4.9/10/15 (v)	10
Morocco	10/15 (c)	15	10
Netherlands	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
New Zealand	0/5/15 (a)(c)	10	5
Norway (x)	15	0 (y)	0
Pakistan	15/30 (c)	30	0/30
Philippines	20/25 (c)	10/15 (z)	15/25 (aa)
Poland (bb)	5/15 (c)	0	10
Portugal	15 (cc)	10	10
Romania (dd)	10	10	10/15 (ee)
Russian Federation	5/10 (c)	0	0
Slovak Republic	5/15 (c)	0	0/10 (ee)
Slovenia	5/15 (c)	0/5	5
South Africa	5/15 (c)	0	0
Spain (qq)	10/15 (c)	10	5/8/10 (ff)
Sri Lanka	15	10	5/10 (gg)
Sweden	0/5/15 (a)	0	0
Switzerland	5/15 (c)	0	0
Thailand	10/15 (c)	10/15 (hh)	5/8/15
Trinidad and Tobago	10/25 (c)	15 (ii)	15
Tunisia	14/20 (c)	15	10/15 (jj)
Turkey	15/20 (c)	10/15 (hh)	5/10 (kk)
Ukraine	5/15 (c)	0	10
USSR (ll)	30	0	0
United Kingdom	0/5/15 (mm)	0 (nn)	0
Venezuela	5/15 (c)	4.95/10 (t)	5/10 (kk)
Non-treaty countries	30	30 (w)	30

Various exceptions (for example, for governmental entities and REITs) or conditions may apply (for example, a limitation-on-benefits provision), depending upon the terms of the particular treaty.

- (a) The 0% rate applies if dividends are paid by an 80%-owned US corporation to its parent company (80% ownership must be for at least a 12-month period ending on the date the dividend is declared or the entitlement is determined) and if certain other conditions are met. The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a company that directly owns at least 10% of the voting power (or share capital, if applicable) of the payer. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (b) The 10% rate applies to all interest payments with the following exceptions:
 - Interest derived by the government of a contracting state
 - Interest derived by certain financial institutions
- (c) The withholding rate is reduced to 5% (10% in the case of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Jamaica, Korea (South), Morocco, Spain, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago; 12.5% in the case of Israel; 14% in the case of Tunisia; 15% in the case of India, Pakistan and Turkey; and 20% in the case of the Philippines) if, among other conditions, the recipient is a corporation owning a specified percentage of the voting power of the distributing corporation.
- (d) The 5% rate applies to interest paid to banks or financial institutions and interest related to the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or of merchandise.
- (e) The 0% rate applies to royalties for cultural works as well as to payments for the use of, or the right to use, computer software, patents and information concerning industrial, commercial and scientific experience.
- (f) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for patents, trademarks, and industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or information.
- (g) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of commercial, industrial or scientific equipment.
- (h) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, cinematographic films, sound or picture recordings, or software.
- (i) The exemption does not apply if the recipient controls directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting power in the paying corporation.
- (j) The United States and Hungary have signed a new income tax treaty, which will enter into force on the exchange of the instruments of ratification. This treaty generally retains the rates of the old treaty and includes a new limitation-on-benefits provision.
- (k) The treaty provides for a general exemption from withholding tax on royalties. A 5% withholding tax rate applies to royalties for trademarks and motion pictures.
- (l) The 10% rate applies to interest paid on loans granted by banks carrying on bona fide banking business and similar financial institutions.
- (m) The 10% rate generally applies to royalties for the use of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
- (n) The 10% rate applies to interest on bank loans. The 17.5% rate applies to other interest.
- (o) The 10% rate applies to copyright and film royalties.
- (p) The exemption applies to the following:
 - Interest paid to qualified governmental entities, provided the entity owns, directly or indirectly, less than 25% of the payer of the interest
 - Interest paid with respect to debt guaranteed or insured by a qualified governmental entity
 - Interest paid or accrued with respect to the sale of goods, merchandise or services
 - Interest paid or accrued on a sale of industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment
- (q) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of certain copyright materials. The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of computer software and industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 8% rate applies in all other cases.
- (r) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights or rights to produce or reproduce literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic works and to royalties paid for motion picture films.
- (s) The rate is 0% for dividends paid by a company resident in Luxembourg if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that is a resident of the United States and if, during an uninterrupted period of two years preceding the date of payment of the dividends, the beneficial owner of the dividends has held directly at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer.

- (t) The 4.95% rate applies to interest paid on loans made by financial institutions and insurance companies. The 10% rate applies to other interest.
- (u) The 0% rate applies to the following dividends:
- Dividends paid to certain recipients that own at least 80% of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends
 - Dividends paid to certain pension plans
- The 5% rate applies if the conditions for the 0% rate are not met and if the recipient owns at least 10% of the payer of the dividends. The 10% rate applies if the 10% ownership threshold is not met. A protocol to the treaty provides an exemption from the 5% “dividend equivalent amount” tax if certain conditions are met (the conditions are similar to those that apply with respect to the 0% withholding tax rate on dividends).
- (v) The 4.9% rate applies to interest paid on loans (except back-to-back loans) made by banks and insurance companies and to interest paid on publicly traded securities. The 10% rate applies to interest paid by banks and to interest paid by sellers to finance purchases of machinery and equipment. The 15% rate applies to other interest.
- (w) Interest on certain “portfolio debt” obligations issued after 18 July 1984 and non-effectively connected bank deposit interest are exempt from withholding tax.
- (x) The United States and Norway initialed a new income tax treaty in 2006. As of 1 January 2014, the treaty had not yet been signed.
- (y) The general withholding tax rate for interest may be increased to 10% if both Norway and the United States tax interest paid to nonresidents under their domestic tax laws. Norway does not impose tax on interest paid to nonresidents and, consequently, a 0% rate applies to US-source interest under the treaty. The treaty also provides that a 0% rate applies to certain types of interest, such as interest paid on bank loans.
- (z) The 10% rate applies to interest derived by a resident of one of the contracting states from sources in the other contracting state with respect to public issuances of bonded indebtedness.
- (aa) The tax imposed by the source state may not exceed, in the case of the Philippines, the lowest of the following:
- 25%
 - 15% if the royalties are paid by a corporation registered with the Philippine Board of Investments and engaged in preferred areas of activities
 - The lowest rate of Philippine tax that may be imposed on royalties of the same kind paid under similar circumstances to a resident of a third state
- (bb) The United States and Poland signed a new income tax treaty on 13 February 2013 to replace the 1974 treaty. As of 31 December 2013, the proposed treaty had yet not received US Senate advice and consent to ratification.
- (cc) A reduced rate may apply if the beneficial owner of the dividend is a Portuguese company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the dividend-paying company.
- (dd) In November 2005, preliminary discussions on a new tax treaty began with Romania. As of 1 January 2013, a new treaty had not yet been signed.
- (ee) The lower rate applies to cultural royalties, which are defined as payments for the right to use copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films.
- (ff) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for copyrights of musical compositions or literary, dramatic or artistic works. The 8% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
- Motion picture films, and films, tapes and other means of transmission or reproduction of sounds
 - Industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Copyrights of scientific works
- (gg) The 5% rate applies to rent paid for the use of tangible movable property.
- (hh) The 10% rate applies to interest on loans granted by financial institutions. The 15% rate applies to other interest.
- (ii) This rate applies to interest paid to banks and financial institutions.
- (jj) The 10% rate applies to the following:
- Royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Remuneration for the performance of accessory technical assistance with respect to the use of the property or rights described above, to the extent that such technical assistance is performed in the contracting state where the payment for the property or right has its source
- The 15% rate applies to royalties or other amounts paid for the following:
- The use of, or right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic and scientific works, including cinematographic and television films and videotapes used in television broadcasts

- Patents, trademarks, designs and models, plans, and secret formulas and processes
 - Information relating to industrial, commercial or scientific experience
- (kk) The 5% rate applies to payments for the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate generally applies to other royalties.
- (ll) The US Department of Treasury has announced that the income tax treaty between the United States and the USSR, which was signed on 20 June 1973, continues to apply to the former republics of the USSR, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, until the United States enters into tax treaties with these countries. The United States has entered into tax treaties with Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The withholding tax rates under these treaties are listed in the above table.
- (mm) The 0% rate applies if the dividends are paid by US companies to UK companies that owned 80% or more of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends for a 12-month period preceding the declaration of the dividends and if either of the following additional conditions is met:
- The 80% test was met before 1 October 1998.
 - The recipient is a qualified resident under certain prongs of the limitation-on-benefits provision in the treaty.
- The 0% rate also applies to US-source dividend payments made to UK pension schemes. The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company owning 10% or more of the payer. For other dividends, the 15% rate applies.
- (nn) Withholding tax may be imposed at the full domestic rate on interest paid in certain circumstances.
- (oo) Interest paid to state-owned enterprises in China is exempt from withholding tax.
- (pp) On 24 January 2013, the United States and Japan signed a new income tax protocol that would amend the existing treaty between the countries. As of 31 December 2013, the proposed protocol had not yet received US Senate advice and consent to ratification.
- (qq) On 14 January 2013, the United States and Spain signed a new income tax protocol that would amend the current 1990 treaty and protocol. As of 31 December 2013, the proposed protocol had not yet received US Senate advice and consent to ratification.

The United States and Chile signed their first income tax treaty in February 2010. It includes a general limitation-on-benefits provision and reductions in withholding rates. As of 31 December 2013, the proposed treaty had not yet received US Senate advice and consent to ratification.

US Virgin Islands

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	38.5 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	38.5 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	38.5 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	11 (c)
Interest	11 (c)
Royalties from Patents, Know-how, etc.	11 (c)
Branch Remittance Tax	11 (c)(d)
Net Operating Losses (Years) (e)	
Carryback	2
Carryforward	20

- (a) This is the maximum rate. The rate includes a 10% surcharge.
 (b) The statutory rate for each withholding tax is 10%. The US Virgin Islands Bureau of Internal Revenue has taken the position that the 10% surcharge also applies to each withholding tax, and consequently the withholding rate is 11%.
 (c) Under certain circumstances, these taxes may not apply to US corporations doing business in the US Virgin Islands.
 (d) This is the branch profits tax, imposed on the earnings of a foreign corporation attributable to its branch, reduced by earnings reinvested in the branch and increased by reinvested earnings withdrawn (see Section B).
 (e) These periods apply to losses incurred in tax years beginning after 5 August 1997. A three-year carryback period is available in certain circumstances. Small businesses may elect to carry back net operating losses incurred in 2008 for up to the five preceding years.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. The system of corporate income taxation in force in the US Virgin Islands is generally a mirror image of the US Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The applicable law is the IRC with “US Virgin Islands” substituted for all references to the “United States.” Significant differences between US and US Virgin Islands taxation are discussed below.

US Virgin Islands corporations are subject to income tax on their worldwide income. A foreign corporation, which is a corporation organized outside the US Virgin Islands, is subject to income tax only on its income from US Virgin Islands sources and on its income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the US Virgin Islands.

Under Section 937(b) of the IRC, rules similar to those for determining US-source income or income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States must be used to determine if income is from sources within the US Virgin Islands or effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the US Virgin Islands.

Rates of corporate income tax. Corporations are taxed at the rates specified in the IRC, except that the US Virgin Islands imposes an additional 10% surcharge on the tax liability of all domestic and foreign corporations. This increases the maximum effective income tax rate to 38.5%.

US Virgin Islands corporations may benefit from the tax exemptions and reductions indicated below.

Economic development program. Qualifying corporations are exempt from income tax on up to 90% of their income. In addition, they are exempt from real property, gross receipts and certain excise taxes. Other reductions in various taxes may apply.

Exempt companies. Qualifying corporations that are foreign-owned and do not carry on a trade or business in the United States or in the US Virgin Islands may elect a 20-year exemption from substantially all US Virgin Islands taxes.

Development of renewable and alternative energy-generation sources. Individuals and businesses that install a new solar water heating system, wind energy system, photovoltaic energy system or other renewable energy system may claim a rebate from the Virgin Islands Energy Office that ranges, subject to certain limitations, from 25% to 70% of the actual cost of the equipment, depending on the type of system and on the type of property on which it is installed. In addition, the new legislation provides that equipment or component parts brought into the US Virgin Islands for the purpose of manufacturing solar water heaters or wind or solar energy systems are exempt from the payment of custom duties and excise taxes. Also, revenues derived from the installation or construction of a renewable or alternative energy electric power or production plant or device are exempt from the gross receipts tax.

Alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax rules in the US Virgin Islands are the same as those in the United States.

Branch profits tax and branch interest tax. The branch profits tax (BPT) and branch interest tax (BIT) rules in the US Virgin Islands are similar to those in the United States, except that the BPT and BIT rates are 11% (including the 10% surcharge) instead of 30%. Under certain circumstances, these taxes may not apply to US corporations doing business in the US Virgin Islands.

Capital gains and losses. The provisions applicable to capital gains and losses in the US Virgin Islands are the same as those in the United States.

Administration. The annual income tax return is due by the fifteenth day of the third month after the close of the company's fiscal year. On request, a corporation receives an automatic six-month extension to file its return. In general, 100% of a corporation's tax liability must be paid through estimated tax installments during the year in which the income is earned.

Domestic and foreign corporations file their returns with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).

Foreign tax relief. The provisions related to foreign tax credits are similar to those in the United States.

Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act. The Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act (FIRPTA) applies to corporations owning real property interests in the US Virgin Islands. Under this act, a foreign corporation (including a US corporation) pays tax attributable to its gain from the sale of US Virgin Islands property to the US Virgin Islands treasury.

C. Determination of trading income

General. The rules for determining trading income are the same as those in the United States.

Groups of companies. A US Virgin Islands corporation may not file a consolidated income tax return with a related US tax entity. However, a group of US Virgin Islands corporations may file a consolidated return with the BIR if they meet the requirements set by the IRC provisions for consolidated returns.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Gross receipts tax, on total business receipts	5
Excise tax, on imported goods, merchandise and commodities for sale or for processing in the US Virgin Islands unless exempt by law; tax is computed on invoice value plus a 5% mark-up	2 to 35
Real property tax; imposed on the assessed value of the property as determined by the tax assessor	
Unimproved non-commercial property	0.49
Residential property	0.38
Commercial property	0.71
Timeshares	1.4
(Legislation approved during 2012 authorizes the Tax Assessor of the US Virgin Islands to issue real property tax bills using the 1998 tax rates and assessment values for the 2009 through 2011 tax years.)	
Franchise tax, imposed annually on capital stock of domestic and foreign corporations qualified to do business in the US Virgin Islands; minimum tax is USD150	0.15
Stamp tax, on transfer of real or personal property located in the US Virgin Islands	2 to 3.5
Payroll taxes	
Federal unemployment insurance (FUTA), imposed on first USD7,000 of wages	6
US Virgin Islands unemployment insurance (creditable against FUTA; each employer must pay USD25 annually per employee for interest accrued on the Virgin Islands Federal Trust Fund Loan)	5.4
Workmen's compensation insurance, varies depending on classification of employee's activities	Various

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Social security contributions; subject to the same limitations as in the United States; imposed on	
Wages up to USD117,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	7.65
Employee	7.65
Wages in excess of USD117,000 (for 2014); paid by	
Employer	1.45
Employee (subject to an additional 0.9% of Medicare tax for wages in excess of USD200,000; no employer matching contribution for Medicare Tax)	1.45
Insurance premium tax, on gross premiums received by insurers for insurance policies covering risks in the US Virgin Islands; certain exceptions apply	5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The US Virgin Islands has not enacted any specific foreign-exchange controls, but US laws concerning cash transaction reporting and other financial matters are applicable.

Debt-to-equity rules. The US Virgin Islands debt-to-equity rules are the same as those in the United States.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The US Virgin Islands does not have tax treaties with foreign governments.

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	25
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	7 (a)(b)
Interest	12 (a)(b)
Royalties	12 (a)(b)
Equipment Rent	12 (a)(b)
Technical Assistance Payments and Service Fees	12 (a)(b)
Branch Remittance Tax	7 (b)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5

- (a) Applicable to nonresidents and resident individuals. Nonresident corporations are corporations not incorporated in Uruguay.
(b) See Section B.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Corporations are taxed on Uruguay-source income, defined as income derived from activities performed, property situated or economic rights used in Uruguay. Any profits, including capital gains, are taxable.

Rate of corporate tax. The corporate tax rate is 25%.

Capital gains. Capital gains are included in ordinary income and taxed at the regular corporate rate.

Administration. Corporations are required to make monthly advance payments. These payments are calculated by applying to monthly gross income a fraction with a numerator equal to income tax for the prior tax year and a denominator equal to the corporation's gross income for that year. For the months of the current year prior to filing the income tax return, however, the income tax and gross income used are from the corresponding months of the

prior year. Filing of tax returns and payment of the balance must be made by the fourth month after the end of the accounting period, which is the company's tax year-end.

Dividends and branch remittances. Dividends paid to resident companies are exempt from tax. Dividends paid to resident individuals are subject to personal income tax at a rate of 7% if the dividends are paid out of income subject to corporate income tax. Dividends paid to nonresident companies and individuals and branch remittances are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 7% if they are paid out of income subject to corporate income tax. Dividends and branch remittances paid out of income not subject to corporate income tax are exempt from tax. Dividends subject to withholding tax cannot exceed the taxable profit of the company.

Withholding tax on certain payments to nonresidents. In general, a 12% withholding tax is imposed on the following payments to nonresidents:

- Interest
- Royalties
- Technical assistance payments
- Service fees
- Equipment rent

C. Determination of trading income

General. Tax is imposed on taxable profit, which is accounting profit earned in the accounting period after tax adjustments. An inflation adjustment is applied. All Uruguay-source income is taxable. Expenses are deductible to the extent that they are incurred in producing taxable income.

In general, payments to nonresidents are fully deductible as expenses if the effective income tax rate of the country of the recipient is 25% or higher (to be proved through a specific certificate). If the effective tax rate of the country of the recipient is lower than 25%, only a percentage of the expenses is deductible. The percentage equals the ratio of the nonresident withholding tax rate of 12% plus the effective income tax rate of the country of the nonresident to the corporate income tax rate of 25% in Uruguay. If the nonresident withholding tax of 12% applies, the minimum percentage of deduction is 48% (the ratio of the withholding tax rate of 12% to the corporate income tax rate of 25%).

Inventories. Stock is valued according to cost of purchases or production costs. Last-in, first-out (LIFO), first-in, first-out (FIFO), average cost and market price are acceptable methods. The corporation can choose which method to use, but may not change the method without prior authorization.

Provisions. Only deductions for expenses already incurred are allowed. Provisions for bad debts and severance pay are not allowed. Bad debts may be written off if the debtor goes bankrupt or if 18 months have elapsed since the obligation to pay the debt became due.

Depreciation. A depreciation deduction may be taken on tangible assets based on their useful lives using the straight-line method. The following are some of the applicable rates.

Asset	Rate (%)
Commercial and industrial buildings	2/3 (a)
Motor vehicles	10
Office equipment	10 (b)
Machinery and equipment	10 (b)

(a) The 2% rate applies to buildings in urban areas; the 3% rate applies to buildings in rural areas.

(b) This is the usual rate. The rate for a particular asset depends on its estimated useful life.

For some assets, the units-of-production method may be used. Goodwill may not be depreciated.

Relief for losses. The general rule is that losses may be carried forward for five years and deducted from income without limit. No carryback is possible.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), on the sale of products and most services and on imported goods	
Standard rate	22
Rate on basic foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals	10
Net worth tax, on corporate net worth, computed using values used for tax purposes; up to 50% of this tax may be credited against corporate income tax (the current discount is 1%)	
Banks and credit card corporations	2.8
Others	1.5
Social security contributions, on salaries and wages; imposed on	
Salaries and wages up to approximately USD4,500; paid by	
Employer; standard rate	12.625
Employee	18.125 to 23.125
Salaries and wages exceeding approximately USD4,500; paid by	
Employer	5.125
Employee	3.125 to 8.125

(The salary threshold for social security contributions is updated in February of each year.)

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Uruguay does not impose foreign-exchange controls. No restrictions are imposed on inbound or outbound investments. The transfer of profits and dividends, loan principal and interest, royalties and fees is unlimited. Nonresidents may repatriate capital, together with accrued capital gains and retained earnings, subject to applicable withholding taxes and company law considerations (for example, the requirement that companies transfer a portion of their annual income to a reserve).

Import and export operations are transacted at a free rate determined by the market.

Debt-to-equity rules. No specific debt-to-equity rules apply in Uruguay.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The maximum withholding tax rates under Uruguay's double tax treaties are set forth below.

	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties %
Ecuador	10/15	15	10/15
Finland	5/15	10	5/10
Germany (a)	5/15	0/10	10
Hungary	15	15	15
India	5	0/10	10
Korea (South)	5/15	10	10
Liechtenstein	5/10	10	10
Malta	5/15	10	5/10
Mexico	5	10	10
Portugal	5/10	10	10
Spain	0/5	0/10	5/10
Switzerland	5/15	0/10	10
Non-treaty countries	7 (b)	12	12 (b)

(a) These are the rates under a renegotiated treaty between Germany and Uruguay.

(b) See Section B.

Uzbekistan

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A. At a glance

Corporate Profits Tax Rate (%)	8 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	8 (a)
Permanent Establishment Tax Rate (%)	8 (a)
Branch Profits Tax Rate (Additional Tax) (%)	10 (b)
Withholding Tax (%) (c)	
Dividends	10 (d)
Interest	10 (d)
Royalties, Service Fees and Capital Gains	20 (e)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (f)

- (a) This is the general corporate profits tax rate. For commercial banks, the rate is 15%.
- (b) This tax is imposed on the net profits of permanent establishments after deduction of the profits tax.
- (c) The withholding taxes are generally considered to be final taxes.
- (d) The withholding tax is imposed on payments to Uzbek companies and individuals and to foreign companies without a permanent establishment in Uzbekistan.
- (e) The withholding tax is imposed on payments to foreign companies without a permanent establishment in Uzbekistan.
- (f) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate profits tax. Most enterprises in Uzbekistan, including Uzbek companies with foreign participation, are subject to the general profits tax regime. Small businesses and retail and wholesale trading companies are subject to different regimes. Foreign companies that are deemed by the tax authorities to have a permanent establishment (PE) in Uzbekistan are taxable on profits derived from business activities of the PE in Uzbekistan (the taxable profits of a PE should not be less than 10% of deductions). The definition of a PE in Uzbek legislation is somewhat similar to the definition of a PE in the model treaty of the Organisation

for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), with certain exceptions. However, the legislation regarding the taxation and treatment of PEs in Uzbekistan is undeveloped.

Rates of corporate tax. The regular corporate profits tax rate is 8%. This rate also applies to Uzbek enterprises with foreign participation and to PEs of foreign companies. For commercial banks, the profits tax rate is 15%.

PEs are also subject to a 10% tax on their net profits after deduction of the corporate profits tax.

Foreign legal entities without a PE in Uzbekistan are subject to withholding tax on income derived from their activities in Uzbekistan. The following are the withholding tax rates.

Nature of payment	Rate (%)
Dividends and interest	10
International communication and freight fees	6
Insurance premiums	10
Royalties, rent, management fees and fees for other services not connected with an Uzbek PE	20

Capital gains. Capital gains are generally included in taxable profits and are subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate. Capital losses are generally deductible only if they are incurred on fixed assets used in production for at least three years. Capital gains derived by nonresidents from disposals of shares in Uzbek resident legal entities or real estate located in Uzbekistan are subject to withholding tax at the general rate of 20%.

Administration. The tax year is the calendar year.

Tax declarations must be filed quarterly by the 25th day of the month following the reporting quarter and annually by 15 February of the year following the tax year. Companies must file financial statements together with the tax declarations. Companies with foreign participation must file the annual declaration by 25 March.

The final tax liability must be paid by the deadline for filing the tax declarations. Quarterly estimates of the tax payable must be made by the 10th day of the 1st month of the quarter. Tax installment payments based on the estimates are required to be made by the 10th day of each month. Companies generating profits of less than 200 minimum monthly wages per reporting quarter (approximately USD8,730) are subject to profits tax based on actual quarterly profits and are not required to pay installments of profits tax.

On written request, excess payments of tax must be refunded within a 30-day period or be offset against other tax liabilities. In practice, it is difficult to obtain refunds of overpayments of tax.

Dividends. Dividends, including those paid to domestic enterprises, are subject to a withholding tax at a rate of 10%. Dividends received by a legal entity and reinvested into the charter fund of the payer of the dividends are exempt from tax (unless withdrawn or liquidated within a year after the exemption).

Foreign tax relief. Under the double tax treaties of Uzbekistan, a foreign tax credit is available for foreign tax paid on income earned abroad.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable profits are equal to the annual net profits disclosed in the company's Uzbek financial statements, as adjusted by the tax law. Financial statements must be prepared on an accrual basis and be supported by documentation. The following are the most significant items that are not deductible for tax purposes:

- Nonbusiness expenses
- Entertainment, business travel and voluntary insurance expenses in excess of (low) statutory limits
- Interest on overdue and deferred loans (in excess of normal loan interest rate)
- Losses resulting from misappropriations of funds or assets
- Audit expenses, if an annual audit was conducted more than once for the same period
- Certain benefits to employees
- Charitable donations
- Litigation expenses
- Penalties

Special deductions. Taxable profits may be reduced by certain special deductions, including the following:

- Amounts reinvested in main production in the form of new construction and reconstruction of buildings and facilities used for production needs and new technological equipment (less current depreciation) over a certain time period, subject to other conditions, up to 30% of taxable profits
- Charitable donations of up to 2% of taxable profits

Provisions. Banks may deduct loan loss provisions within the limits established by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Tax depreciation. The following are the applicable depreciation rates in Uzbekistan.

Assets	Rate (%)
Buildings and structures	5
Trains, ships, airplanes, pipelines, communication equipment and electric power lines and equipment	8
Production machinery and equipment	15
Cars, computers and office equipment	20
Perennial plants	10
All other assets	15

Intangible assets are amortized for tax purposes over the useful life of an asset, the life of the company or five years (if useful life cannot be determined), whichever is less.

Relief for losses. Tax losses can be carried forward for five years. However, the amount of losses carried forward that may be deducted each year is subject to a limit of 50% of taxable profits for the year. Losses incurred during a profits tax exemption period cannot be carried forward.

Groups of companies. The tax law does not allow the offsetting of profits and losses among members of a tax group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT), on the supply of all goods and services, including imports, unless they are zero-rated or exempt	20%
Excise tax; imposed on an extensive number of specified goods produced in Uzbekistan or imported into Uzbekistan; goods subject to tax include oil and gas products, alcohol, tobacco, confectionery products, electronics, furniture and cars	Various
Property tax; imposed on the annual average depreciated value of tangible fixed assets and certain other assets; land is exempt	4%
Infrastructure development tax; imposed on net (after-tax) profits	8%
Subsurface use tax; imposed on the extraction of natural resources; tax imposed on the sales price of extracted natural resources and components and on waste derived from the extraction or processing of natural resources	
Sales	2.6% to 30%
Waste	0.78% to 9%
Excess profits tax; imposed on the difference between the actual net sales price and the established threshold price for certain natural resources and products	Various
Tax on signing and commercial discovery bonuses for subsurface users	Various
Road Use Fund contribution; imposed on sales turnover, excluding VAT, and on purchases of motor vehicles	
General rate on turnover	1.4%
Purchases of cars	Various (minimum rate of 3% for new cars produced in the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan and minimum rate of 6% for other cars)
Purchases of other vehicles	Various (minimum rate of 20%)
Water use tax; rates per cubic meter	
Surface water	UZS51.6 (approximately USD0.0234)
Underground water	UZS65.5 (approximately USD0.0297)
Land tax; imposed at a fixed rate per hectare, which varies depending on the location, quality and purpose of the land plot; rate in Zone 1 of Tashkent	UZS75 million (approximately USD34,057)
Education and Healthcare Development contribution; imposed on sales turnover, excluding VAT	0.5%

Nature of tax	Rate
Social fund contributions;	
Pension Fund; paid by	
Employers; imposed on sales, excluding VAT	1.6%
Employees (withheld from salaries of local employees)	6.5%
Unified Social Payment; payable by employers on the total payroll	25%
Contributions to individual accumulative pension accounts of citizens (maintained at Peoples Bank); payable by employers on salaries of local employees; amounts of the contributions are deducted from the amounts of accrued individual income tax	1%

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The currency in Uzbekistan is the Uzbek soum (UZS).

Uzbekistan imposes various foreign-exchange controls, including the following:

- Restrictions on purchases of foreign currencies, which are subject to the availability of foreign currencies in authorized banks
- Mandatory sales of 50% of foreign-currency revenues of companies to their servicing banks (with some exceptions)
- Mandatory exchange rates set weekly by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan for accounting, reporting, tax and customs duty calculations
- Strict control over payments in foreign currencies to parties outside Uzbekistan
- Limitations on the circulation of foreign currencies in Uzbekistan, and limitations on the domestic foreign currencies markets

Uzbek resident individuals may freely export up to the equivalent of USD2,000 of foreign currency. Nonresident individuals may export any cash legally imported and supported by a customs declaration. These limits may be increased by amounts withdrawn from foreign-currency accounts in Uzbekistan if proper documentation is provided.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The following table lists the withholding rates under Uzbekistan's tax treaties.

Payee resident in	Dividends (o) %	Interest (o) %	Royalties %
Austria	5/15 (a)	10	5
Azerbaijan	10	10	10
Bahrain	8	8	8
Belarus	15 (o)	10	15
Belgium	5/15 (b)	10	5
Bulgaria	10	10	10
Canada	5/15 (b)	10	5/10 (c)
China	10	10	10
Czech Republic	5/10 (e)	5	10
Finland	5/15 (b)	5	0/5/10 (d)
France	5/10 (a)	0/5 (m)	0
Georgia	5/15 (e)	10	10
Germany	5/15 (e)	5	3/5 (f)
Greece	8	10	8

Payee resident in	Dividends (o)	Interest (o)	Royalties
	%	%	%
Hungary	10	10	10
India	10	10	10
Indonesia	10	10	10
Iran	8	10	5
Israel	10	10	5/10 (c)
Italy	10	5	5
Japan (g)	15 (o)	10	0/10 (h)
Jordan	7/10 (n)	10	20
Kazakhstan	10	10	10
Korea (South)	5/15 (e)	5	2/5 (i)
Kuwait	5/10 (e)	8	20
Kyrgyzstan	5	5	15
Latvia	10	10	10
Lithuania	10	10	10
Luxembourg	5/15 (e)	10	5
Malaysia	10	10	10
Moldova	5/15 (a)	10	15
Netherlands	5/15 (e)	10	10
Oman	7	7	10
Pakistan	10	10	15
Poland	5/15 (j)	10	10
Romania	10	10	10
Russian Federation	10	10	0
Saudi Arabia	7	7	10
Singapore	5	5	8
Slovak Republic	10	10	10
Switzerland	5/15 (l)	0/5 (m)	5
Thailand	10	10/15 (k)	15
Turkey	10	10	10
Turkmenistan	10	10	10
Ukraine	10	10	10
United Arab Emirates	5/15 (e)	10	10
United Kingdom	5/10 (b)	5	5
Vietnam	15 (o)	10	15
Non-treaty countries	10	10	20

- (a) The rate is 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 10% of the payer of the dividends.
- (b) The rate is 5% if the recipient holds at least 10% of the voting shares of the payer.
- (c) A 5% rate applies to royalties paid for certain cultural works as well as for the use of, or the right to use, computer software or patents or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (know-how).
- (d) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for trademarks or certain cultural works. A 0% rate applies to royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software, patents, designs or models, or plans. A 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, secret formulas or processes, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (know-how).
- (e) The rate is 5% if the recipient company holds at least 25% of the voting shares or capital of the payer.
- (f) A 3% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of scientific works, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, or secret formulas or processes, as well as for the disclosure of industrial, commercial, or scientific knowledge.
- (g) These are the withholding tax rates under the USSR-Japan treaty, which is honored by Uzbekistan.
- (h) A 0% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including motion picture films.
- (i) The rate is 2% for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment.

- (j) The rate is 5% if the recipient holds at least 20% of the voting shares of the payer.
- (k) The rate is 10% for interest received by financial institutions, including insurance companies.
- (l) The rate is 5% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly at least 20% of the payer of the dividends.
- (m) A 0% rate applies to interest with respect to the following:
 - Loans made, guaranteed or insured by the government of the other contracting state or an instrumentality or agency thereof
 - Sales on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Sales on credit of merchandise between enterprises
 - Bank loans
- (n) The rate is 7% if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds at least 25% of the payer of the dividends.
- (o) The domestic withholding tax rate for dividends and interest in Uzbekistan is 10%. Consequently, the withholding tax rate of 15% for dividends and interest under treaties does not apply to payments made by Uzbek companies.

Venezuela

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	34 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	34 (a)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	34 (a)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	34/50/60 (b)
Interest	
Paid to Residents	
Individuals	3 (c)
Corporations	5 (d)
Paid to Nonresidents	
Individuals	34 (e)
Corporations	34 (f)
Royalties (g)	
Paid to Residents (g)	
Individuals	1
Corporations	2
Paid to Nonresidents (h)	
Individuals	34 (i)
Corporations	34 (j)
Professional Fees	
Paid to Residents	
Individuals	3 (c)
Corporations	5 (d)
Paid to Nonresidents	34 (k)

Rent of Immovable Property	
Paid to Residents	
Individuals	3 (c)
Corporations	5 (d)
Paid to Nonresidents	
Individuals	34
Corporations	34 (l)
Rent of Movable Goods	
Paid to Residents	
Individuals	3 (c)
Corporations	5 (d)
Paid to Nonresidents	
Individuals	34
Corporations	5
Technical Assistance	
Paid to Residents	
Individuals	1
Corporations	2
Paid to Nonresidents (m)	
Individuals	34 (n)
Corporations	34 (o)
Technological Services	
Paid to Residents	
Individuals	1
Corporations	2
Paid to Nonresidents (p)	
Individuals	34 (q)
Corporations	34 (r)
Sales of Shares (s)	
Sales by Residents	
Individuals	3 (c)
Corporations	5 (d)
Sales by Nonresidents	
Individuals	34
Corporations	5
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	3

- (a) This is the maximum progressive rate, which applies to income exceeding 3,000 tax units. Effective from 6 February 2013, the value of a tax unit is VEF107. For further details, see Section B. Petroleum companies and income from petroleum-related activities are taxed at a rate of 50%. Mining royalties and transfers of such royalties are subject to tax at a rate of 60%.
- (b) For details, see Section B.
- (c) The withholding tax applies to payments over VEF8,916.67. The tax is imposed on the payment minus VEF267.50.
- (d) This withholding tax applies to payments over VEF25.
- (e) For interest associated with a loan invested in an income-generating activity, the withholding tax is imposed on 95% of the gross payment. Consequently, the effective withholding tax rate is 32.3% (95% x 34%). For other cases, the tax base is the gross interest payment.
- (f) In general, the withholding tax rate is determined under Tariff No. 2 (see Section B), which provides for a maximum tax rate of 34%. It is applied to 95% of the gross interest payment associated with a loan invested in an income-generating activity. For other cases, the tax base is the gross interest payment. Interest paid to foreign financial institutions that are not domiciled in Venezuela is subject to withholding tax at a flat rate of 4.95%.
- (g) For residents, royalties are considered to be part of ordinary income.
- (h) Royalties paid to nonresidents are taxed on a deemed profit element, which is 90% of gross receipts.
- (i) Because royalties paid to nonresidents are taxed on a deemed profit element (see footnote (h) above), the effective withholding tax rate is 30.6% (90% x 34%).

- (j) The withholding tax rate is determined under Tariff No. 2, which provides for a maximum tax rate of 34%. Because royalties paid to nonresidents are taxed on a deemed profit element (see footnote (h) above), the maximum effective withholding tax rate is 30.6% (90% x 34%).
- (k) Professional fees paid to nonresidents are taxed on a deemed profit element, which is 90% of gross receipts. Consequently, the effective withholding tax rate is 30.6% (90% x 34%).
- (l) The withholding tax rate is determined under Tariff No. 2, which provides for a maximum tax rate of 34%.
- (m) Payments to nonresidents for technical assistance are taxed on a deemed profit element, which is 30% of gross receipts.
- (n) Because payments to nonresidents for technical assistance are taxed on a deemed profit element (see footnote (m) above), the effective withholding tax rate is 10.2% (30% x 34%).
- (o) The withholding tax rate is determined under Tariff No. 2, which provides for a maximum tax rate of 34%. Because payments to nonresidents for technical assistance are taxed on a deemed profit element (see footnote (m) above), the maximum effective withholding tax rate is 10.2% (30% x 34%).
- (p) Payments to nonresidents for technological services are generally taxed on a deemed profit element, which is 50% of gross receipts.
- (q) Because payments to nonresidents for technological services are taxed on a deemed profit element (see footnote (p) above), the effective withholding tax rate is 17% (50% x 34%).
- (r) The withholding tax rate is determined under Tariff No. 2, which provides for a maximum tax rate of 34%. Because payments to nonresidents for technological services are taxed on a deemed profit element (see footnote (o) above), the maximum effective withholding tax rate is 17% (50% x 34%).
- (s) This tax applies to transfers of shares of corporations domiciled in Venezuela that are not traded on national stock exchanges. The withholding tax rates are applied to the sale price.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Companies domiciled in Venezuela are subject to income tax on their net annual income from Venezuelan and foreign sources. Companies organized in Venezuela are deemed to be domiciled in Venezuela. In addition, Venezuelan permanent establishments of foreign companies are also considered to be domiciled in Venezuela. However, only income attributable to a permanent establishment is taxable in Venezuela.

Rates of corporate income tax. Domestic corporations and branches of foreign corporations are subject to the corporate income tax rates of Tariff No. 2, which are progressive and are expressed in tax units. Effective from 6 February 2013, the value of a tax unit is VEF107. The Venezuelan Budget Law may change the value of the tax unit each year. The following are the corporate income tax rates provided in Tariff No. 2.

Taxable income		Rate %
Exceeding tax units	Not exceeding tax units	
0	2,000	15
2,000	3,000	22
3,000	—	34

Net income arising from mining and related activities is taxed under Tariff No. 2. Petroleum companies and income from petroleum-related activities, such as transportation and exploitation, are taxed at a rate of 50%. Mining royalties and transfers of such royalties are subject to tax at a rate of 60%.

Interest paid to foreign financial institutions that are not domiciled in Venezuela is subject to a 4.95% withholding tax.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not taxed separately, but are taxable as business profits. For the computation of gains from sales of shares, the tax basis is zero if such shares had been received as a result of a dividend paid with new shares of the payer of the dividend.

Administration. Companies must file an annual income tax return, self-assess and pay any resulting balance of tax due, within three months after the end of their fiscal year.

Companies must make estimated tax payments during their fiscal year.

Dividends. Dividends paid by Venezuelan companies and profits remitted by permanent establishments of foreign companies to the countries of their home offices are taxable to the extent that “net income” exceeds its “net taxable income.” For this purpose, “net income” is the financial income approved by the shareholders’ meeting based on the financial statements, and “net taxable income” is the resulting income subject to tax after the tax reconciliation. The tax reconciliation is the procedure for determining the income tax liability. However, the tax does not apply to remittances paid by permanent establishments of foreign companies if the permanent establishment can prove that the excess amount is reinvested in Venezuela for at least five years.

The tax is withheld at source. The applicable rate depends on the business of the payer of the dividends. For dividends paid by hydrocarbon or mining companies subject to the 50% or 60% rates of corporate income tax (see *Rates of corporate income tax*), the dividend tax rate is the corporate tax rate applicable to the company. For dividends paid by other companies, the dividend tax rate is 34%.

Foreign tax relief. A credit is granted for income taxes paid on foreign-source income, up to the amount of Venezuelan tax payable on such income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Corporate tax is based on the annual net taxable accounting profits calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, subject to certain adjustments for non-taxable income and nondeductible expenses defined by law.

To determine the net taxable income, deductions are subtracted from gross income. In general, most expenses, including cost of production, are deductible, provided that they are normal and necessary for the earning of the income.

Under reconciliation rules, the determination of the Venezuelan and foreign-source income is made separately (two baskets). The reconciliation rules include detailed measures for the allocation of allowances and deductions to the two baskets.

Inventories. Inventories may be valued using any method in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The method chosen must be applied consistently. Because of tax indexation (see *Tax indexation*), inventory is effectively valued using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method, adjusted for inflation.

Tax indexation. Companies must apply an annual inflation adjustment. A company carries out this adjustment by adjusting its non-monetary assets, some of its non-monetary liabilities and its equity to reflect the change in the consumer price index from the preceding year. These adjustments affect the calculation of depreciation and cost of goods sold. The net effect of these adjustments is recorded in an inflation adjustment account and is added to taxable income or allowed as a deduction.

Effective for tax years beginning after 22 October 1999, the tax indexation rules apply only to the reconciliation of Venezuelan-source income. Therefore, foreign-source non-monetary assets and liabilities are not subject to tax indexation.

Provisions. Provisions for inventory obsolescence and accounts receivable are not deductible; amounts are deductible only when inventories or accounts receivable are effectively written off.

Depreciation. In general, acceptable depreciation methods are the straight-line and the units-of-production methods. The declining-balance method and accelerated depreciation are not accepted. Venezuelan law does not specify depreciation rates. If the estimated useful life of an asset is reasonable, the depreciation is accepted. Estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 10 years are commonly used.

Relief for tax losses. Operating losses may be carried forward for three years. No carryback is permitted.

Losses in the foreign-source basket (see *General*) may not offset Venezuelan-source income. Such foreign-source losses may be carried forward three years to offset foreign-source income only.

Losses attributable to tax indexation may be carried forward one year.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax (VAT), imposed on goods and services, including imports; the National Executive may exonerate from tax acquisitions of goods and services; the law provides an indexation system for input VAT during the preoperational period for enterprises engaged in certain industrial activities; input VAT generated during the preoperational phase of industrial projects intended primarily for export is refunded	12
Municipal tax; business activity tax, usually based on gross receipts or sales; rate varies depending on the industrial or commercial activity and the municipal jurisdiction	0.5 to 10
Social security contributions, on monthly salary of each employee, up to five minimum salaries; paid by	
Employer	11/12/13
Employee	4

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
National Institute of Cooperative Education; contributions required if employer has five or more employees; paid by	
Employer, on total employee remuneration	2
Employee, on profit share received, if any, from employer at year-end	0.5
Housing policy contributions, on the integral salary (any remuneration, benefit or advantage received by an employee in consideration for services rendered, provided it can be evaluated in terms of cash value) of each employee; paid by	
Employer	2
Employee	1
Unemployment and training contributions, on the monthly salary of each employee, up to five minimum salaries; paid by	
Employer	2
Employee	0.5

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Under the foreign-exchange control system in Venezuela, the purchase and sale of currency in Venezuela is centralized by the Central Bank of Venezuela. This limits foreign-currency trade in Venezuela and other transactions.

Debt-to-equity rules. For fiscal years beginning on or after 16 February 2007, a new law disallows deductions to companies for interest payments to related parties domiciled abroad if the average of the companies' debts (owed to related and unrelated parties) exceeds the average amount of their fiscal equity for the respective fiscal year.

Transfer pricing. Under transfer-pricing rules, cross-border income and expense allocations in transactions with related parties are subject to analysis and special filings. The rules contain a list of related parties and provide a list of acceptable transfer-pricing methods.

Controlled foreign corporations. Under controlled foreign corporation (CFC) rules, income derived by a CFC (as defined) domiciled in a low income tax jurisdiction is taxable to its Venezuelan shareholders. The tax authorities have issued a list of low income tax jurisdictions.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends %	Interest (a) %	Royalties %
Austria	5/15 (c)	4.95/10 (m)	5
Barbados	5/10 (e)	5/15 (o)	10 (s)
Belarus	5/15 (b)	4.95/5 (ll)	5/10 (mm)
Belgium	5/15 (b)	10	5
Brazil (kk)	10/15 (j)	15	15 (t)
Canada	10/15 (h)	10	5/10 (u)
China	5/10 (d)	5/10 (o)	10
Cuba	10/15 (h)	10	5
Czech Republic	5/10 (c)	10	12 (v)
Denmark	5/15 (b)	5	5/10 (w)

	Dividends	Interest (a)	Royalties
	%	%	%
France	0/5/15 (k)	5	5
Germany	5/15 (c)	5	5
Indonesia	10/15 (l)	10	10/20 (x)
Iran	5/10 (c)	0/5 (r)	5 (y)
Italy	10	10	7/10 (z)
Korea (South)	5/10 (d)	5/10 (o)	5/10 (aa)
Kuwait	5/10 (d)	5	20
Malaysia	5/10 (d)	4.95/15 (nn)	10 (oo)
Mexico (kk)	5	4.95/10/15 (q)	10 (s)
Netherlands	0/10 (f)	5	5/7/10 (cc)
Norway	5/10 (d)	5/15 (o)	9/12 (dd)
Portugal	10	10	10/12 (dd)
Qatar	5/10 (d)	4.95/5 (pp)	5
Russian Federation	10/15 (i)	5/10 (o)	10/15 (ee)
Spain	0/10 (f)	4.95/10 (n)	5
Sweden	5/10 (b)	10	7/10 (ff)
Switzerland	0/10 (f)	5 (gg)	5
Trinidad and Tobago	5/10 (b)	15	10
United Arab Emirates	5/10 (d)	10	10
United Kingdom	0/10 (g)	5	5/7 (hh)
United States	5/15 (d)	0/4.95/10 (p)	0/5/10 (bb)
Vietnam	5/10 (d)	4.95/10 (n)	10
Non-treaty countries	34/50/60 (ii)	4.95/34 (jj)	34 (jj)

- (a) Under Venezuelan domestic law, a reduced withholding tax rate of 4.95% applies to interest paid to financial institutions not domiciled in Venezuela.
- (b) The 5% rate applies to dividends paid to a parent company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. Under the Denmark and Sweden treaties, to benefit from the 5% rate, the recipient of the dividends must have direct control of at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends. The higher rate applies to other dividends (portfolio dividends).
- (c) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 15% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. Under the treaties with Austria, Czech Republic and Iran, to benefit from the 5% rate, the beneficial owner of the dividends must have direct control of at least 15% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The higher rate applies to other dividends (portfolio dividends).
- (d) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. Under the treaties with China, Korea and Norway, to benefit from the 5% rate, the beneficial owner of the dividends must have direct control of at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (e) The 5% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns directly at least 5% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (f) The 0% rate applies to dividends paid to certain recipients who own at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends. Under the treaty with Switzerland, to benefit from the 0% rate, the recipient of the dividends must have direct control of at least 25% of the voting shares of the payer of the dividends. The higher rate applies to other dividends.
- (g) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that directly controls at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 10% applies to other dividends.
- (h) The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that owns at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. Under the treaty with Cuba, to benefit from the 10% rate, the beneficial owner of the dividends must have direct control of at least 25% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.

- (i) The 10% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company that owns at least 10% of the capital of the payer of the dividends and if it has an investment in the payer of at least USD100,000. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (j) The 10% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company that controls at least 20% of the capital of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (k) The 0% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the dividends is a company that holds directly or indirectly at least 10% of the payer of the dividends. The 15% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a resident of Venezuela that receives from a company resident in France dividends that would give rise to a tax credit (*avoir fiscal*). For dividends received by a resident of France, the recipient has a right to a payment from the French Treasury in an amount equal to the *avoir fiscal*. The 5% rate applies in all other cases.
- (l) The 10% rate applies if the beneficiary of the dividends is a company that controls directly at least 10% of the voting power of the distributing company. The 15% rate applies to other dividends.
- (m) The 4.95% rate applies to interest paid to banks. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (n) The 4.95% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (o) The 5% rate applies to interest paid to banks. The higher rate applies to other interest payments.
- (p) The 0% rate applies to interest paid to the Eximbank, Federal Reserve Bank, Private Investment Corporation, Foreign Trade Bank, Central Bank of Venezuela and Venezuelan Investment Fund. The 4.95% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions or insurance companies. The 10% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (q) The 4.95% rate applies to interest paid to banks or insurance companies. The 10% rate applies if the beneficial owner of the interest is not one of the entities mentioned in the preceding sentence and if either of the following additional conditions is satisfied:
- The interest is paid by banks.
 - The interest is paid on bonds or other credit securities that are traded regularly and substantially on a recognized securities market.
- The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (r) The following interest payments are exempt:
- Interest paid to the government of the other contracting state, or a local authority or central bank of such state
 - Interest paid for the sale on credit of industrial, commercial or scientific equipment
 - Interest on bank loans
- The 5% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (s) The 10% rate also applies to technical assistance fees.
- (t) The 15% rate applies to royalties related to copyrights, trademarks, know-how, literary, artistic or scientific works, or films. A protocol to the treaty provides that payments for technical assistance services are treated as royalties and are therefore also subject to the 15% rate.
- (u) The 5% rate applies to the following:
- Copyright royalties and similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of literary, dramatic, musical or other artistic works (but not including royalties for motion picture films or works on film or videotape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with television broadcasting)
 - Royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software, patents or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (but not including royalties paid in connection with rental or franchise agreements) if the payer and the beneficial owner of the royalties are not related persons
- The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (v) The 12% rate also applies to technical assistance fees.
- (w) The 5% rate applies to technical assistance fees resulting from the rendering of technical, managerial or consultancy services if such services make available technical knowledge, experience, skills, know-how or processes. The 10% rate applies to the following royalties:
- Royalties paid as consideration for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, and secret formulas or processes
 - Royalties for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience
- (x) The 10% rate applies to payments for technical assistance. The 20% rate applies to royalties.
- (y) This rate applies to royalties and to amounts paid for technical assistance services.

- (z) The 7% rate applies to copyright royalties and similar payments with respect to the production or reproduction of literary, dramatic, musical or other artistic works (but not including royalties with respect to motion picture films, or works on film, videotape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with television broadcasting); and royalties for the use of, or the right to use, computer software or patents or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience (but not including royalties paid in connection with rental or franchise agreements) if the payer and the beneficial owner of the royalties are not related persons. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (aa) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (bb) The 0% rate applies to royalties paid for technical services, scientific, geological or technical studies, engineering works, consulting or supervision services, if the recipient does not have a permanent establishment. The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for industrial, commercial or scientific equipment. The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the following:
- Patents, designs or models, plans, or secret formulas or processes
 - Industrial, commercial or scientific know-how
 - Trademarks
 - Copyrights with respect to literature, arts or sciences, motion pictures, or movies and tapes for radio or television broadcasting
- (cc) The 5% rate applies to payments for the following:
- Patents, designs or models, plans, or secret formulas or processes
 - The use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment
 - Information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience
- The 7% rate applies to amounts paid for trademarks or trade names. The 10% rate applies to amounts paid for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films or tapes for television or broadcasting.
- (dd) The lower rate applies to payments for technical assistance. The 12% rate applies to royalties.
- (ee) The 10% rate applies to technical assistance fees, which are all payments in consideration for the rendering of technical, managerial or consultancy services, if such services make available technical knowledge, experience, skills, know-how or processes. The 15% rate applies to royalties.
- (ff) The 10% rate applies to royalties related to literary, artistic or scientific works, or films. The 7% rate applies to other royalties.
- (gg) This is the general rate. Certain special rules apply.
- (hh) The 5% rate applies to royalties for patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, or secret formulas or processes, or for information (know-how) concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. The 7% rate applies to royalties for copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, including cinematographic films, and films or tapes for radio or television broadcasting.
- (ii) For details, see Section B.
- (jj) See Section A.
- (kk) This treaty has been signed, but it has not yet been ratified and is not yet in force.
- (ll) The 4.95% rate applies to interest paid to financial institutions. The 5% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (mm) The 5% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of scientific works, software and trademarks, and to payments for the use of, or the right to use, equipment and transportation vehicles. The 10% rate applies to other royalties.
- (nn) The 4.95% rate applies to interest paid to banks. The 15% rate applies to other interest payments.
- (oo) The 10% rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific works, cinematographic films, patents, trademarks, designs or models, plans, or secret formulas or processes, and to payments for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment or for information (know-how) concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience. It also applies to gains derived from the alienation of such rights or property to the extent that such gains are contingent on the productivity, use or disposition of such property.
- (pp) The 4.95% rate applies to interest paid to banks. The 5% rate applies to other interest payments.

Venezuela has signed other tax treaties that cover only air and maritime transportation.

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Because of the rapidly changing economic situation in Vietnam, readers should obtain updated information before engaging in transactions.

A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	22 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	22 (b)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	22
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	0
Interest	5
Royalties	10
Branch Remittance Tax	0
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 (c)

(a) The standard corporate income tax rate will be reduced to 20%, effective from 1 January 2016, unless tax incentives apply. Petroleum companies and mining companies exploiting rare precious natural resources are subject to

tax at a rate ranging from 32% to 50%. Such companies may also be subject to a natural resource royalty tax. For details, see Section B.

- (b) Gains derived from sales of fixed assets are treated as taxable profits and are subject to tax at the normal corporate income tax rate. Gains derived from sales of capital or shares in an entity are subject to tax at a rate of 22% (the tax rate will be reduced to 20%, effective from 1 January 2016). Transfers of securities by foreign investors are subject to presumptive tax of 0.1% on total sales proceeds, regardless of whether the transfer is profitable. For details, see Section B.
- (c) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. The following types of enterprises are subject to corporate income tax:

- Enterprises established under the Law on Enterprises, the Law on Investment, the Law on Credit Organisations, the Law on Insurance Business, the Law on Securities, the Law on Oil and Gas, the Trade Law and other legal entities including joint stock companies, limited liability companies, partnerships, private businesses, state-owned businesses, law offices, private public notary offices, parties to business cooperation contracts, parties to oil and gas product sharing contracts, oil and gas joint ventures and joint operation companies
- Public and non-public organizations engaged in business
- Organizations established under the Law on Cooperatives
- Businesses established under foreign laws that have a permanent establishment in Vietnam
- Other organizations conducting production and business activities that generate taxable income

Rates of corporate income tax. The current standard corporate income tax rate is 22%, unless tax incentives apply. The standard corporate income tax rate will be reduced to 20%, effective from 1 January 2016, unless tax incentives apply.

The rate of corporate income tax ranges from 32% to 50% for the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas and the exploitation of rare precious natural resources by mining companies. The rate varies according to the specific project.

Tax incentives

Incentive tax rates. Preferential tax rates of 10% or 20% (reduced to 17%, effective from 1 January 2016) may be available to eligible foreign investment projects in industries or locations that are encouraged by the government.

A 10% rate for the 15-year period beginning with the first year of revenue may be available for the following:

- Income from new investment projects in areas with especially difficult socioeconomic conditions, and in economic zones and high-technology zones
- Income from new investment projects that are engaged in scientific research and technological development, application of high technologies in the list of prioritized high technologies provided by the Law on High Technologies, cultivation of high technologies, cultivation of high-technology enterprises, high-risk investment in the development of high technologies in the list of prioritized high technologies provided by the Law on High Technologies, investment in crucial infrastructure of the state, software production, production of composite materials, light

building materials, rare materials, renewable energy, clean energy and energy from waste destruction, development of biological technology or environmental protection

- Income of high-technology enterprises and agricultural enterprises that apply high technologies according to the Law on High Technologies
- Income from new investment projects in the production sector (except for projects producing goods subject to special sales tax and mineral exploitation projects) that have investment capital of at least VND6 trillion, if the capital is disbursed within three years from the date of the investment certificate and if either of the following conditions is satisfied:
 - The project's total revenue reaches VND10 trillion per year within three years from the first year of revenue.
 - The project employs more than 3,000 employees.

A 10% rate applies for the entire period of operation for enterprises in the sectors of education and training, occupational training, health care, culture, sports, environment, social housing, forestry, agriculture, fishing, salt production and publishing. However, this incentive is subject to detailed conditions provided separately by the prime minister.

A 20% rate for the 10-year period beginning with the first year of revenue may apply to the following:

- Income from new investment projects based in areas with difficult socioeconomic conditions
- Income from new investment projects that are engaged in the production of high-qualified steel or energy-saving products, the manufacturing of machinery and equipment serving agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, salt production, production of irrigation equipment, the production of foodstuff for cattle and the development of traditional trades

A 20% rate for the entire operational period applies to people's credit funds and micro financial institutions established under Vietnamese laws on credit institutions.

Income from mining activities of enterprises established and licensed to carry out mining activities from 1 January 2009 is not eligible for corporate income tax incentives. This does not retroactively affect any incentives granted to such enterprises established before 1 January 2009.

If, within an assessment period, an enterprise has both incentivized activities and normal activities, it must conduct a separate accounting for income from each activity to declare and pay tax separately. Otherwise, taxable income must be prorated according to the ratio of revenue or deductible expenses of each activity to the total revenue or deductible expenses.

Income and losses from incentivized activities and normal activities (except for transfers of mineral exploratory, mining and processing rights) may be netted against each other before the tax rate of the activity with the highest amount of income is applied.

Tax incentives previously granted as a result of the export ratio are repealed, effective from 1 January 2012. Affected taxpayers can adopt either tax incentives for the remaining incentive period

based on the prevailing regulations effective at the time they were licensed or those effective from 31 December 2011. Taxpayers are required to notify the tax authorities regarding the tax incentive option selected.

Tax exemptions and tax reductions. The following are exempt from corporate income tax for a maximum period of four years and benefit from a 50% reduction of the amount of corporate income tax payable for a maximum period of nine subsequent years:

- Income from new investment projects in areas with especially difficult socioeconomic conditions and in economic zones and high-technology zones
- Income from new investment projects that are engaged in scientific research and technological development, application of high technologies in the list of prioritized high technologies provided by the Law on High Technologies, cultivation of high technologies, cultivation of high-technology enterprises, high-risk investment in the development of high technologies in the list of prioritized high technologies provided by the Law on High Technologies, investment in crucial infrastructure of the state, software production, production of composite materials, light building materials, rare materials, renewable energy, clean energy and energy from waste destruction, development of biological technology, and environmental protection
- Income of high-technology enterprises and agricultural enterprises that apply high technologies according to the Law on High Technologies
- Income from new investment projects in the production sector (except for projects producing goods subject to special sales tax and mineral exploitation projects) that have investment capital of at least VND6 trillion, if the capital is disbursed within three years from the date of the investment certificate and if either of the following conditions is satisfied:
 - The project's total revenue reaches VND10 trillion per year within three years from the first year of revenue.
 - The project employs more than 3,000 employees.
- Newly established enterprises operating in the sectors of education and training, occupational training, health care, culture, sports or the environment

The following are exempt from corporate income tax for a period of two years and benefit from a 50% reduction of the amount of corporate income tax payable for a maximum period of four subsequent years:

- Income from new investment projects based in industrial zones (except for industrial zones located in big urban areas with favorable socioeconomic conditions)
- Income from new investment projects in areas with difficult socioeconomic conditions
- Income from new investment projects that are engaged in the production of high-qualified steel and energy-saving products, the manufacturing of machinery and equipment serving agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, salt production, production of irrigation equipment, foodstuff for cattle and the development of traditional trades

The duration of the tax exemption and reduction described above is calculated from the first year in which the enterprise has taxable income. If an enterprise does not have taxable income in the first three years in which it has turnover, the period for the tax exemption and reduction is calculated from the fourth year.

The tax incentive for investment expansion has been revived, subject to certain conditions. Under this incentive, enterprises currently operating in the areas and business sectors subject to tax incentives that expand their investment projects may choose one of the following preferential tax methods:

- Tax incentives provided to currently operating projects for the remaining period (if any).
- Tax exemption or reduction on any incremental income. The duration of the exemption or reduction equals the duration of the tax exemption or reduction for new investment projects in the same tax-incentive geographical areas and business sectors.

Capital gains. Gains derived from sales of shares or assignments of capital in enterprises are subject to tax at a rate of 22% (the tax rate will be reduced to 20%, effective from 1 January 2016). The taxable income equals the transfer price less the sum of the purchase price of the transferred capital and expenses incurred with respect to the transfer.

Foreign investors transferring securities (for example, shares of public companies) are subject to presumptive tax at a rate of 0.1% on total sale proceeds, regardless of whether the transfer is profitable.

Administration. Enterprises normally use the calendar year as their tax year. Enterprises that have their own particular characteristics of operational organization may choose a financial year of 12 months according to the Gregorian calendar and they must notify the local authorities of such year.

Enterprises must file quarterly provisional income tax returns and pay their quarterly income tax due within 30 days after the last day of the quarter. Enterprises must file a final income tax return and pay any balance of income tax due within 90 days after the end of the tax year.

A fraudulent return or a return filed with the intent to avoid tax is subject to a penalty of up to three times the amount involved. An underdeclaration is subject to only a late-payment fine if it is self-corrected by the taxpayer. Otherwise, a penalty of 20% of the underdeclared tax is imposed. Late payments of tax are subject to interest at a rate of 0.05% of the unpaid amount per day if the payment is overdue for 90 days or less and at a rate of 0.07% if the payment is overdue for over 90 days.

Dividends. The remittance tax was abolished, effective from 1 January 2004. As a result, dividends and branch remittances are not subject to withholding tax.

Withholding taxes on interest and royalties. The rate of withholding tax on interest paid under loan contracts is 5%, effective from 1 March 2012.

A withholding tax at a rate of 10% is imposed on royalties paid to foreign legal entities with respect to technology transfers and licensing.

Foreign tax relief. Vietnam has signed tax treaties with several countries that provide relief from double taxation (see Section F).

C. Determination of taxable income

General. The taxable income of an enterprise is the income shown in the financial statements, subject to certain adjustments. Taxable income includes income derived by branch operations from business and other activities.

An enterprise may deduct expenses if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The expenses arose in and are related to the production and business activities of the enterprise.
- The expenses are accompanied by complete invoices and source vouchers as required by law. Sale invoices of VND20 million or more must be supported by evidence of non-cash payment (for example, a bank transfer or credit card payment), unless this is not required by law.

Certain expenses are not deductible in determining taxable income, including the following:

- Expenses that do not satisfy both conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph.
- Provisions that do not conform to the regulations of the Ministry of Finance.
- Depreciation of fixed assets that does not conform to the regulations of the Ministry of Finance.
- Accrued expenses that are not in compliance with regulations except for accrued expenses corresponding to taxable turnover that has been recognized.
- The compensated value of damaged goods resulting from expiration or biochemical processes.
- Bonuses and life insurance expenses for employees that are not clearly stated in the labor contracts, the collective labor contracts, the financial regulations of the company or the reward regulations promulgated by the chairman of the board of management.
- Interest payments on loans corresponding to the unpaid portion of registered charter capital in accordance with the capital contribution schedule provided in the enterprise charter.
- Interest payments on loans borrowed from lenders that are not credit institutions or economic organizations that exceed 150% of the basic interest rate quoted by the State Bank of Vietnam at the time of the loan agreement.
- Expenses for advertising, marketing, promotion and broker's commissions (excluding insurance brokerage, commissions provided by the Law on Insurance Business, commissions for agents who sell goods at the prices stipulated by their principals and commissions for distributors of multi-level marketing companies), expenses for receptions, formal occasions and conferences, expenses for marketing support and expenses for costs support. For purposes of calculating the limit on the deductibility of expenses, the "total amount of deductible expenses" does not include the expenses mentioned above or the purchase price of goods in the case of trading activities.
- Expenses sourced from other funding and expenses paid from the Science and Technology Development Fund of the enterprise.

- The portion of expenses that are permitted to be recovered and that exceed the ratio provided in an approved petroleum contract. If a petroleum contract does not provide the recoverable expenses ratio, the ratio is deemed to equal 35%.
- The portion of business management expenses allocated by a foreign company to its resident establishment in Vietnam (for example, head office charges allocated to the Vietnam branch) that exceeds the level allowed under the regulations.
- Input value-added tax (VAT) that has been credited or refunded, input VAT on the value of a car of nine seats or less that exceeds VND1,600,000,000, corporate income tax (except for the corporate income tax that a Vietnamese company pays on behalf of a foreign contractor under a net contract) and personal income tax (unless the employer pays net salary to employees).
- Expenses that do not correspond to taxable revenue.
- Exchange-rate loss as a result of the revaluation of the year-end balance of money items in foreign currencies, except for the revaluation of payables in foreign currencies.
- Exchange-rate loss arising in the process of capital construction of fixed assets, which is governed by a separate regulation of the Ministry of Finance.

Inventories. Inventory valuation should be consistent with the accounting principles and standards selected by the company and approved by the MOF. No specific guidelines have been established by the tax authorities.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation of fixed assets is normally computed using the straight-line method. The MOF has issued guidelines setting forth the minimum and maximum years for depreciation of various assets, but companies may apply to the MOF for permission to use different time periods. The following are the minimum and maximum years of depreciation for certain categories of assets.

Asset	Years
Intangible assets	Up to 20*
Buildings and factories	5 to 50
Tools and machinery	3 to 20
Transportation vehicles	6 to 30
Other fixed assets	2 to 40

* The depreciation period for land-use rights with a definite term corresponds to the definite term, up to a maximum of 20 years.

Depreciation at rates exceeding those allowed by the MOF is not deductible for tax purposes. For cars with nine seats or less purchased by enterprises for business other than passenger transportation, hotel or tourism, the depreciable amount is capped at VND1,600,000,000.

Relief for losses. Enterprises that incur losses may carry forward the losses to the following five years and claim such losses as deductions from taxable income. Losses must be wholly carried forward to consecutive years (including the year of a tax holiday).

Enterprises that incur losses from real-property transfers may carry forward the losses to offset only the assessable income from such activities.

Carrybacks of losses are not allowed.

Groups of companies. Dependent production establishments of a company operating in different areas of Vietnam must declare and pay tax with the local tax authorities where the dependent establishments' offices are located based on the ratio of the expenses of the dependent establishment to the total expenses of the company. The offsetting of losses and profits between parents and subsidiaries is not allowed.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate
Value-added tax (VAT); imposed on all goods and services consumed in and imported into Vietnam, including goods and services subject to special consumption tax, except for non-taxable items	
General rate	10%
Exports of goods and services	0
Certain goods and services, such as water supply, agricultural goods, medical goods and teaching aids	5%
Special consumption tax; imposed on the taxable value of imported or domestically produced cigarettes, beer, spirits, motor vehicles, fuel and air conditioners, and various services including casinos, betting, golf courses and various places of entertainment; for domestically produced goods, taxable value equals the manufacturer's selling price (without VAT), less environment protection tax (if any), divided by one plus the tax rate; for imported goods, taxable value equals the import dutiable value plus import duty	10% to 70%
Social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance contributions, on salaries (generally applicable to Vietnamese employees only); paid by Employer	
Social insurance; the contribution is based on the salary and other allowances of the employees as provided in the labor contract but not exceeding 20 times the minimum salary	18%
(The rate of 18% consists of a 3% contribution to the maternity and illness fund, a 1% contribution to the labor and professional accident fund and a 14% contribution to the pension and death fund.	
Health insurance; calculated on the same base as social insurance	3%
Unemployment insurance	1%
Employer	
Social insurance	8%
Health insurance	1.5%
Unemployment insurance	1%

Nature of tax	Rate
Foreign contractor tax; rate depends on type of business activity	Various
Land rent (land-use tax); imposed annually for the use of land; tax base is calculated by multiplying the amount of square meters of the land by land price rates, which vary by location; the higher land price rates apply to land in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other urban locations	0.25% to 2%
Non-agricultural land use tax; effective from 1 January 2012; taxable objects include residential land in all areas and land used for business purposes, except for certain cases	
Residential land	0.03% to 0.15%
Non-agricultural land used for business purposes	0.03%
Land not used in accordance with granted purposes	0.15%
Environmental Tax; taxable objects consist of petroleum, oil, lubricants, black coal, hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) solutions, taxable plastic bags, herbicide termite insecticides, forest products protective agents and warehouse insecticides	
Petroleum, oil, and lubricants	VND300 to VND4,000 per liter/kilogram
Black coal	VND10,000 to VND50,000 per ton
HCFC solution	VND1,000 to 5,000 per kilogram
Taxable plastic bags	VND30,000 to VND50,000 per kilogram
Herbicide (restricted use category)	VND500 to VND2,000 per kilogram
Termite insecticide	VND1,000 to VND3,000 per kilogram
(restricted use category)	
Forest products protective agents	VND1,000 to VND3,000 per kilogram
(restricted use category)	
Warehouse insecticides	VND1,000 to VND3,000 per kilogram
(restricted use category)	
Natural Resources Tax (NRT); payable by industries exploiting Vietnam's natural resources; taxable objects include metallic minerals, nonmetallic minerals, products of natural forests, natural marine products, natural mineral water, other natural resources and petroleum; tax base for NRT calculation includes the output of royalty-labile natural resources, royalty-labile price of a unit of natural resource and royalty rate	
Metallic minerals	10% to 15%

Nature of tax	Rate
Nonmetallic minerals	3% to 22%
Products of natural forests	5% to 35%
Natural marine products	2% to 10%
Natural mineral water and natural water	1% to 8%
Other natural resources	10% to 20%
Crude oil	
Encouraged investment projects	7% to 23%
Other projects	10% to 29%
Natural gas and coal gas	
Encouraged investment projects	1% to 6%
Other projects	2% to 10%

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. Enterprises with foreign-owned capital must open accounts denominated in a foreign currency or the Vietnamese dong (VND) at a bank located in Vietnam and approved by the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV). All foreign-exchange transactions, such as payments or overseas remittances, must be in accordance with policies set by the SBV.

Enterprises with foreign-owned capital and foreign parties may purchase foreign exchange from a commercial bank to meet the requirements of current transactions or other permitted transactions, subject to the bank having available foreign exchange.

The government may guarantee foreign currency to especially important investment projects or assure the availability of foreign currency to investors in infrastructure facilities and other important projects.

Transfer pricing. The Vietnamese tax authorities may recalculate the purchase or sales price to reflect the domestic or foreign market price. The methods permissible under the regulation closely resemble the methods provided for by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development guidelines. The following are the permissible methods:

- Comparable uncontrolled price method
- Resale price method
- Cost-plus method
- Profit-split method
- Transaction net margin method

A declaration of related-party transactions must be filed together with the final corporate income tax return within 90 days after the year-end. A contemporaneous transfer pricing documentation report must be prepared and maintained on an annual basis and submitted to the tax authorities within 30 working days of a written request.

The amended Law on Tax Administration provides for the application of Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs), effective from July 2013. An APA is an agreement between the Vietnam tax authority, tax authorities in other jurisdictions (for bilateral and multilateral APAs) and the taxpayer with respect to the pricing or margin in transactions between associated enterprises.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The withholding rates under Vietnam's double tax treaties are listed in the following table.

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Australia	10	10	10
Austria	5/10/15 (a)	10	10
Bangladesh	5	5	5
Belarus	15	10	15
Belgium	5/10/15 (a)	10	15
Brunei Darussalam	10	10	10
Bulgaria	15	10	15
Canada	5/10/15 (a)	10	7.5/10
China	10	10	10
Cuba	5/10/15 (a)	10	10
Czech Republic	10	10	10
Denmark	5/10/15 (a)	10	5/15
Finland	5/10/15 (a)	10	10
France	7/10/15 (a)	– (b)	10
Germany	5/10/15 (a)	10	7.5/10
Hong Kong SAR	10	10	7/10
Hungary	10	10	10
Iceland	10/15 (a)	10	10
India	10	10	10
Indonesia	15	15	15
Ireland	5/10	10	5/10/15
Israel	10	10	5/15
Italy	5/10/15 (a)	10	7.5/10
Japan	10	10	10
Korea (North)	10	10	10
Korea (South)	10	10	5/15
Kuwait	10/15	15	20
Laos	10	10	10
Luxembourg	5/10/15 (a)	10	10
Malaysia	10	10	10
Mongolia	10	10	10
Myanmar	10	10	10
Netherlands	5/10/15 (a)	10	5/10/15
Norway	5/10/15 (a)	10	10
Oman	5/10/15 (a)	10	10
Pakistan	15	15	15
Philippines	10/15 (a)	15	15
Poland	10/15 (a)	10	10/15
Qatar	5/12.5	10	5/10
Romania	15	10	15
Russian Federation	10/15 (a)	10	15
Saudi Arabia	5/12.5	10	7.5/10
Serbia (c)	10/15	10	10
Seychelles	10	10	10
Singapore	5/7/12.5 (a)	10	5/10
Slovak Republic	5/10	10	5/10/15
Spain	7/10/15 (a)	10	10
Sri Lanka	10	10	15
Sweden	5/10/15 (a)	10	5/15
Switzerland	7/10/15 (a)	10	10
Taiwan	15	10	15

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
	%	%	%
Thailand	15	10/15	15
Tunisia	10	10	10
Ukraine	10	10	10
United Arab Emirates	5/15	10	10
United Kingdom	7/10/15 (a)	10	10
Uzbekistan	15	10	15
Venezuela	5/10 (a)	10	10
Non-treaty countries	0	5	10

- (a) The rates vary depending on the percentage of the payer's capital that is owned by the recipient of the dividends.
- (b) The treaty with France does not cover the taxation of interest.
- (c) Pending ratification by Vietnam, the treaty is expected to take effect on 1 January 2014.

Vietnam has signed double tax treaties with Algeria, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Mozambique, New Zealand, the Palestinian Authority and San Marino, but these treaties have not yet been ratified or have not yet taken effect.

Zambia

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	15 to 40 (a)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	0
Branch Tax Rate (%)	15 to 40 (a)
Withholding Tax (%) (b)	
Dividends	15 (c)
Interest	15 (d)
Royalties	20 (e)
Management Fees	20 (f)
Branch Remittance Tax	15
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	5 or 10 (g)

(a) For details, see Section B.

(b) These withholding taxes apply to payments to resident and nonresident companies and individuals.

(c) For resident and nonresident companies and individuals, this is a final tax. Zambian-incorporated companies may offset the withholding tax imposed on dividends received from other Zambian-incorporated companies against withholding tax payable on their own distributions of dividends.

(d) This rate applies to interest paid to companies. This is a final tax for nonresident companies. Resident companies may credit the withholding tax against their income tax.

(e) For individuals and nonresident companies, this is a final tax. Resident companies may credit the withholding tax against their income tax.

(f) This is a final tax applicable to nonresident companies and individuals. Resident companies and individuals include management fees in their taxable income and do not suffer withholding tax on these fees.

(g) See Section C.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Resident and nonresident companies are subject to tax on their income derived from Zambian sources. Resident companies are also subject to tax on profits derived from a

business carried on partly inside, and partly outside, Zambia. A company is considered resident in Zambia if it is incorporated in Zambia or if the central management and control of the company's business or affairs are exercised in Zambia.

Tax rates. The following are the standard corporate tax rates.

Source	Rate (%)
Farming	10
Export of non-traditional products	15
Manufacturing	35
Banking income	35
Mobile telephone operators	
Profits up to ZMW250 million	35
Profits exceeding ZMW250 million	40
Royalties	35 (a)
Income from mining operations	30 (b)
Trading and other sources	35

- (a) A 20% final withholding tax is imposed on royalties paid to nonresidents.
 (b) A mining operation is any operation carried out under a mining right referred to in Section 6 of the Mines and Minerals Development Act, but does not include any operations carried out under a prospecting permit or prospecting license or any operations involving only mineral processing.

A tax incentive is available to companies that are newly listed on the Lusaka Stock Exchange. A two percentage point reduction of each corporate tax rate is granted to such companies. In addition, a reduction of five percentage points (for a total reduction of seven percentage points) of each corporate tax rate is available to companies with more than 33% of their shares owned by Zambians. The incentive applies for one year only, and a company may claim the incentive only once.

Capital gains. Capital gains are not subject to tax in Zambia, but depreciation recaptured for tax purposes (see *Tax depreciation*) is taxable at the regular corporate tax rates. In addition, a property transfer tax is imposed (see Section D).

Administration. The Zambia Revenue Authority administers the Income Tax Act. The tax year runs from 1 January to 31 December. However, the 2012 tax year runs for nine months, from 1 April 2012 to 31 December 2012. Annual tax returns must be filed by 30 June of the following tax year.

Companies must make four advance payments of tax, which are due on 14 April, 14 July, 14 October and 14 January. The installments are based on an estimate of the tax due for the year. The balance of tax due must be paid by the due date for filing the annual tax return.

A company may apply to the Commissioner-General to use an accounting year other than the standard tax year. However, the due dates described above for filing returns and advance payments of tax also apply to companies with an accounting year-end other than 31 December.

Dividends. A 15% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid. For resident and nonresident companies and individuals, this is a final tax. Effective from 1 January 2014, dividends received from subsidiaries are also subject to a 15% withholding tax.

Zambian-incorporated companies may offset the withholding tax imposed on dividends received from other Zambian-incorporated companies against withholding tax payable on their own distributions of dividends.

Dividends received from foreign companies are not subject to tax.

Foreign tax relief. A foreign tax credit is available to resident companies for foreign taxes paid on foreign income subject to Zambian tax. The amount of the tax credit is the lower of the Zambian tax payable on the foreign income and the foreign tax paid on the same income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Taxable income is the net profit reported in the companies' financial statements, adjusted by certain tax law provisions.

Expenses are deductible to the extent they are incurred wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the business.

Companies engaged in fishing or farming for two consecutive tax years may elect to calculate taxable income or loss for the two tax years by averaging the taxable income earned or loss incurred in each of the two tax years. This election must be filed with the Commissioner-General before the end of the tax year following the second consecutive tax year. The election is not allowed in certain circumstances.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Provisions. Specific identifiable provisions are allowed for tax purposes, but general provisions are not allowed.

Tax depreciation. Industrial buildings qualify for an initial allowance of 10%. The initial allowance is not deductible from the cost of the assets. Annual wear-and-tear allowances, which are calculated using the straight-line method, are available for the following assets.

Asset	Rate (%)
Industrial buildings	
Low-cost housing (buildings used to provide housing for the purposes of a business with a cost per unit of up to ZMW20,000 [USD4,000])	10
Others	5
Commercial buildings	2
Implements and plant and machinery used in farming, tourism and manufacturing	50
Other implements and plant and machinery, and commercial vehicles	25
Other vehicles	20

The amount of depreciation claimed on an asset may be recaptured when the asset is sold. In general, the amount recaptured is the excess of the sales price over the tax value, but it is limited to the amount of depreciation claimed.

Relief for losses. Tax losses may be carried forward five years to offset income from the same source. Mining operations and companies operating in the hydro- and thermo-generation sector may

carry forward losses for a period of 10 years. In general, losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. There are no provisions for filing consolidated returns.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax, on any supply of goods and services, other than an exempt supply, made in Zambia and on taxable imports; exports are zero-rated	16
National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA; social security system) contributions on monthly wages; maximum contribution of ZMW586,984.60 per month for both employers and employees	
Employer	5
Employee	5
Property transfer tax, on transfers of shares of companies incorporated in Zambia, and land, buildings and structures located in Zambia	10
Property transfer tax on transfer of mining rights	10
Royalty, on the extraction, production and selling of ore	6

E. Foreign-exchange controls

The Zambian currency is the kwacha (ZMW). The exchange rate of the kwacha against foreign currencies fluctuates.

Zambia does not impose foreign-exchange controls.

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

	Dividends	Interest	Royalties	Management fees
	%	%	%	%
Canada	15	15	15	0
Denmark	15	10	15	20
Finland	5/15	15	5/15	0
France	15	10	15	0
Germany	5/15	10	10	0
India	5	10	10	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0
Italy	5/15	10	10	0
Japan	0	10	10	0
Kenya	15	15	15	20
Netherlands	5	10	10	0
Norway	15	10	10	20
South Africa	15	15	15	20
Sweden	5/15	10	10	20
Switzerland	15	15	15	20
Tanzania	15	15	15	20
Uganda	15	15	15	20
United Kingdom	5/15	10	10	0
Non-treaty countries	15	15	20	20

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A. At a glance

Corporate Income Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)(b)
Capital Gains Tax Rate (%)	1/5/20 (c)
Capital Gains Withholding Tax Rate (%)	1/5/15 (d)
Branch Tax Rate (%)	25 (a)(b)
Withholding Tax (%)	
Dividends	10/15 (e)
Interest Received by Residents	
Paid by Banks, Other Financial Institutions and Building Societies	5/15 (f)
Accruing from Treasury Bills, Bankers' Acceptances and Discounted Instruments Traded by Financial Institutions	15 (g)
Royalties	15 (h)
Remittances	15 (i)
Fees and commissions	15/20 (j)
Contract Payments	10 (k)
Branch Remittance Tax	15 (l)
Net Operating Losses (Years)	
Carryback	0
Carryforward	6 (m)

- (a) Special tax rates apply to certain enterprises. For details, see Section B.
- (b) An AIDS levy of 3% is imposed on income tax payable (excluding tax on income subject to special rates).
- (c) Tax is imposed on capital gains on sales of immovable property and listed and unlisted marketable securities. See Section B.
- (d) A capital gains withholding tax is imposed on the proceeds from sales of listed and unlisted marketable securities and immovable property. The 1% withholding tax on the disposal of securities listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange is a final tax. See Section B.
- (e) The 10% rate applies to dividends paid by companies listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange to resident individuals and nonresidents. The 15% rate applies to other dividends paid to resident individuals and nonresidents.
- (f) This is a final withholding tax imposed on residents. The following types of interest are exempt from income tax and withholding tax:
- Interest paid by the People's Own Savings Bank
 - Interest on building society Class C (tax-free) shares
- The 5% rate applies to interest on fixed-term deposits of at least 90 days with financial institutions.
- (g) This is a final tax imposed on the income to maturity of treasury bills, bankers' acceptances and discounted instruments traded by financial institutions that are purchased by resident investors who are not financial institutions. The tax is imposed at the time of disposal or maturity of the instrument.
- (h) These withholding taxes are imposed on nonresidents. The income is also subject to income tax unless a tax treaty provides that the withholding tax is a final tax.
- (i) This is a final tax imposed on remittances transferred from Zimbabwe by nonresidents for technical, managerial, administrative or consulting expenditures incurred outside Zimbabwe in connection with a trade carried on in Zimbabwe.
- (j) The 15% rate applies to payments by residents to nonresidents of technical, managerial, administrative and consulting fees. The 20% rate applies to payments for non-executive directors' fees and property and insurance commissions paid to resident and nonresidents who are not employees. The tax withheld is deductible from income tax payable. However, the 15% tax is a minimum tax.

- (k) This tax is withheld from all payments made under contracts for more than a specified threshold to resident suppliers who cannot provide a tax-clearance certificate.
- (l) Only remittances of head office technical, managerial, administrative and consulting expenditures are subject to the 15% withholding tax.
- (m) Mining losses are ring fenced to specific locations and may be carried forward indefinitely.

B. Taxes on corporate income and gains

Corporate income tax. Income tax is levied in foreign currency on all amounts (other than capital) received or accrued in foreign currency from a Zimbabwean source or a deemed Zimbabwean source, less expenditures not of a capital nature incurred in the production of income or for business purposes. Certain specific types of income are exempt.

Foreign interest and dividends accruing to taxpayers that are ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe are deemed to be from a source in Zimbabwe. A corporation is ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe if it is managed and controlled in Zimbabwe.

Rates of corporate tax. Resident and nonresident companies are subject to income tax at a rate of 25%. Residents are subject to income tax at a rate of 20% on gross foreign dividends receivable.

An AIDS levy of 3% is imposed on income tax payable (excluding tax on income subject to special rates).

Special tax rates. Special tax rates apply to the following enterprises.

Type of enterprise	Rate (%)
Licensed investors operating in export-processing zones and licensed before the year of assessment beginning on 1 January 2007	
First five years	0
Thereafter	15
Mining operations of companies and trusts	15
Special mining lease operations	15
	(plus additional profits tax)
Build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) and build-operate-transfer (BOT) projects	
Years 1 through 5	0
Years 6 through 10	15
Year 11 and thereafter	25*
Industrial park developers that commenced operations before the year of assessment beginning 1 January 2010	
First five years	0
Thereafter	15
Manufacturing enterprises exporting 50% or more of their production	20

* The 3% AIDS levy is also payable.

Interest received by residents on deposits with Zimbabwean financial institutions and building societies is exempt from income tax, but it is subject to a final withholding tax at a rate of 15%. A final withholding tax at a rate of 15% is also imposed on the income to maturity of treasury bills, bankers' acceptances and discounted

instruments traded by financial institutions that are purchased by resident investors that are not financial institutions. The tax is imposed at the time of disposal or maturity of the instrument. No deduction for expenses and losses is permitted from interest subject to the final taxes described above. Other interest received by residents is taxable at the regular corporate income tax rate and may be offset by expenses and losses.

Tax concessions. In the past, export-processing zones were designated in the major business centers and border areas of Zimbabwe. Concessions have recently been restricted to licenses issued before 1 January 2007 to certain investors to operate in these zones. The concessions are in the form of reduced rates or an exemption with respect to the following taxes:

- Income tax on profits (0% rate for five years and 15% rate for subsequent years)
- Capital gains tax
- Nonresident and resident shareholders taxes on dividends
- Nonresident taxes on remittances, fees and royalties
- Customs duty
- Value-added tax on goods and services (refundable)

Foreign entities that provide finance for development in Zimbabwe are exempt from income tax and capital gains tax.

Capital gains. Withholding tax is imposed on the gross proceeds derived from sales of listed marketable securities and immovable property. The withholding tax rates on the disposal of assets acquired before 1 February 2009 are 1% for listed marketable securities and 5% for unlisted marketable securities and immovable property. The withholding tax rates on disposal of assets acquired on or after 1 February 2009 are 1% for listed marketable securities, 5% for unlisted marketable securities and 15% for immovable property. This tax is offset against any capital gains tax assessed on the transaction.

Capital gains derived from the disposal of immovable property and unlisted securities acquired before 1 February 2009 are taxed at the greater of 5% of the gross sale proceeds and the amount of the withholding tax withheld on disposal.

Capital gains derived from disposals of immovable property and unlisted marketable securities acquired after 1 February 2009 are taxed at a rate of 20%. Gains are determined by deducting from the selling price the cost plus an allowance of 2.5% per year on the cost from the date the cost was incurred to the date of disposal. Capital allowances recaptured for income tax purposes (see Section C) are excluded from gains. Capital gains withholding tax is offset against any capital gains tax assessed on the transaction.

Capital gains derived from the disposal of listed securities are exempt from capital gains tax, effective from 1 August 2009, but the gross sale proceeds are subject to 1% capital gains withholding tax which is a final tax.

Administration. Zimbabwe's tax year ends on 31 December. Tax returns must be filed on 30 April. The Revenue Authority prefers that companies use accounting years ending in September, October, November or December of a given tax year. Self-assessment has been introduced for specified taxpayers.

Corporate tax must be paid during the relevant tax year. Provisional payments equaling specified percentages of the estimated total tax payable are due on the following dates:

- 25 March: 10%
- 25 June: 25%
- 25 September: 30%
- 20 December: 35%

Penalties can be imposed for late or incorrect returns, and late payments are subject to interest at a rate of 10% per year.

Withholding taxes that are not considered final taxes are credited to the income tax imposed on the income from which the tax has been withheld.

Dividends. Dividends received by a resident corporation from another resident corporation are exempt from withholding tax and income tax. A 10% withholding tax is imposed on dividends paid by companies listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange to resident individuals and nonresidents. A 15% withholding tax is imposed on other dividends paid to resident individuals and nonresidents. Gross dividends received from foreign companies are subject to tax at a rate of 20%.

Foreign tax relief. If relief is not provided by a treaty, a unilateral tax credit is given for foreign withholding tax. The tax credit may not exceed the Zimbabwean income tax imposed on the income.

C. Determination of trading income

General. Income tax is levied on all income from a source in Zimbabwe or deemed to be in Zimbabwe. The following types of interest are exempt from income tax:

- People's Own Savings Bank interest
- Interest from certain building society investments

Interest on deposits with financial institutions and income from treasury bills, bankers' acceptances and discounted instruments traded by financial institutions is subject to a final withholding tax at a rate of 15%. For further details regarding this withholding tax, see Section B.

Expenses incurred for business purposes are generally deductible. The following expenses are not deductible:

- Expenses incurred in the production of exempt income or income not derived or deemed to be derived from Zimbabwe
- Pension fund contributions in excess of a specified amount
- Cost of attending trade missions and conventions in excess of a specified amount
- Rent or repairs for premises not occupied for purposes of trade
- Payments in restraint of trade
- Entertainment expenses
- Payments in excess of a specified amount for the lease of passenger motor vehicles (as defined)
- Interest relating to excess debt in a company with a debt-to-equity ratio that exceeds 3:1
- General administration expenses charged by a holding or subsidiary company or foreign head office that exceed 0.75% of expenditure incurred during the preproduction phase or 1% of tax-deductible expenditure incurred after the beginning of trading or the production of income

Donations of up to a specified threshold for the construction, maintenance or operation of hospitals and schools run by the state, local authorities or religious organizations and donations to approved research institutions are deductible.

A double tax deduction is allowed for specified export market development expenditure.

Amounts contributed to approved scientific and educational bodies for industrial research or scientific experimental work are also deductible for tax purposes.

Inventories. The only acceptable inventory valuation methods for tax purposes are cost, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, and market value.

Provisions. In general, only specific provisions are deductible for tax purposes.

Tax depreciation. Depreciation charged in the financial statements is not deductible; instead, a 25% special initial allowance is granted on the cost of certain assets. A wear-and-tear allowance of 25% of cost is granted in the following three years. The special initial allowance is granted on the cost of construction or additions to fixed assets other than land and certain buildings and also on the purchase price of movable property. If the special initial allowance is not claimed, a wear-and-tear allowance at varying rates is granted on these assets. The following are the rates and the methods of computing this wear-and-tear allowance for certain assets.

Asset	Method	Rate (%)
Commercial buildings	Straight-line	2.5
Industrial buildings*	Straight-line	5
Office equipment	Declining-balance	10
Motor vehicles	Declining-balance	20
Plant and machinery	Declining-balance	10

* Toll roads and toll bridges declared to be such under the Toll Roads Act are included in this category.

All capital allowances are subject to recapture on the disposal of assets on which such allowances have been claimed. Any amounts recaptured are subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate. The full sale price of mining assets on which capital allowances have been granted is subject to tax at the corporate tax rate for mining.

Relief for losses. Mining losses are ring fenced to specific locations and may be carried forward indefinitely. Other losses may be carried forward for six years. Losses may not be carried back.

Groups of companies. Zimbabwean law does not contain measures for filing consolidated returns or for relieving losses within a group.

Transfers of assets in a merger or group reconstruction between companies under common control may be made at the tax value for both income tax and capital gains tax purposes. On the subsequent disposal of such assets outside the group, the gain or loss to the seller is computed with reference to the cost to the first transferor within the group.

D. Other significant taxes

The following table summarizes other significant taxes.

Nature of tax	Rate (%)
Value-added tax; on the supply and importation of goods and services; certain items are exempt, including, financial services, medical services, fuel, tobacco, educational or training services, long-term residential leases and transport of passengers by road or rail; suppliers of qualifying goods and services with an annual value in excess of a specified threshold must register; the annual threshold is currently USD60,000	
Standard rate	15
Exports, prescribed drugs and services supplied by designated tourist facilities to tourists that are paid for with foreign currency, as well as certain other items	0

Presumptive taxes on different bases and at various rates are imposed on informal traders, small-scale miners, and operators of taxicabs, omnibuses, goods vehicles, driving schools, hair-dressing salons, cottage industries, waterborne vessels, fishing rigs and licensed and unlicensed bottle stores and restaurants.

E. Miscellaneous matters

Foreign-exchange controls. The legislation and regulations with respect to foreign-exchange controls are currently under review. The present rules are discussed below.

The government still imposes broad controls over all transactions involving a nonresident. Applications through commercial banks are required for the approval of most transactions of this nature. Commercial banks refer exceptional items to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

Foreign investment of up to 35% in primary issues of shares and bonds is permitted if funded by inward transfers of foreign exchange. Purchases and disposals by foreign investors in the secondary market require specific approval from the authorities.

Agreements relating to foreign borrowings require registration with the commercial banker of the borrower before implementation. Borrowings in excess of specified limits require the approval of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. The approvals are granted based on the merits of the borrowings in accordance with guidelines set by the External Loans Coordinating Committee. The guidelines provide that foreign borrowings may be approved only if they are used to fund productive, export-oriented ventures that have the potential to generate sufficient foreign currency for loan principal and interest repayments without recourse to the foreign-currency market. Foreign loans to purchase shares, existing companies or real estate, or to fund private consumption, personal loans or retail inventories, are generally discouraged.

With the approval of the authorities, 100% of after-tax normal trading profits may be remitted to nonresident shareholders within one year after the accrual of the profits.

After-tax dividends and capital gains derived from investments on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange are fully remittable.

Debt-to-equity rules. Debt-to-equity rules apply to all companies (see Section C).

F. Treaty withholding tax rates

The rates shown in the table reflect the lower of the treaty rate and the rate under domestic tax law.

	Dividends (a)	Interest	Royalties	Fees
	%	%	%	%
Botswana (b)	5/10	0	10	10
Bulgaria	10	0	10	10
Canada	10	0	10	10
Congo (Democratic Republic of) (b)	0	0	0	0
France	10	0	10	10
Germany	10	0	7.5	7.5
Iran (b)	5	0	5	5
Kuwait (b)	0/5/10	0	10	0
Malaysia	10	0	10	10
Mauritius	10	0	15	15
Namibia (b)	5/10	0	10	15
Netherlands	10	0	10	10
Norway	15	0	10	10
Poland	10	0	10	15
Serbia (b)	5	0	10	10
South Africa	10/15	0	15	15
Sweden	15	0	10	10
United Kingdom	5	0	10	10
Non-treaty countries	10/15	0	15	15

(a) Except for the Iran treaty, the reduced treaty rates apply only if the recipient is a company that controls at least 25% of the voting power of the payer company.

(b) The entry into force of these treaties has not yet been published.



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Foreign currencies

The following list sets forth the names and symbols for the currencies of countries discussed in this book.

Country	Currency	Symbol
Afghanistan	Afghani	AFN
Albania	Lek	ALL
Algeria	Dinar	DZD
Angola	Kwanza	AOA
Argentina	Peso	ARS
Armenia	Dram	AMD
Aruba	Florin	AWG
Australia	Dollar	AUD
Austria	Euro	EUR
Azerbaijan	Manat	AZN
Bahamas	Dollar	BSD
Bahrain	Dinar	BHD
Barbados	Dollar	BBD
Belarus	Ruble	BYR
Belgium	Euro	EUR
Bermuda	Dollar	BMD
Bolivia	Boliviano	BOB
Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba (BES-Islands)	US Dollar	USD
Botswana	Pula	BWP
Brazil	Real	BRL
British Virgin Islands	US Dollar	USD
Brunei Darussalam	Dollar	BND
Bulgaria	Leva	BGN
Cambodia	Khmer Riel	KHR
Cameroon	CFA Franc BEAC	XAF
Canada	Dollar	CAD
Cayman Islands	Dollar	KYD
Chad	CFA Franc BEAC	XAF
Chile	Peso	CLP
China	Renminbi Yuan	CNY
Colombia	Peso	COP
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Franc	CDF
Congo, Republic of	CFA Franc BEAC	XAF
Costa Rica	Colon	CRC
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA Franc BCEAO	XOF

Country	Currency	Symbol
Croatia	Kuna	HRK
Curaçao	Antillean Guilder	ANG
Cyprus	Euro	EUR
Czech Republic	Koruna	CZK
Denmark	Krone	DKK
Dominican Republic	Peso	DOP
Ecuador	US Dollar	USD
Egypt	Pound	EGP
El Salvador	Colon	SVC
Equatorial Guinea	CFA Franc BEAC	XAF
Estonia	Euro	EUR
Ethiopia	Birr	ETB
European Monetary Union	Euro	EUR
Fiji	Dollar	FJD
Finland	Euro	EUR
France	Euro	EUR
Gabon	CFA Franc BEAC	XAF
Georgia	Lari	GEL
Germany	Euro	EUR
Ghana	Cedi	GHS
Gibraltar	Pound	GIP
Greece	Euro	EUR
Guam	US Dollar	USD
Guatemala	Quetzal	GTQ
Guernsey	Pound	GBP
Guinea	Guinea Franc	GNF
Honduras	Lempira	HNL
Hong Kong SAR	Dollar	HKD
Hungary	Forint	HUF
Iceland	Krona	ISK
India	Rupee	INR
Indonesia	Rupiah	IDR
Iraq	Dinar	IQD
Ireland	Euro	EUR
Isle of Man	Pound	GBP
Israel	New Shekel	ILS
Italy	Euro	EUR
Jamaica	Dollar	JMD
Japan	Yen	JPY
Jersey	Pound	GBP
Jordan	Dinar	JOD
Kazakhstan	Tenge	KZT

Country	Currency	Symbol
Kenya	Shilling	KES
Korea (South)	Won	KRW
Kosovo	Euro	EUR
Kuwait	Dinar	KWD
Laos	Kip	LAK
Latvia	Lats	LVL
Lebanon	Pound	LBP
Lesotho	Loti	LSL
Libya	Dinar	LYD
Liechtenstein	Swiss Franc	CHF
Lithuania	Litas	LTL
Luxembourg	Euro	EUR
Macau SAR	Pataca	MOP
Macedonia	Denar	MKD
Madagascar	Ariary	MGA
Malawi	Kwacha	MWK
Malaysia	Ringgit	MYR
Maldives	Rufiyaa	MVR
Malta	Euro	EUR
Mauritania	Ouguiya	MRO
Mauritius	Rupee	MUR
Mexico	Peso	MXN
Moldova	Leu	MDL
Mongolia	Togrog	MNT
Montenegro	Euro	EUR
Morocco	Dirham	MAD
Mozambique	Metical	MZN
Myanmar	Kwat	MMK
Namibia	Dollar	NAD
Netherlands	Euro	EUR
New Zealand	Dollar	NZD
Nicaragua	Cordoba	NIO
Nigeria	Naira	NGN
Northern Mariana Islands	US Dollar	USD
Norway	Krone	NOK
Oman	Rial	OMR
Pakistan	Rupee	PKR
Palestinian Authority	None	—
Panama	Balboa	PAB
Papua New Guinea	Kina	PGK
Paraguay	Guarani	PYG
Peru	New Sol	PEN

Country	Currency	Symbol
Philippines	Peso	PHP
Poland	Zloty	PLN
Portugal	Euro	EUR
Puerto Rico	US Dollar	USD
Qatar	Rial	QAR
Romania	Leu	RON
Russian Federation	Ruble	RUB
Rwanda	Franc	RWF
St. Lucia	Dollar	XCD
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	SAR
Senegal	CFA Franc BCEAO	XOF
Serbia	Dinar	RSD
Seychelles	Rupee	SCR
Singapore	Dollar	SGD
Sint Maarten	Antillean Guilder	ANG
Slovak Republic	Euro	EUR
Slovenia	Euro	EUR
South Africa	Rand	ZAR
South Sudan	Pound	SSP
Spain	Euro	EUR
Sri Lanka	Rupee	LKR
Suriname	Dollar	SRD
Swaziland	Lilangeni	SZL
Sweden	Krona	SEK
Switzerland	Franc	CHF
Taiwan	Dollar	TWD
Tanzania	Shilling	TZS
Thailand	Baht	THB
Trinidad and Tobago	Dollar	TTD
Tunisia	Dinar	TND
Turkey	Lira	TRY
Uganda	Shilling	UGX
Ukraine	Hryvnia	UAH
United Arab Emirates	Dirham	AED
United Kingdom	Pound	GBP
United States	Dollar	USD
US Virgin Islands	US Dollar	USD
Uruguay	Peso	UYU
Uzbekistan	Soum	UZS
Venezuela	Bolivar	VEF
Vietnam	Dong	VND
Zambia	Kwacha	ZMW
Zimbabwe	US Dollar	USD

Index of international tax contacts

A

- Abbas, Mustafa 602
 Abdallah, Saed 1029
 Abdullah, Ahmed 1175
 Abe, Shinya 686
 Abrahams, David 1452, 1464
 Abramov, Vladimir 1153
 Abudu, Akinbiyi 982
 AbuElizz, Ayman 773
 Acard, Claire 421
 Achuthan, Pramod 569
 Ackawi, Ramzi 764
 Acosta,
 Abelardo 10, 887, 1457, 1488
 Adam, Elias 884
 Adams, Howard 64
 Adeniji, Abass 982
 Admiraal, Simone 942
 Adolf, Michael 466
 Agarwal, Dinesh 567, 1557
 Agarwal, Parag 1464
 Aggarwal, Sanjay 567
 Aggarwal, Satish 566
 Agugini, Paolo 651
 Aguilar, Federico 884
 Aheztan, Najib 942
 Ahlers, Dr. Henrik 468
 Ahn, Sang Min 723
 Ahonen, Jari 406
 Aitchinson, Robin 1424
 Akkararut, Papatchaya 1363
 Akkarawong, Wiwattana 1363
 Albano, Giacomo 653
 Albert, Nathanael 590
 Alcantara,
 Emmanuel C. 1068, 1069
 Al Esry, Ahmed Amor 1007
 Alexander, Kate 1421
 Al-Hasani, Yousef 704
 Alladin, Irfan 1175
 Allen, Sophie 1426
 Allgaier, David 4, 251, 902, 1458
 Alli, Dolapo 982
 Alltizer, Andrew 1488
 Allutto, Paul R. 1462
 Aluko, Michael 982
 Alvarez, Alfredo 9, 883, 1457
 Alvarez, Maria Hevia 9, 1455
 Amersi, Salim 1424
 Ames, Lynn 1487
 Ames, Peter 1430
 Amino, Kenji 1, 684
 Ammirato, Anthony 1449
 Anastassiadis, Tassos 504
 Andah, Edem 982
 Anderson, Gareth 1433
 Anderson, Jonathan 1426
 Anderson, Michael 7, 63, 1452
 Anderson, Peter 1460
 Anderson, Sue 1426
 Anderton, David 1486
 Andrew, Matthew 1202
 Anelli, Albert 209, 212
 Anes, Ronald 2
 Ang, Amy 1202
 Angus, Barbara 1492
 Anthony, Anna 1421
 Antonelli, Margherita 63
 Antrobus, Paul 2
 Archer, Andrew 963
 Arhning, Henrik 344
 Arifin, Atikah 1449, 1491
 Arizmendi, Pedro 1271
 Arnold, David 1424, 1493
 Arnolie, Jennifer 1494
 Artis, Caroline 1424
 Ashby, Moira 698
 Astete, Humberto 1057
 Atherton, Simon 1423
 Atkins, Kevin 5, 684, 1458
 Attard, Robert 853
 Attwell, Rebecca 7, 1422, 1458
 Auberton, Brigitte 422
 Aubrey, Russell 1202, 1204
 Augustin, Georg 5, 650
 Auranen, Kirsti 406
 Avbelj, Jožica 1238
 Ávila, Luis 887
 Avram-Diday, Laurence 423
 Aw, Hwee Leng 1202
 Awais, Muhammad 1015

B

- Babiner, Dmitri 1155
 Bacon, Nick 1428
 Badenach, James 541
 Bader, Paul 1462
 Badshaw, Avan 568
 Baffa, Graziela 168
 Baier, Jens 471
 Bailey, Andrew 1428
 Bailey, Bill 107, 148, 178
 Bailey, Carolyn 1477
 Bajec, Iris 1238
 Bakke, Donald 1494
 Balchin, Rob 1431
 Balili, Ma. Fides A. 1068, 1069
 Balkus, Paul 63
 Ball, Adrian 1204
 Ball, Timothy 1483
 Baller, Stéphane 422
 Banda, Josephine 163
 Barbé, Jean-Philippe 423
 Barberot, Jean-Baptiste ... 795, 1465

Barbosa, Demétrio	168	Aneta	1079
Bardet, Benjamin	422	Blondin, Bruce S.	1494
Barkai, Doron.....	211	Blum, Matthew	1460, 1468, 1493
Barnils, Cloe	1272	Bock, Volker	464
Barroso, Javier	884	Bode, Jan.....	134
Barrueco, Yuri	884	Bodenmueller, Dr. Ralph	460
Barry, David.....	607	Boehl, Markus.....	459
Bartels, Victor	943	Boehlmann, Steffen.....	472
Barton, Kate J.	1	Boehmer, Greg C.	210
Basseer, John.....	1488	Böhi, Dr. Roland.....	1330
Bastos, Nuno	1095	Bo Jung, Won.....	724
Bates, Stephen.....	1488	Bok, Helen	1203
Baumgart, Holger.....	469	Bollard, Joe	606, 607
Baumgartner, Martin.....	8, 1452	Boller, Tino	461, 463
Baykus, Erkan.....	1383	Bon, Willem.....	168
Beakey, Andrew	1477	Bonardi, Giuseppe	653
Bean, Adam.....	1466	Bordeville, Dmitri.....	4, 464, 1458
Bearman, David	1428	Borge, Trond	996
Becerril, Fernando	884	Borodin, Victor	1154
Becher, Ariel	40	Borstell, Prof. Dr. Thomas	462
Becka, Michael	9, 884, 1457, 1461 1471	Borzumato, Domenico	650, 652
Beckert, Daniel	8, 1455	Bosca, Marco	650, 653
Beckmann, Holger	473	Bøsterud, Christin	344, 995
Beeman, Michael J.	1461, 1475	Bottomlee, Thomas W.	1470
Belin-Zerbib, Sarah.....	8, 1455	Bourke, Damien.....	67
Bellini, Massimo	651	Bowar, Chad.....	1490
Belyakova, Marina.....	1153	Bowden-Williams, Julian.....	1429
Benant, Lionel.....	423, 1558	Bowler, Trevor	1449
Bennett, Debra	1475	Boyle, David	1491
Bennett, Mark	1426	Boyle, Mark	1426
Benzel, Ute.....	458, 460	Bracht, Dr. Klaus	467
Berberich, Michael.....	464	Bradley, Ian	1464
Bergami, Davide	651	Brady, John J.	1484
Berge, Boye Wangsten.....	996	Brady, Michelle.....	1487
Berger, Franck.....	422, 424	Braga, Artur F.	167
Bermel, Arno.....	466	Brandl, Florian	465
Bernaerts, Yves	134	Brandscheid, Martin.....	465
Bernardeau, Cedric	1461	Brandstaetter, Daniel.....	7, 1452
Berner, Ingrid.....	9, 168, 1457	Brandt, Michael	1490
Bernier, Gwenaëlle.....	423, 424	Brask, Einar	995
Bertler, Brad L.	1483	Brauner, Elad	5, 1458
Bertolino, Michael	1480	Breaux, Warren	1476
Bertrand, Olivier	793	Breckling, Peter	1449
Bessho, Tetsuya.....	685	Breimer, Bas.....	944
Beteta, Armando	1465, 1475	Bretado, Victor	888
Betts, Ian	64, 65	Bretsen, Eric R.	210, 213
Beyaert, Michel.....	134	Brewin, David.....	1432
Bhasin, Anjali.....	1493	Brist, Lonnie	1461, 1490
Bhatt, Reena.....	1449	Broadway, Russell	1487
Bheda, Mehul.....	569	Brobesong, Edmund B.	515, 992
Bibi, Avi	636	Broda, Andrzej.....	1079
Biel, Christian	461	Brody, Douglas	1463
Biscozzi, Maria Antonietta	650	Brooks, Nelson.....	4, 213, 1458
Bíž, Marián	1227	Broman, Mike.....	2
Bjornsson, Asbjorn.....	560	Brotherton, Denise	68
Blackman, Rickey L.	1477	Brotzer, Thomas.....	1330
Blaetterlein, Ellen	471	Broughton, Julian.....	1426
Blaikie, Geoff.....	963, 964	Brown, Alan	1430, 1431
Blakeley, Iain	964	Brown, Ken	1474
Blanchard, Jerred	1476	Brown, Lynlee.....	1488
Blanchard, Lisa	1468	Brown, Raefe	70
Blank, Jacob M.	1463	Brown, Roger	1449, 1460, 1461, 1492
Blazejewska-Gaczynska,		Brown, Tony	1495

- Bruce, Stephen 1202
 Brucker, Eric 425
 Brueninghaus, Dr. Dirk 462
 Brülisauer, Dr. Peter 1330
 Brunello, Stefano 653
 Brussé, Arjen 945
 Bucceri, Luigi 9, 1455
 Bucher, Viktor 1328, 1329
 Buckner, David R. 1472
 Buehler, Uwe 466
 Buffone, Frank 1424
 Buitelaar, Jelger 6, 943, 1422
 Bulk, Gijsbert 945
 Bumbaca, Michael 1489
 Bunch, Andrew 1423
 Bunch, Marc 66
 Burgess, Grant 70
 Burgess, Ian 67
 Burke, Kevin 1468
 Burke, Malcolm 1424
 Burns, David 63
 Burtschi, Michele 1472
 Bush, Josephine 1426
 Butane, Ilona 756
 Butler, Christopher 195, 1531
 Butt, Nicola 1418
 Buytendijk, Bas 945
 Byers, Deborah 1477
 Bykhovskaya, Irina 1154
 Byrne, Brian K. 1490
- C**
- Caccamo, Paul 10, 1457, 1482
 Cado, Yamel 885
 Calame, Mathieu 298
 Calcote, Preston 1474, 1477
 Calianese, Thomas 1449, 1482
 Çalikoglu, Erdal 1383
 Callenbach, Carl 69
 Caller, Maria Eugenia 1057
 Calvert, Alycia L. 210
 Calvin, Donald 1473, 1474
 Calviño, Maria Laura 1521
 Cambie, Frank 133
 Cambien, Jean-Marc 1136
 Cami, Josep 1272
 Camillo, Jay 1466, 1493
 Camp, Mark 1476
 Campbell, Daren 1495
 Campbell, Fiona 1427
 Canale, David J. 1493
 Cannetti, Frank 1485
 Cannon, Kyle 1483
 Capek, Jan 327
 Capel, Ed 946
 Capito, Alf 64
 Caplice, Martin 69
 Captain, Purvez 1477, 1494
 Capuchino, Mary Ann C. 1068
 Caracciolo, David 1449, 1491
 Caraco, Matt 7, 1422, 1458
 Caratzola, Frank A. 1452, 1464
 Cardew, Terence 1464
 Cardo, Vanessa 1465
 Carey, Richard 964
 Carpenter, Fiona 1421
 Carr, Beth 1489
 Carr, J Russell 1470
 Carr, Michael 540
 Carrasquillo, Ed 1490
 Carruthers, Helen 1427
 Carta, Stefano 653
 Casanovas, Carlos 40, 41
 Casas, Diego 268
 Casinelli, Elio 1489
 Cassiano, Leandro 9, 1457, 1471
 Cassidy, Breen 608
 Castellanos, Rodrigo 884
 Castellon, Jorge 6, 884, 1458
 Castilla, Jesus 10, 1457, 1483
 Castro, Jose Ignacio 1058
 Caveggia, Sergio 41
 Cawdron, Steve 1153
 Cazar, Carlos 364
 Ceballos, Gilberto 885, 886
 Cerda, Mónica 884
 Cerretani, Meghan 7, 1422, 1458
 Chabot, Jean-Hugues 212
 Chacon, Santiago 884
 Chalcraft, Stuart 1425
 Chamberlain, Jeffrey 1492
 Chamberlain, Mathew 69
 Chan, Agnes 540
 Chan, Connie 9, 1456
 Chan, David 250, 541
 Chan, Florence 540
 Chan, Henry 248
 Chan, Ivan 250
 Chan, Joe 540
 Chan, Mark 65
 Chan, Owen 250, 540
 Chan, Rio 249, 254
 Chandy, KT 565
 Chang, Michael 67
 Chan-Loeb,
 Alice 5, 249, 539, 1458
 Charlton, Jim 1449
 Chavarría, Juan Carlos 291, 357,
 378, 518, 533, 978, 1033
 Chea, William 1364
 Chen, Andy 248
 Chen, Michele 1203
 Chen, Yvonne 1348
 Chenchinski, Amir 5, 1458
 Cheng, Wilson 540
 Chestnut, Douglas 1493
 Cheung, Lawrence 253
 Cheung, Lorraine 250
 Chevrinais, Nicolas 385, 440
 Chiu, David 253
 Chiu, Leo 248
 Chiwara, Fidelis 1557
 Chmiel, Paul 1462, 1482
 Choi, Rap 723
 Choina, Ela 9, 1455, 1471, 1476,
 1478, 1479, 1483, 1484, 1486
 Choo, Daryl 64
 Chou, George 1348

- Chou, Sophie..... 1348
 Chow, Derek 252
 Choy, Andrew 247
 Christian, Alison 1421
 Christie, Karen 9, 1455
 Christman, Ken 1494
 Chu, Jasmine 1422
 Chuan, Choo Eng 1203
 Chubb, Stephen 63
 Chufarov, Igor 1403
 Chugh, Alok 737, 1559
 Chun, Eric 1449, 1460
 Chung, Alice 1348
 Chung, Il Kook 252
 Chung, Ken 248, 249, 254
 Churton, Sarah 8, 1452
 Chye, Chia Seng 1203
 Cimino, Fabrizio 651
 Claes, Steven 133, 134
 Clark,
 Danielle C. 1449, 1460, 1492
 Clarke, Richard 1427
 Clarkson, Andrew G. 210
 Clausen, Steve 1463
 Cleaton-Roberts, Hannah 1425
 Cleland, Leland J. 1449
 Clough, Richard 1425
 Clout, Scott 178
 Cobb, Jennifer 1476
 Cohen, Benoit 1473
 Coke, Rebecca 1471
 Coleman, Mark 211
 Coletta, Jenny 1423
 Collins, Ian 607
 Colman, Gustavo 1054
 Colon, Ludovino 357
 Comerford, Paschal 607
 Confalonieri, Silvia 652
 Connelly, Ned 1464, 1492
 Connolly, Beverly 1449
 Connor, Mark 8, 1452
 Contreras, Amy 1487
 Contreras, Maira Javiera 241
 Cooper, Andrew J. 1475
 Cooper, Daniel 1425
 Cooper, Tony 63
 Coquard, Pierre-Eric 7, 1452
 Cores, Roberto 1057
 Corlett, John 212
 Corneli, Antonfortunato 651
 Cornelius, Kevin 1328
 Cornish, Keir 68
 Cornwell, Wesley 1471
 Coronado, Luis 1203
 Costa, Janaina 168
 Cotopoulis, Alex 9, 1455
 Couceiro, Encina 1270
 Coumides, Michael 1487
 Countryman, Marc 1489
 Countryman, Marc A. 1494
 Coupes, Dominic 1432
 Coupland, Ryan 3, 211, 1458
 Crawford, Graeme 1429
 Crisp, Ian 70
 Cristoforoni, Marco 651
 Cromwell, Brian 1462
 Crouch, Nelson F. 1494
 Crough, Greg 1462
 Crowell, Elizabeth Ann 1478
 Crowley, Paul 1478
 Cruz, Enrique
 Gonzalez 10, 1457, 1478
 Cruz, Joseph 1461
 Cuka, Dianne 68
 Cundy, Caroline 1429
 Cunha, Mariana 167
- D**
- d'Almeida, Deana 421
 D'Angelo, Maryann 1484
 D'Arcy, Paul 1421
 d'Errico, Stephen 795
 Daage, Anne Colmet 421
 Dablain,
 Damien A. 1452, 1464, 1492
 Dahlin, Robyn 1488
 Dalsgaard, Morten S. 344
 Daly, Catherine 1449
 Danao, Romulo S. 1069
 Dange, Xavier 422
 Dangers, Kevin 1490
 Daniels, Ton 944
 Dano, Ellen 1491
 da Ponte, Tatiana 168
 Dardis, Brendan 68
 da Silva, José Manuel R. 167
 Dassen, Ronnie 9, 1455
 Dasso, Daniel 41
 Datta, Jivan 1461, 1469
 Dautriat, Matthieu 422
 Davidson, Jeroen 942
 Davidson, Matthew 70
 Davidson, Oliver 1424
 Davis, Lane 1476
 Davis, Ryan 65
 Davis, Todd H. 1477
 Daws, Christian 793
 Dawson, Mark 64
 Dawson, Sandra 606, 607
 Day, Liz 10, 1489
 Day, Tom 5, 470, 1458
 Dearden, Karey 1449
 De Boo, Shaun 1426
 de Carvalho,
 Thiago Braichi 6, 1422
 Decelis, Sheree 70
 Dedio, Claudia 458, 466
 de Freitas Brás,
 Cristina L. 58, 313
 De Giovanni, Gianroberto 653
 de Guzman, Juan A. Cobo 1271
 De Haas, Maarten 252
 de Haes, Martijn Udo 1465
 de Jager, Mark 943

- de Jong, Edwin..... 946
de la Cruz,
V́ctor G3mez 1271, 1273
de la Garza,
Laura Sanchez 9, 1457
de Lain, Zahayra S.E. 313
de la Torre, David 1057, 1058
delos Santos, Fabian K. 1069
de Louw, Marc 946
DeMers, Steven C. 1475
Demirbilek, Sevim 549
De Monie, Jan 134
de Navarrete, Araceli S3enz..... 1270
Denning,
Mike A. 1478, 1479, 1487
Deo, Nachiket 6, 568, 1422
de Oliveira, Marcio R. 167
DePole, Raymond 1488
de Pril, Franky 134
Dermendjieva, Joana 9, 1452
de Roucy, Arnaud 422
de Ruijter, Herman 944
de Sequeira, Jude 1174
Desin, Mohammed 1174, 1175
Desjardins, Christian 212
Desmet, Bart 7, 133, 1452
de Sousa, Jo3o Jesus 1095
De Sutter, Christophe 793
Deuchar, Gay 1425
De Witte, Koenraad 795
Diallo, Rouguiata 530
Diamond, Steven M. 1477
Dickinson, Daniel 6, 1202
Dickson, Pamela 1488
Diebel, Harald 472
Dieterlen, Dr. Anja 473
DiGangi, Rebecca 7, 1422, 1458
Dijan, Katarina 304
Diksic, Nik 212
Diller, Christine 7, 1452
Dill-Macky, Karen 70
DiMaggio, Jerry 1490
DiMaria, Jeanine 1449
Dimasi, Bruno 69
DiNicola, Carl 1479
Di Vito, Nino 1428
Dixon, Chad 70, 1559
Dixon, John 1421
Dixson, John 1475
Djoenaedi, Elly 591
Dobell, Jon 64
Dobritskaya, Zhanna 1154
Dodoo, Peter 490
Doerrfuss, Peter 472
Dolan, James 8, 1452
Domínguez, Alicia 240
Donaldson, Ruth 1421
Doolan, Joanna 963
Doshi, Keval 568
Dossche, Gino 9, 1455
Douard, Jean-Pierre 422
Dougherty, James 1462, 1482
Downey, Seamus 608
Doyle, Karl 8, 606, 1452
Dozier, Kristine
L. Price 1465, 1475
Dries, Rosheen 464
DSouza, Mithun 9, 568, 1456
Du, Lillian 247
Dubroff, Andrew J. 1494
Ducker, Brent 67
Dupuis, Benoit 212
Dworaczek, Michael 462
Dzhapayeva, Aliya K. 709
- E**
Eberhardt, Ralf 458, 465
Ebert, Konrad 471
Ebertz, Thomas 460
Ebina, Kazuhiro 686
Eckhardt, Thomas 7, 458, 1453
Ed, Lynne 1425
Eggspuhler, Xavier 1328
Ehlermann, Christian 458, 469
Eisele, Harald 472
Ekl3f, Ulrika 1318
Eldred, Katherine 7, 1422, 1458
Elias, Antoinette 64
El-Kilany, Sherif 371
Ellerbusch, Martin 460, 468
El-Sayed, Ahmed 371
Elwell, David 1450
Emmer, Jochen 461
Enache, Miruna 1136
Encarnacion,
Carmen 9, 1457, 1483
Ender, Markus 472
Endo, Toshifumi 684
Eng, Tan Bin 1203
Eng, Yeo Kai 1204
Enriquez, Ximena 152
Enzor, Brett 1475
Epping, Franz-Joseph 1175
Erdem, Ersin 1383
Erivona, Charles 1462
Escartin, Aaron C. 1068
Espindula, Paulo 885
Evangelopoulos, Nikos 504
Evans, David 1421
Eyinla, Larry 1466
Eyre, Daniel 1427
Ezra, Ofer 636
- F**
Fachim, Silvio 9, 1457
Fahlbusch, Joerg 468
Faiferlick, Chris ... 1461, 1462, 1494
Faiz, Abdelmejid 916
Fan, Lim Kah 839, 840
Fano, Jos3. 884
Faquir, Ismael 926
Farazmand, Habib 8, 1453
Farrell,
Daniel 7, 1422, 1458, 1469
Fattman, Stephen P. 1494
Fawzy, Hisham 851
Fei, Min 9, 1456
Feinberg, Robert 1463

Felske, Richard E.3, 212, 1458
 Fennell, David.....607
 Ferguson, Michael.....1486, 1491
 Ferguson, Stephen J.1475
 Ferik, Sadik.....1383
 Fernandes, Alexandre.....31
 Fernández, Pilar1272
 Fernández, Rodrigo.....884
 Fernandez, Victoria W.1450
 Ferrer, Luis Jose P.1069
 Ferrol, Mario.....650, 652
 Fiack, Christiane465
 Fife, Richard723
 Finlay, Janet66
 Finnerty, Chris J.9, 1456
 Fiore, Martin1450
 Fischer, Joël424
 Fischer, Matthias.....469
 Fischer, Sylvia.....473
 Fite, Yuko.....1154
 Fitz-Horioka, Linda1478
 Flanagan, Steven.....1494
 Fleischer, Dr. Heinrich.....467
 Fleming, Paul609
 Fleming, Rene.....213
 Flores, Osvaldo41
 Flynn, Channing.....1489
 Flynn, Kevin1488
 Fong, Brony7, 1453
 Fontenelle, Sérgio169
 Fook, Chai Wai1203
 Forsgate, Nigel.....1548
 Fortes, Felipe6, 168, 1422
 Fortier, Phil213
 Fourel, Eric421, 422
 Fournier-Dedoyard,
 Sophie423
 Franchon,
 Domitille.....5, 249, 539, 794
 Franco, Jeffrey1488
 Frank, Graham64
 Frankel, Katy1487
 Franklin, Clare1330
 Franz, Matthias473
 Frazier, Shane R.1469, 1483
 Freden, Anne.....1455, 1489
 Frenn, Zeina764
 Friedline, David1450
 Fritts, Katherine1466
 Fritzsønn, Hanne.....996
 Froelich, Angelika.....465
 Frowein, Christopher462
 Fry, Anna.....1432
 Fryzek, Libor327
 Fuat, Mark Liow Yoon.....841
 Fuchs-Herget, Cornelia.....463
 Fuentes, Teresita1114
 Fugas, Pedro.....1095
 Fukazawa, Kaoru685
 Fultz, Richard.....1495
 Fultz, Tracee J.1461, 1462
 Fung, Margaret.....1489
 Fung, Richard.....1480

G

Gallagher, Paul.....1430
 Gallo, Robert.....68
 Galta, Eivind996
 Galvin, Beth1484
 Gama, Hector883
 Ganz, Marc D.1450
 Gao, Genqiang252
 García, Eladio886
 Garcia, Fernando Gomez1271
 García, Ivan.....364
 García, Jorge885
 García, Marcial1057
 Garcia, Maureen.....1469
 García, Raúl1271
 García-Nieto, Simeón1272
 Gardner, Russell.....1425
 Gardner, Wendy1250
 Gargir, Ram.....8, 635, 1453
 Gargiulo, Raffaele8, 1455
 Garlock, David.....1494
 Garrett, Larry1494
 Gatsinzi, Herbert.....1166
 Gattulli, Lisa María.....291, 292,
 357, 358, 378, 379, 518, 519,
 533, 534, 978, 979, 1033, 1034
 Gaulin, Johan423
 Gebauer, Mark Olaf462
 Geier, Rolf.....1330
 Gelula, Josh.....1471
 Gemis, Geert135
 Gentsch, Daniel.....1329
 George, Wade.....1370, 1557, 1558
 Gerber, Reto1327
 Gerritsen, Erik.....6, 1422
 Gershenovitz, Barry1478
 Geuenich, Dr. Marcus462
 Ghent, Chiku831
 Giambanco, Claudia.....653
 Gibbs, Christopher.....65
 Gidirim, Vladimir1153
 Gill, David7, 1422, 1458, 1489
 Gill, Tina1425
 Gillet, Nicolas794
 Girard, Jean-Marc1328
 Giugni, Anne.....69
 Giusti, Robert.....1489
 Givens, James1480
 Gizicka, Karolina.....1080
 Glasnović, Marta.....304
 Glazer, Jonathan.....1468
 Glen, Kevin1470
 Gobel, Arthur794
 God, Frederico Hermont Good..169
 Goebel, Soeren.....461, 463
 Goentoro, Santoso.....590
 Goj, Michał1080
 Gold, Howard.....1463
 Goldberg, Sandy213
 Golden, David A.1460, 1493
 Golightly, Kim O.1494
 Gollaher, Nathan1465, 1471
 Gomes, Ricardo167

- Gómez, Abraham 887
 Gomez, Gustavo..... 885
 Gomez-Pieters, Luenne..... 58
 Gonzalez, Enrique..... 887
 González, Henry 886
 Gonzalez, Osiel..... 240
 González, Ricardo..... 887
 González, Zuleima..... 268
 Gonzalo, José Luis..... 1270
 Goodman, Tim 1427
 Gopee, Rendra 1169
 Gorbanovskaya, Olga..... 1403
 Gordo, Cristina
 de la Haba.....8, 1270, 1452
 Gordon, Lance 1480
 Gordon, Samuel 685
 Gordon, Shari Leigh 1463
 Goulding, Mark..... 1250
 Goverts, Stephan..... 470
 Grady, Kelly..... 1492
 Graham, Murray..... 66
 Grahouan, Patrick D. 298
 Gramza, Eugene P. 1469
 Grech, David..... 1450
 Greco, Richard A. 1473
 Green, Paul D. 1472, 1478
 Green, Philip..... 1450, 1460
 Greenstein, Jeffrey 1466
 Greenwood, Greg..... 1481
 Greer, Lawrence..... 211
 Greiber, Pablo 240, 241
 Grennan, Garrett .. 1124, 1125, 1126
 Griffin, John..... 1450
 Griffin, Peter..... 1471, 1484
 Griffiths, David..... 964
 Griffiths, Kevin..... 66
 Griffiths, Paul..... 1203
 Grimbergen, Hans 946
 Grimes, Robert..... 1480
 Grimley, Scott 68, 69
 Groen, Gerrit.....3, 7, 943, 1453
 Groen, Marco 942
 Grogan, James..... 1477
 Grondhout, Job.....8, 943, 1453
 Gronenthal, Andrea..... 1472
 Groseta, Petar..... 464
 Gross, Alexander..... 467
 Grosselin,
 Terri10, 884, 885, 1457, 1483
 Grossmann, Dr. Cornelius..... 458
 Grovas,
 Enrique Perez9, 884, 1457
 Gruber, Lara Recknagel..... 1450
 Gruendel, Karl 685
 Grundler, Jvo..... 1329
 Grundy, Desley 66
 Grydeland, Aleksander..... 995
 Grzybowski, Michal..... 1080
 Guan, Lim Teck 181
 Guarino, Denise 1461, 1468
 Guedikian,
 George B. 3, 209, 1458
 Guenther, Joachim 459
 Guilbault, Marcel..... 212
 Guillem, Miguel..... 1274
 Gulseth, Øystein Arff..... 996
 Güngör, Feridun 1383
 Günther, Joachim 4, 251
 Gupta, Sameer..... 568
 Gurevich, Alexander 1468
 Guter, Simone 7, 1453
 Guthrie, James 1425
 Guy, Art..... 1467
 Gyles, Cecile..... 1450
- ## H
- Haagensen, Katrina 7, 1422, 1458
 Haase, Kerstin..... 467
 Hackemann, Tim..... 463
 Haertl, Christian..... 470
 Haeussermann, Roland 469, 472
 Hagen, Alexander..... 464
 Hajiyeva, Arzu 102
 Hale, Liz..... 1493
 Hales, Kelly 1477
 Hales, Stephen 1427
 Hall, Ed 1430
 Hall, Lawrence..... 1421, 1432
 Hall, Michael 1428
 Hall, Mikael 1317
 Halloran, Michael G. 1462
 Hamberger, Prof. Dr. Karl 470
 Hames, John..... 793, 794
 Hammer, Bonnie 1488
 Handler, Noam 1431
 Hanley, Matthew 963
 Hannays, Gregory 1370
 Hannigan, John 607
 Hansen, Henrik 247
 Hanson, Rob..... 1495
 Hao, Julie 6, 1423
 Haq, Salman..... 11, 1014, 1015
 Harary-Nitzan, Lior 635
 Hardy, George..... 1427
 Haring, Bea 946
 Harper, Michael 1480, 1481
 Harrison, George..... 1469
 Harrison, Neil..... 1431
 Harvey, Kelvin 1548
 Hasbargen, Ulrike 458, 471
 Hata, Max..... 1456
 Hattori, Koichi 684, 687
 Hauksdottir, Helga 560
 Haun, Dr. Juergen 473
 Hausmann, Rainer..... 1329
 Havrenne, Rephael..... 1465
 Hayes, Brandon..... 1490
 Hayes, Shaundolyn 1477
 Haywood, David 963
 Hazell, Corlie 1250
 Heath, Stephen 1425
 Hedgpeth, Elvin 1495
 Heffernan, John..... 608
 Hefter, Ezra 70
 Hein, Uwe 467
 Heinczinger, Róbert 549

- Heintz, Christa 90
 Heldebrand,
 Michael 1465, 1477, 1491
 Hellmann, Joerg 469
 Hellmer, Mark 1495
 Helman, Jeffrey 1467
 Helmer, David H. 1, 1428
 Helokoski, Elina 406
 Henderson, Darrin 1427
 Henderson,
 Zachary 7, 1423, 1459
 Hennessey, Michael 67
 Hennigan, Audra 1467
 Henry, Linda 7, 1423, 1459
 Hensen, Sjoerd 944
 Henzen, Barbara 1331
 Herbst, Tsippy 1494
 Herbstman, David 1450, 1482
 Heredia, Jaime 884
 Herman, Steve 1466
 Hernandez, Rodrigo 240
 Heron, Rob 1428
 Hes, Scott 5, 470, 1459
 Hess, Rene 466
 Hetzer, Burkard 470
 Hewson, Michael 1250
 Hiang, Lim Joo 1203
 Hickey, Michael 1463
 Hidalgo, Guillermo 1057
 Hielscher, Kai 684, 685
 Hietala, Raimo 406
 Higgins, Alan W. 1473
 Hildebrandt, Michael 1328
 Hilgers, Catherine 424
 Hill, Greg 66
 Hill, Scott B. 650
 Hillier, Craig 1450, 1467
 Hiltunen, Pirkko 407
 Hinz, Jan-Rainer 468
 Hirai, Eriko 1424
 Ho, Kenneth 247
 Ho, Paul 541
 Ho, Tracy 539, 540, 541
 Ho Bae, Keun 1464, 1491
 Hobbs, Corin 10, 1455, 1491
 Hobson, Ian 1431
 Hobster, John 1424
 Hodcroft, Dean 1425
 Hogan, Deirdre 10, 1455, 1489
 Hogan, Joseph 1490
 Høiriis, Anne-Mette 344
 Holden, Karen 1450, 1461
 Holland, Anne Mieke 944
 Hollywood, Martin 795
 Holt, Lee 1460, 1493
 Holtz, Maren 9, 1453
 Holtze, David 1
 Honey, Kevin 1425
 Hong, Cui 5, 685
 Hong, Julian 252
 Honold,
 Dr. Kersten A. 1329, 1330
 Hoogenberg, Dick 944
 Hooker, Kenneth L. 1474
 Hopkins, Tobin E. 1461, 1472
 Hou, Judy 251
 Houriez, Régis 422
 Housman, Chris J. 1469
 Hovland, Øyvind 995
 Howard, Sam 66
 Howse, Justin 64
 Hsu, Enoch 253
 Hsu, Yi-Wen 209
 Huber, Dr. Markus F. 1328
 Huck, Martin 1494
 Hudak, Heather 1485
 Huebner, Christine 1484
 Huelster, Thomas 467
 Hughes, Jonathan 1425
 Hughes, Trevor 68
 Hui, Goh Siow 1203
 Hui, Jane 250, 541
 Hulangamuwa, Duminda 1292
 Hülster, Thomas 459
 Hultman, Erik 1317
 Humphrey, Miles 8, 1455
 Hunter, James D. 1
 Husbands, Marilyn 112, 1169
 Husken, Carl-Josef 461
 Huusfeldt, Bjarne 344
 Huygen, Werner 133, 135
 Huysmans, Serge 167, 1459
 Hwang, Chanyeon 724
 Hyder, Nasim 11, 1014, 1015
- I**
- Iding, Joost 946
 Ifill, Gail 112, 1169
 Iglesias, Ivan González 1274
 Ignatov, Andrei 1154
 Ihnát, Radovan 1227
 Ilkay, Sabriye 8
 Ike, Chinyere 982
 Ilkay, Sabriye 794, 1453
 Imbimbo, Quirino 651
 Indriyani, Kartina 591
 Ingrey, Zoe 1425
 Intriago, Jorge 121, 1403
 Iqbal, Imran 1175
 Irausquin, Bryan D. 58, 313
 Iribarren, Patricia M. 1482
 Irving, Paul 1424
 Ishida, Hitoshi 684, 685
 Isip-Reyes, Fidela T. 1068
 Ismail, Sherif 1124, 1125
 Israel, Saul 635
 Itzhaki, Regev 636
 Iversen, Thomas 344, 1557
 Iyer, Sonu 567
 Iyer, Vijay 566
- J**
- Jackson, Craig 64
 Jackson, Stephen F. 1450
 Jaeger, Dr. Hans-Joachim 1331
 Jain, Nitin 1531
 Jakubek, Stan 1227
 James, Jeremiah W. 1470

- James, Shannon..... 67
 Jamil, Syed Tariq 1014
 Jan, Patrice 422
 Janecek, Ondrej..... 327
 Janetcki, Peter 68
 Jang, Hong Rae 4, 247
 Jansen, Rik 8, 943, 1453
 Janssen, Stijn..... 1417, 1418
 Januszewski, Patricia 1477
 Jaramillo, Luz María..... 268
 Jariwala, Rakesh 568
 Järvenoja, Markku 406
 Jeddy, Naveed 1174
 Jegzintis, Dr. Peter 459
 Jena, Pravat 567
 Jendrian, Franzi..... 470, 1459
 Jenkins, Reece..... 717
 Jenner, Simon..... 64
 Jenni, Jon 685
 Jeskiewicz, Łukasz..... 1079
 Jie-A-Joen, Clive 944
 Jimenez, Ivette 1521, 1522
 Johnsen, Karla..... 1460, 1493
 Johnson, Fred..... 1488
 Johnson, Scott A. 1450
 Joki-Korpela, Titta 407
 Jonas, Patricia Gudino 793
 Jones, Colin..... 65
 Jones, Ian 630
 Jones, Matt S. 1475
 Jones, Tanya Ross 70
 Jønsberg, Bjørgun 995
 Joosten, Herwig 133, 134
 Joranko, David B. 1473
 Jordan, Enda..... 607
 Jordan, Maho 1456, 1479
 Jorgensen, Leif..... 7, 1423, 1459
 Jørgensen, Vicki From 344
 Judd, Dale 69
 Justinian, Laurian..... 1358
 Juzaitis, Diane..... 4, 421, 1459
- K**
- Kaeshammer, Daniel..... 471
 Kafri, Yaron..... 635
 Kahl, Ilona 1452, 1464
 Kakwani, Dinesh..... 1450, 1482
 Kali, Lonah 1548
 Kallel, Mohamed 1376
 Kamau, Francis 1266
 Kamigaki,
 Lance K. 515, 992, 1558
 Kaminaris, Spyros..... 504
 Kamphuis, Erik 946
 Kanaley, Sean C. 1480
 Kanaté, Aly 298
 Kanaya, Masako..... 684, 686
 Kanenari, Tatsuhide 686
 Kanervo, Timo 3, 6, 133, 1423
 Kankare, Mika 407
 Kapadia, Sanjay 568
 Kapadia, Sudhir 567
 Kapadia, Sunil..... 568
 Kapitanovas, Donatas 782
 Kaplan, Mark 209
 Kapustka, Austin..... 9, 1471
 Karakitits,
 Dr. Alexandros..... 17, 504, 732
 Karamanoukian,
 Paul..... 1124, 1125, 1126
 Karapetyan, Kamo 48
 Kariya, Sharon 1488
 Karlsson, Tomas..... 1318
 Karner, Regina 91
 Karnik, Gaurav 566
 Karttunen, Seija 406
 Karuu, Geoffrey G. 717
 Kasahara, Kenji..... 685
 Kaufman, Jeffrey..... 1480
 Kaufman, Robbert..... 1462
 Kaufmann, Roland 472
 Kaul, Heide-Luise 465
 Kawamata, Hiroyuki..... 1450
 Kearns, Yuko..... 65
 Keating, Kirsty..... 964
 Keen, Ted 1424
 Kefer, Johannes 467
 Keim, James..... 1463
 Keirby-Smith, Brigitte 1249
 Kelley, Christopher 1467
 Kelley, Daniel F. 1475
 Kellou, Maya 23
 Kelly, Chris 630
 Kelpe, Nicolas..... 1490
 Kemme, Daniela 466
 Keng, Tan Lay..... 840
 Keong, Kor Bing..... 1204
 Keown, Karen 1476
 Kerkvliet, Marcel 1124, 1125
 Kerr, Heather I. 209
 Khalilov, Dmitry 1154
 Khan, Javed Aziz 1174
 Khandwala, Majid..... 1014, 1015
 Khandwala, Mustafa 1014
 Khee, Tan Ching 1203
 Khim, Lim Gek..... 1203
 Khnichich, Margaret 1430
 Khoon, Tan Lee..... 1203
 Khorana, Anuj..... 566
 Khoumsi, Hicham 794
 Khubchandani,
 Neeraj 10, 568, 1456, 1490
 Kiatsayrikul, Kasem..... 1363, 1364
 Kiegebeld, Ben..... 946
 Kiener, Sabine..... 466
 Kiesel, Dr. Hanno 472
 Killengreen, Johan 996
 Kilshaw, David..... 1427
 Kim, Dong Chul..... 723, 724
 Kim, Hae-Young 723, 1456
 Kim, Jae Cheol..... 724
 Kim, James M. 1474
 Kim, Jason 7, 1423, 1459
 King, Candice 1468
 King, Karen..... 1465
 King, Lewis..... 1452, 1464
 King, Robert..... 70
 Kinsky, Curt 1488, 1490

- Kirchhof, Gabriele 460
 Kirwan, Karen S. 1494
 Kitamura, Yutaka 687
 Kitte, Takahiro 5, 650
 Kiyon, Kevin 1480
 Klausen, Klaus 996
 Kledis, Joe 5
 Kledis, Joseph 250, 539, 1459
 Klein, Kyle H. 1493
 Klein, Sebastian 8, 794, 1453
 Kleinsman, Hans 943
 Klemenčič, Lucijan 1238
 Klinger, Dr. Felix 464
 Klink, Helmar 942
 Kloeppe, Dennis 459
 Klos, Dietmar 793
 Kneiflova, Martina 327
 Knowles, Debbie 1424
 Ko, Kyung Tae 723
 Koehler, Prof. Dr. Stefan ... 458, 464
 Koesmoeljana, Ben 590
 Koga, Yoko 685
 Koiwane, Edward 1479
 Kok, Reinout 942
 Konca, Ateş 1383
 Kono, Emi 684, 685
 Koper, Michal 8, 1079, 1453
 Korine, Hagit 636
 Kormelink, Maarten 945
 Korthoudt, Marc 134
 Kotenko, Vladimir 1403
 Kotzé, F. Cameron 935
 Kotze, Michelle 1418
 Kouadio, Lydia 298
 Kovačič, Matej 1238
 Koziński, Jarosław 1079
 Krapf, Roger 777, 1329
 Kratzer, Hubert 458, 470
 Kriek, Dennis 1450
 Kriplani, Vinesh 569
 Krishnan, Ajit 566
 Kristjansdottir, Asta 560
 Kroener, Ilse 465
 Kroesen, Daniel 946
 Kroneman, Ratna 944
 Kroop, David 1467
 Kruger, Sean 210
 Krull, Fred 1480
 Krupa, Radosław 1079
 Küçükaya, Mehmet 1383
 Kuehn, Mathias 23
 Kuepper, Christoph 462
 Kuhlemann, Markus 460
 Kuhlmann, Dr. Carsten 466
 Kuhn, Stephan 1
 Kuijper, Sebastiaan 943
 Kuipers,
 Jurjan Wouda 8, 794, 1455
 Kulinsky, Rene 327
 Kunas, Nicole 459
 Kunze, Petra 470
 Kunze, Stephan 461, 463
 Kuramoto, Masatake 1462
 Kurvers, Wim 945
 Kuznetsov, Alexei 1153
 Kwon, Min Yong 724
 Kyriacou, Ken 210
 Kyte, Justin 250, 539
- L**
 Lahdenranta-Husu, Sonja 407
 Lai, Becky 249, 539
 Lakebrink, Katrin 795
 Lakshminarayanan,
 Ramesh 1007
 Lallo, Christopher J. 1477
 Lam, Cherry 249, 539
 Lam, Prasetya H. 590
 Lam, Stephen 1203
 Lamb, Stephanie 1425
 Lambert, Ellis 1424
 Lambert, Howard W. 10, 1455,
 1479, 1481
 Lambert, Karen 1463
 Lambion, Michel 795
 Lambkin, Richard 65
 Lambriex, Rutger 944
 Lam-ubol, Pathira 1363
 Lan, Alan 248
 Landau, Steve 210
 Lange, Dr. Reinhard 470
 Lapa, Andrew 64, 65
 Lapenta, Jorge 41
 Lapinskiene, Vaida 782
 Laramée, Danielle 212
 Laredo, Encina Couceiro 8, 1452
 Larkin, Chris 231
 Larkins, Richard 1493
 Larsen, Bruce 1487
 Larsen, Sveinung 995
 Larson, Timothy A. 1474
 Lárusdóttir, Ragnhildur E. 560
 Laureau, Frédéric 422
 Laureri, Fabio 650, 652
 Lavery, Patrick 67
 Lawrence, William T. 1470
 Lawson, Joe 69
 Laxon, Paul 67
 Layne, Amanda 490
 Layne, Scott 1461, 1462
 Lea, Ang Lea 1203
 Lee, Albert 540
 Lee, Andrew 1330
 Lee, Chee Weng 250, 540
 Lee, Henry Ellis 1477
 Lee, Jae Won 723
 Lee, Suwin 1427
 Leenders, Bas 4, 251, 943
 Lefebvre-Dutilleul,
 Virginie 423
 Leffers, Ines 463
 Legault, Nicolas 212
 Legentil, Philippe 421
 Leick, Sylvie 795
 Leigh, Fernando 240
 Leightman,
 Michael 10, 1455, 1465, 1477
 Leith, Derek 1428, 1431

- Leiva,
Edwin Solano 10, 1457, 1483
- Leivestad, Marius 995
- Lema, Manuel Val 40
- Lemaire, Loubna 422
- Lenardić, Maša Šarić 304
- Leonard, Alain 212
- Leonard, Thomas 1462
- Leong, Su San 1363
- Lepitzki, Andrea 7, 1453
- Leslie, Craig 1427
- Lester, Jason 1421
- Lettieri, Giovanni 651
- Leung, May 540, 812
- Levchenko, Alex 1490
- Levenstam, Jeff 1488
- Levy, Marc 1460
- Levy, Tal 5, 635, 1459
- Lewis, Gareth 1124, 1125
- Lewis, Richard 1154
- Leyva, Natan 1492
- Li, Catherine 248
- Liassides, Petros 321
- Liberman, Oz 636
- Libreros, Jorge 883
- Libretti, Carolyn 168
- Liebenberg, Justin 1250
- Lies, Gerald 5, 685
- Lim, Lisa C. 1461
- Lim, Sophia 1204
- Li Ming, Lee 840
- Lin, Vickie 9, 1456
- Linares, Federico 1270
- Linares, Maximino 1271
- Lindfield, Vaughan 70
- Lindroos,
Jonny 1461, 1481, 1492
- Lingis, Leonas 782
- Link, Trevor 185
- Linkerhägner, Thomas 1327
- Lintvelt, Tobias 737, 1417, 1418
- Linzner-Strasser, Maria 90
- Lippe, Suzanne 1470
- Lipták, Zoltán 548, 549
- Lira, Marcelo F. 168
- Lisauskas, Kestutis 782
- Lisovskaja, Julija 782
- Litterst, Daniela 472
- Litton, Jeremy 1469
- Liu, Heidi 1348
- Liu, Lilian 4, 251, 1459
- Liu, Linda 252
- Lobo, Carlos 1095
- Lobova, Alexandra 1154
- Logunova, Yulia 795
- Lohi, Mats Andersson 1318
- Lok, Peggy 5, 250, 539, 1459
- Lopez, Consuelo
Gazquez 9, 1471
- Lord, Chris 6, 1418
- Lorente, Maria 1272
- Lormant, Pierre-André 424
- Los, Fleur 1465
- Love, Mandy 1427
- Loveday, Mark 963
- Low, Franky 1480
- Lowry, Mark 1472
- Loy, Mauricio 240
- Lucey, Shaun 3, 6, 1421
- Luckey, Dr. Joerg 464
- Ludwig, Stephan 462
- Lüthi, Thomas 1331
- Lutz, Dr. Georg 1330
- Lutz, Michael F. 1467
- Luzecky, James 1486
- Lv, Jesse 248
- Lyijynen, Jukka 406
- M**
- MacArthur,
John 5, 249, 539, 1459
- MacAuley, Kevin 1428
- MacDonald, Kathy 1470
- Macdonald, Rowan 540
- Mace, Amber 1421
- Mace, Barbara 1462
- MacIver, Rory 6, 606
- MacKenzie, Ken 1432
- Mackleit, Carl 1491
- Macklin, Dave 5, 250, 539, 1459
- Madhan, N 565
- Maeda, Kei 685, 686
- Magenta, Marco 650
- Magnen, Sylvie 423
- Mahadevan, Raman 1484
- Mahajan, Ravi 568
- Mak, Ho Sing 253
- Mak, Rebecca 247
- Makachiwa, Gladys 163
- Malenkin, Alexei 1154
- Malhotra, Anupam 1484
- Malhotra, Vishal 566
- Malik, Gagan 6, 568, 1202
- Malla, Milton Gonzalez 40
- Maltz, Matt 1425
- Manessinger, Esther 90
- Mangas, Pierre 422
- Mangoro, Max 1548, 1549
- Manning, Rick 1490
- Manor, Ziv 635
- Manuilov, Oleksii 1465
- Maraq, Abdulkarim 602
- Marcelo, Reynante M 1069
- Margerie, Sophie 465
- Margiotta, Mary 1462
- Marinozzi, Massimiliano 653
- Markham, Dominic 10, 1481
- Marotta, Francesco 653
- Marques, Anabela Lourenço 794
- Marques, Luís 31
- Marschner, Ernst 91
- Marsoul, Koen 134
- Marston-Weston, Linda 1427
- Martens, Jan 422
- Martín, Javier 1271
- Martín, Laura Ezquerria 1270
- Martin, Sharon 1465
- Martin, William K. 1474

- Martinez, Carlos.....240
 Martínez, Eduardo887
 Martínez,
 Juan Pablo7, 1423, 1459
 Martínez, Pedro José.....1272
 Martinez, Sarita E.1487
 Martinkat, John1463
 Martins, Carlos.....169
 Martins, Yvonne.....7, 1453
 Martyn, Andy1424
 Maru, Amit.....569
 Marucci, James C.1485
 Marx, Stephan465
 Masaire, Rameck1548, 1549
 Masciangelo, Michael ...1461, 1476
 Mathew, Latha1203
 Matragrano, Thomas1463
 Mattern, Silke.....1358
 Mauri, Giuseppe.....650
 Mauritz, Peter.....466
 Maximov, Maxim.....1153
 Mayer, Michael466
 Mazzitelli, Nicoletta.....653
 Mbogo, Catherine717, 1266
 Mbwa-Mboma,
 Marcellin1452, 1464
 McAree, Craig1175
 McCarthy, Jonathon590
 McCormack, Matthew7, 1453
 McCormick, Debra1483
 McDermand, Kendra1467, 1492
 McDonald, Anne.....1484
 McDowell, Terry.....7, 1453
 McElligott, Salli.....7, 1423, 1459
 McElroy, Chris.....1473
 McGuire, Dennis.....1479
 McKniff, Josh1452, 1464
 McLean, Paul.....64
 McLeighton, Steven.....1466
 McLoughlin, Kevin.....606, 607
 McMahan, Billy.....607
 McMann, Daniel1476
 McManus, Kevin1124, 1125
 McNeill, Ian68, 69
 McShan, W. Scott1472
 McSwiney, Dan.....607
 Meadows, Brian1461
 Meadows, Stephen1494
 Meagher, Aidan.....606
 Mealey, Mat1422
 Medley, Michael1450, 1482
 Medrano, Sabiniano1271
 Mehta, Ravi.....569
 Meier, Bernd467
 Meintjes, Natasha.....1557
 Mejía, Rocío.....885
 Meljem, Salvador.....9, 1457
 Melkiory, Beatrice.....1358
 Melsom, Gjert995
 Menard, Charles.....422
 Mendel, Helmut471
 Mendes, Gil F.167, 168
 Méndez, Julio.....1272, 1274
 Mendonça, Paulo31, 1095
 Meneses, Cresencio1174
 Menger, Jörg7, 459, 1453
 Merwin, Michael.....1463
 Mesler, Mark.....1466
 Messing, Daniel1492
 Metcalfe, Yvonne1461
 Methenitis,
 William M.1465, 1475
 Metz, Klaus.....5, 470, 1330, 1459
 Meyer, Bruce.....1488
 Meyer, Sven461
 Meyerer, Tom.....1495
 Mezzo, Louis1450, 1482
 Miall, Robert.....1424
 Michael, Hans-Juergen472
 Michalak,
 Jeffrey M.1451, 1476, 1492
 Michalopoulou, Mary504
 Mikhanorn, Rudeewan.....1364
 Milcev, Alexander ..894, 1136, 1137
 Milcovich, Massimo650
 Miller, Adam794
 Miller, Brad.....69
 Miller, Bruce1478
 Miller, Jim.....2
 Miller, Todd.....1484
 Miller-Scheele, Owe1317
 Mills, Gary J.1424
 Mills, Heather1491
 Ming, Soh Pui1203
 Mingramm, Ana.....9, 1457
 Minihane, Mark1429
 Minness, Paul.....1429
 Minozzi, Tina1451
 Mirabella, Michele.....8, 1453
 Miranda, Czarina R.1068, 1069
 Miscavage,
 Maison1467, 1486, 1494
 Mishra, Arvind1417
 Misra, Shubhendu1204
 Mistilis, Basil70
 Mitchell, Craig1329
 Mitsios, Stefanos.....504
 Mkaro, Emmanuel1358
 Mody, Tejas9, 568, 1456
 Molyneux, Graham1249
 Monahan, Sean.....63, 65
 Moncrieff, Robert D.1451
 Mondragon, Oscar ...10, 1457, 1483
 Montone, Luis1510
 Moon,
 Chung-Sim Siew1202, 1203
 Moore, Carmel1425
 Moore, Daryn.....63
 Moore, Simon1470
 Morales, Nora883
 Moran, Michael.....1470
 Moreau, Peter.....133
 Moreira, Eneas168
 Morel, Annie422
 Moreno, Raúl884
 Moreno, Sergio1475
 Morgan, Russell1425
 Morlino, Silvia652

- Moroney, Michael8, 606, 1455
 Morris, John 1492
 Moscato, Alaska 1521
 Moszka, Dr. Frank 472
 Moutome, Alexis 385
 Msiska, Misheck 831
 Mueller, Achim 471
 Mueller, Albrecht 466
 Mueller, Barbara 466
 Muit, Maaïke8, 943, 1453
 Mukhtar, Mark J. 1470, 1476
 Mukti, Triadi 591
 Mulvihill, Paul F. 213
 Mundaca, Michael 1495
 Munday, Jamie 65
 Munniksmä, Martijn 942
 Munro, Alan 1493
 Muntendam, Frank 793
 Munz, Chad 1470
 Murillo, Jose 1493
 Murugesan, Sockalingam 839
 Musahl,
 Hans-Peter5, 459, 685, 686
 Mwila, Nelson 1544
 Myers, Jo 1424
 Myford, Kerry 1474
- N**
- Nabholz, Thomas 1330
 Nadler, Michael 1451, 1482
 Nagarajan, Vidya 566
 Nagy, John 1478, 1479
 Najjar, Mohammad 764
 Nakhai, Katja 470
 Namyslowski, Roman 1080
 Nash, Stephen 1425, 1433
 Nasr, Hossam 371
 Natier, Vincent 423
 Natrass, Graham 1432
 Naudi, Christopher J. 853
 Naughton, Leo F. 1451
 Naumann, Stephan 467
 Navarrete, Macarena 241
 Nayak, Rajendra 565
 Nayak, Sushant 567
 Ndzipo, Mzukisi 7, 1453
 Negatu, Zemedeneh 396
 Nelkon, Nigel 1425
 Nelson, Andrew 70
 Nelson, Chris 1494
 Nelson, Sadler 1489
 Neluvhalani, Rendani 4, 247
 Nentille, Lionel 423
 Neto, Alfredo 167
 Neumann, Dr. Norbert 468
 Neumeister, Jörg 4, 464
 Neves, António 31, 1095, 1096
 Newman, Christopher 685, 686
 Newman, Holly 1490
 Newnes, Matthew 8, 1422, 1453
 Ng, Alan 812
 Ng, Frank 1495
 Ng, Ivy 1203
 Ng, Peter 590
- Ngai, Martin 248
 Nguessan, Eric 298, 1557, 1558
 Nguyen, Thanh Trung 752
 Niebuis, Harjo 947
 Nickel, Silvain 942, 944
 Niggemann, Wilhelm 468
 Nikolakakis, Angelo 211, 212
 Nikunen, Mikko 406
 Nikvashvili, Zurab 48, 445
 Nishida, Hiroyuki 684
 Nishikawa, Shusaku 1456
 Nishimura, Atsushi 686
 Nishtar, Sulaiman 1292
 Nixon, Karen R. 211
 Njiakin, Anselme Patipewé 235
 Noble, Bronwyn 1557
 Noble, Caspar 1427
 Noble, Greg 214
 Noce, Tony 1468
 Nol, Vladimir 304
 Nonn, Christoph 460
 Norén, Helena 1317
 Norin, Martin 8, 1453
 Noupoué, Joseph Pagop 201, 235
 Nuchitprasitchai,
 Kamolrat 1364
 Nugent, Timothy J. 1467, 1473,
 1474, 1481, 1485, 1486
 Nyffenegger, Markus 1330
- O**
- O'Brien, Trevor 209
 O'Carroll, Aidan 1
 O'Connor, Margaret 1493
 O'Connor, Ray 606, 607
 O'Doherty, Eamonn 606, 607
 O'Donoghue, Maureen 1154
 O'Haver, Robert 1463
 O'Neil, Stephen 1451
 O'Neill, Colleen V. 1451
 O'Neill, Declan 606, 608
 O'Neill, Frank 608
 O'Neil, Donna 313
 O'Sullivan, Donal 606, 607, 608
 O'Sullivan, Jennifer 1124, 1125
 Oates, Christopher 1425
 Oatway, John 210, 213
 Oberlaender-Helbig,
 Martina 465
 Ocampo,
 Ernesto 10, 887, 1457, 1488
 Ocando, Luis Eduardo 291, 357,
 378, 518, 533, 978, 1033
 Ocasal, Chris 1451, 1493
 Ochoa, Rodrigo 885
 Ogram, Andrew 1426
 Oh, Song Min 724
 Ohira, Yoichi 687
 Ojeda, German 1114
 Oka, Kojiro 9, 1456
 Okabayashi, Michael 1480
 Okada, Audrey 5, 168, 685
 Okine, Wilfred 490, 1558
 Okuno, Yukiko 684, 687

- Olaogun, Dele 1453
 Olcoz, Fernando López..... 1271
 Olivares, Francisco 884
 Olmedo, Jose..... 887
 Olsen, Mark 1489
 Olson, Trey..... 7, 1423, 1459
 Olvera, Andres 886
 Ommedal, Espen..... 996
 Ontko, Juraj..... 1227
 Oosterhoff, Danny..... 944
 Oosthuizen, Leon..... 1250
 Oppenheim, Hagai 636
 Ortiz, Jaime 269, 270
 Ortmann-Babel, Martina 472
 Osswald, Mario..... 469
 Ota, Fabio..... 169
 Otter, Jan Philipp 467
 Otto, Mandy 466
 Oulton, Emily..... 8, 1453
 Oundjian, Aleksan..... 269
 Owodally, Ryaad..... 871
 Özcan, Dursun 1383
- P**
- Pacieri, Alessandro..... 653
 Padilla, José Manuel 885
 Page, Barry..... 1318
 Paice, Gary..... 1472
 Paimanta, Yudie 590
 Paiva, Pedro 1096
 Palacín, Ramón 1270
 Palmer, Paul 1476
 Pálszabó, Tibor..... 548
 Pantzar, Magnus..... 1318
 Parbhoo, Narisha..... 9, 1456
 Parekh, Paresh..... 568
 Park, Jong Yeol 723, 724
 Park, Linda..... 4, 461
 Parmar, Rajan..... 1417
 Parra, Andrés..... 268
 Parsch, Kazuyo 9, 1456
 Parsons, Robin 70
 Partner, Tax Managing..... 1480
 Pasanen, Kari 406
 Pashkowich, Warren W. 211
 Patel, Fareed..... 1124, 1125
 Patel, Haider A. 1015
 Patel,
 Manish 7, 1423, 1459, 1478
 Paterson, Denise..... 963
 Paterson, Kevin 1426
 Patten, Anthony W. 1463
 Patton, Steve 9, 1456
 Paul, Al G. 1461, 1493
 Paul-Boncour, Philippe 421
 Paustian, Ralf 467
 Pavesi, Stefano..... 652
 Pavin, Greg 1451
 Pavio, Laynie 1491
 Peabody, Brian 1494
 Pearson, Colin..... 1428
 Pearson, Murray 210
 Peart, Allison..... 678
 Pellikka, Jussi..... 407
 Pelosi, Attilio 652
 Peña, Alberto..... 884
 Peñaloza, Mauricio 241
 Pencak, Paul C. 1470
 Penezoglu, Yusuf..... 1383
 Penning, Rhys 69
 Pepin, Dominique 112, 1169
 Pepler, Mark W. 1468
 Pereira, Crespim Simedo 280, 285
 Perez, Antonio..... 8, 1453
 Perez, Oscar
 Lopez Velarde..... 1457, 1478
 Perilla, Publio..... 268
 Perryman, Cindy 68
 Persoff, Mark 1427
 Peters, Grant..... 64
 Petrocchi, David..... 1484
 Petroni, Keith 1466
 Petrosino, Karen..... 1451
 Pettersson, Kennet 406
 Pfeiffenberger, Harald..... 91
 Pham, Trang 1532
 Philibert, Tom 1185, 1558
 Phillips, Chip 1486
 Phillips, Russell 68
 Phung, Anh Thi Ngoc 9, 1456
 Picha,
 Xavier 10, 794, 1454, 1490
 Pickering, Steven 402
 Pickering, Victoria 8, 1454
 Pierce, Ron..... 1479, 1486
 Pihlgren, Carl 1317
 Pimlott, Chris 1480
 Pin, Kang Choon..... 1202
 Ping, Yeo Eng 839, 840
 Pinter, Alexia..... 654
 Pinzon, Katherine..... 168
 Pinzon-Romero, Katherine 1482
 Pirard, Alain 793
 Pisareva, Irina 1451
 Pitron, Christian 425
 Pitter, Susan 464
 Platis, Eiririkos..... 504
 Platteeuw, Chris 133
 Plattner, Karin 9, 1471
 Plutte, Kerry..... 1451
 Pociask, Mateusz 1079
 Polayes, Faye 1451
 Poncelet, Claude 794
 Pond, Nick 66
 Pool, Angela Chalberg 1469
 Poon, Torsdon 1495
 Porges, Steven..... 64
 Portnoy, Martin 1432
 Postma, Alex 2, 1422
 Pouchard,
 Alexandre 9, 794, 1454, 1471
 Prada, José Luis 1272, 1273
 Praides, John 249, 539
 Pratt, Emron 1474
 Pratt, Greg..... 65
 Prevaes, Cyrille..... 946
 Price, Christopher 1421, 1426
 Price, Victoria 1431

- Prinsen, Gérard 5, 651
 Print, John 1433
 Prout, Chris 1427
 Puebla, Juan Manuel 885
 Puett, Stephen 1466
 Puga, Pablo 883
 Pugh, Erich O.T. 1483
 Pundak, Arie 635
 Püntener, Thomas 1327
 Puri, Anil Kumar 839
 Puyol, Alfonso 1270
 Pyron, Dina A. 2
 Pyszka, Dr. Tillmann 463
- Q**
- Qiu, Susan 9, 1456
 Qiu, Travis 252
 Quaye, Isaac 490
 Quayle, Andrew 1428
 Quintal, Aaron 963
- R**
- Raa, Henning 996
 Rabaja, Noel P. 1068
 Rabatti, Angelo 652
 Rabie, Jacob 602, 704
 Racelis, Carolina A. 1069
 Rademakers, Roderik 942
 Radoccia, Stefania 652
 Radu, Dragos 1137
 Ragusa, Marco 651
 Rahayu, Sri 590
 Raikov, Milen 185, 817
 Raj, Ganesh 566
 Rajput, Chetan 569
 Rajwani, Asif 3, 209, 1459
 Rakic, Ivan 1190, 1557
 Ram, Rohini 964
 Ramirez, Eduardo 883
 Ramirez, Enrique 883
 Ramirez, Naara 1457
 Ramos, Guillermo 1273
 Ramsey, James D. 1483
 Ran, Itai 5, 635, 1459
 Ranganathan, V 566
 Rao, Anthony D. 1463
 Rao, Srinivasa 1
 Raptopoulos, Philippos 321
 Rasamoely, Yann 825
 Rattinger, Ingrid 91
 Rayner, Rebecca 944
 Rebelo, Tony 1490
 Recabarren, Soledad 240
 Redondo, Nuria 1271
 Rees, Adam 70
 Rees, Elise 214
 Regan, Ben 1424
 Regzedmaa,
 Khishignemekh 902
 Rehbein, Stephan 459, 469
 Reinhardt, Peter 1153
 Reis, George 210
 Reiser, Hagen 473
 Reiter, Alexander 471
 Rekola, Jouko 407
 Reliquet, Frédéric 423
 Rencz, Botond 548
 Rengaraj, Krishna 851
 Renk, Jan 9, 1471
 Resnikoff, Steven 1470
 Reusch, Dr. Kai 462
 Reyero, Rocío 1270
 Ricamora, Francis J. 1068
 Ricci, Paolo 653
 Richards, Jonathan 1422
 Richter, Martin 250, 540
 Ricker, Marna 1483
 Riddle, Craig 964
 Rief, Roland 90
 Rieger, Carsten 473
 Rihova, Lucie 327
 Rinck, Edvard 250, 539
 Rintoul, Jonathan 65
 Riordan, Damian 608
 Rios,
 Enrique 883, 885, 886, 887
 Ritchie, Amy 1476
 Ritz, Amy F. 1481
 Ro, Howard 1489
 Ro Bae, Young 724
 Robertson, David 211
 Robertson-Kellie, Julian 1424
 Robertsson, Helen 1317
 Robin, Kenneth 1482
 Robinson, Anthony 1472
 Robinson, Joseph R. 1479, 1487
 Robinson, Maria 112, 1169
 Robinson, Philip 2, 1329
 Robson, Craig 63, 69
 Roca, Martha 1510
 Rocha, Nancy 887
 Rodionov, Ivan 1154
 Rodríguez, Rosa M. 1114
 Roebel, Alexander 462
 Rohira, Narendra 569
 Roman, Rod 1426
 Ronan, Nick 1330, 1490
 Ropohl, Florian 468
 Rosado, Elizabeth 1057
 Rosica, Greg 1466
 Rosley, Farah 840
 Roth, Timothy J. 1481
 Rothfuss,
 Karl 1472, 1473, 1474, 1481
 Röthlisberger, René 1330
 Round, Fred 1489
 Rousseau, Denis 3, 212, 1459
 Roux, Guillaume 794
 Ruano, Adolfo Zunzunegui 1270
 Rubio, Ruben R. 1069
 Ruiz, Antonio 292, 358, 379,
 519, 534, 979, 1034
 Ruiz, David 884
 Ruiz, Ricardo 268
 Ruiz, Virginia A. 241
 Rumford, Neil 499
 Rundorff, Matthew 1491
 Rundshagen, Helmut 468
 Ryabov, Alexei 1153
 Ryan, Jim 608

S

- Sabot, Carine 5
- Sachs,
Krzysztof 1079, 1080, 1081
- Sacks, Stephen A. 1463
- Sagrera, Jordi Gras I 1272
- Saint-Amand, Luc Julien 425
- Saito, Marcia 169
- Saito, Michiya 1456, 1481
- Sakaide, Kana 252
- Salam, Riaz 1474
- Salas, Margarita 268
- Salazar, Javier 364
- Salvador, Paola 9, 1457
- Salvi, Giulio 651
- Salzetta, Meg 2
- Samara, Ali 602, 704
- Sambrook, Matthew 214
- Samoletova, Julia 8, 1454
- San, Goh Chee 840
- Sandler, Daniel 210
- Sandoval, Carlos Mario 269
- Sands, Roselyn 423
- Sandslatt, Petra 8, 1454
- Saner, Hanspeter 1327
- Sanfrutos, Eduardo 1271
- Sanger, Chris 1426
- Sanghvi, Jayesh 567
- Sano, Yukika 462
- Sans, Judith 1272
- Santa, Miklos 7, 548, 1454
- Santarelli, Paolo 651
- Santayana, Barbara Pardo 1271
- Santos, Veronica A. 1069
- Santoshi, Rupesh 1484
- Santoso, Iman 591
- Sapperstein, Eric 1451, 1460
- Sargent, Amy J. 1495
- Sarpong, Isaac 490
- Sasso, Gino 1480
- Sato, John 1481
- Sato, Masahiro 686
- Sauer, James D. 1451
- Savara, Nitin 566
- Saviciute, Aldona 782
- Savouré, Pascale 422
- Sayagués, Rafael 291, 292, 357,
358, 378, 379, 518, 519, 533,
534, 978, 979, 1033, 1034
- Sayta, Pranav 568
- Scarano, Igor 168
- Schachat, Robert 1495
- Schadae, Elisabeth 1467
- Schaden, Prof. Dr. Michael 473
- Schadt, Robert 1465, 1496
- Schaeffeler, Dr. Ursula 470
- Scheetz, Doug 1485
- Schepers, Herman 134
- Scherer, Maria 794
- Scherry, Tracey 1481
- Schilling, Peter 458
- Schillinger, Bryan 1465, 1477
- Schimmele, Dr. Juergen 462, 463
- Schlaeger, Marc 1330
- Schlüter, Andreas 459
- Schmidt, Martin 461
- Schmitt, Bernd 464
- Schmitz, Annette 466
- Schmitz, Marc 793
- Schneider, Angel W. 1493
- Schoen, Casey 1483
- Schoenbrodt, Rolf 466
- Scholten, Jeroen 944, 945
- Scholz, Dr. Christian 470
- Schoon,
Frank 9, 943, 1454, 1471
- Schrage, Iris 466
- Schragl, Markus 91
- Schrickel, Annette 465
- Schultz, Siv 1461, 1463
- Schüpfer, Urs 1327
- Schusheim, Pearl E. 210
- Schwab, Marcel 185
- Schwarzl, Christine 1203
- Schwickerath, Elmar 794
- Schwieterman, Jill M. 1470
- Sciberras, Hank 68
- Scott, David 6, 1202
- Scott, Elizabeth 1432
- Scott, Ian 65
- Scravaglieri, Gustavo 40, 41
- Seccombe, John 66
- Sedig, Riitta 407
- Seevers, Martin 464
- Segarra, Venice 1418
- Segovia, Sonia D. 1068
- Seichi, Tammy 1479
- Sekiya, Koichi 686
- Semadeni,
Dr. Thomas 8, 1330, 1454
- Semenets, Ekaterina 121
- Semenov, Dmitri 1451
- Semionova, Jelena 782
- Semple, Mark 1422
- Senanayake, Senaka 1203
- Seo, Dave 1489
- Seok, Jin Hyun 724
- Sergeant,
Damien 9, 794, 1454, 1471
- Serota, Lee-Bryan 4, 464
- Serranò, Domenico 651
- Seto, Bill 250
- Sexton, Finbarr 1124, 1125
- Shaflander, Leonid 63
- Shah, Amrish 568
- Shah, Dhinal 565
- Shah, Keyur 568
- Shangraw, Michael 1478
- Shanhun, Gavin 70
- Shannon, Harry 1451
- Sharma, Hitesh 568
- Sharpley, Christopher 66
- Sheahen, Paul F. 1463
- Shearer, Jennifer 1489
- Sheikh, Asim 1175
- Shell, Scott C. 1466, 1469
- Shen, Ann 1348
- Sherlock, Trevor 1432

- Shi, Chuan.....248, 252
 Shi, Edward.....5, 685
 Shimada, Kenji.....6
 Shintani, Toshikazu.....684, 687
 Shioya, Katsuko.....684
 Shipley, Hannah.....1418
 Short, David.....63
 Short, Jason.....1422
 Short, Jeffrey.....231
 Shoal, Gilad.....635
 Shpak, Andrey.....1154
 Shrivastava, Harish.....687
 Shulman, Sharon.....635
 Shultz, Steven L.1428
 Shum, Alfred.....252
 Shurberg, David.....1463
 Siang, Chong Lee.....1202
 Sieders,
 Erwin.....9, 943, 1454, 1471
 Siemaszko, Donna.....1451
 Silacci, Gary E.1468
 Siller, Wolfgang.....90
 Silva, Anabela.....1095, 1096
 Silván, Francisco Javier.....1271
 Simon, John F.1466
 Simonin, Karen.....1328
 Simpson, Kirsten.....1495
 Simulis, Charlie.....1468
 Singer, Guenter.....472
 Singh, Amarjeet.....839
 Singh, Manjot.....1007
 Sinz, Dr. Andreas.....472
 Sipitca, Alexandru.....894
 Sivolobchik, Olga.....4, 247
 Skingley, Julian.....1426
 Slater, Áine.....698
 Slater, Gerry.....773
 Slazinski, Stephen E.1476
 Slišković, John T.211
 Sliwa, Andrew.....1472
 Sloof, Dirk Jan.....942
 Slood, John.....944, 945
 Smirnov, Alexander.....1154
 Smit, Chiel.....944
 Smith, Ben.....1428
 Smith, Colin.....606
 Smith, Jeff.....1495
 Smith, Robert.....4, 253
 Smith, Russell.....1249
 Smith, W. Shawn.....1469
 Smyth, David.....606, 607, 608
 Sneddon, Lynne.....1430
 Sniadower, Cyril.....422
 Soar, Jeff.....1426
 Sobotta, Carsten.....460, 463
 Sodero, Guido.....653
 Soh, Nadin.....1203
 Solano, Manuel.....9, 883, 1457
 Solgaard, Jesper.....63, 963
 Solomon, Eric.....1495
 Sonntag, Dr. Nils.....467
 Sopkuliak, Vladimir.....7, 1454
 Sowell, Karen Gilbreath.....1495
 Spence, Andrew.....1429
 Spencer, April.....1480
 Spiegel, Dale A.1480, 1481
 Spiekermann,
 Christoph.....461, 463
 Sportelli, Anthony J.1452, 1464
 Sreter, David.....2, 1463
 Sridharan, Sridhar.....1007
 Srinivasan, Venkatesh1136, 1137
 Ssempijja, Muhammed.....1398
 Staehlin, Walo.....1327
 Staiger, Dr. Juergen.....469
 Stalenhof, Dirk.....8, 943, 1454
 Stamoulos, George.....64
 Starčević, Marko.....304
 Steel, Tim.....1424
 Steenkamp, Leon.....6, 1423
 Steere, Robert S.1470
 Stefaner, Andreas.....90
 Steger, Dr. Christian Philipp.....472
 Stein, Todd.....1481
 Stepler, Carolyn.....1427
 Stern, Richard W.1463
 Stevens, Matthew.....1493
 Stiebing, Marc.....944
 Stoffel, Steve.....1466
 Stojič, Sanja.....304
 Stone, Ted.....1495
 Stover, Robert.....1474
 Stox, Ruud.....945
 Strathdee, Neil.....1426
 Ström, Rikard.....6, 1317
 Stuart-Smith,
 Jonathan.....3, 6, 685, 1202
 Stuffer, Werner.....168
 Su, Joanne.....247
 Subramaniam, Harishanker.....567
 Suh, Y. Danielle.....724
 Sullivan, Nicola.....1422
 Summers, Alan.....1486
 Sun, Jessie.....9, 1456
 Suprijanto, Bambang.....590
 Surahmat, Rachmanto.....590
 Surdell, Steven M.1470
 Suryadarma, Dodi.....590
 Suter, Christoph.....1328
 Suter, Roland.....1330
 Suto, Ichiro.....686
 Swets, Michiel.....946
 Sych, Albert.....1403
 Sychev, Ivan.....1154
 Symes, Jillian.....7, 1423, 1460
 Syrett, Henry.....1203
 Szabó, Dénes.....304, 1238
 Szatmári,
 Gergely.....6, 548, 794, 1423
 Szczech, Radosław.....1079
 Szekely, Zalan.....7, 1454
 Szölgvény, Balázs.....548
- T**
 Tabaksblat, Paul.....946
 Tack, Géraldine.....133
 Taferner, Anja.....793
 Tafft, Mark.....66

- Tagle, Raúl 885
 Takahama, Manabu 4, 247
 Takahashi, Zonne 4, 464
 Talari, Pekka 406
 Talasiewicz, Agnieszka 1080
 Tamayo, Mark Anthony P. 1069
 Tambingon, Henry 591
 Tamenova, Zhanna S. 709, 1514
 Tan, Ai-Leen 465
 Tan, Angela 1203
 Tan, Henry M. 1068, 1069
 Tan, Muge 650
 Tan, Vickie 252, 254
 Tanasheva, Dinara S. 709
 Tang, Carrie..... 252
 Tang, Grace 540
 Tang, Jenson..... 252
 Tang, Linda Y. 209
 Tang, Yee Man 4, 247, 943
 Tangprasert, Thitima 1364
 Tanimoto, Shinichi 686
 Tao, Iris 252
 Tasdemir, Sedat 1384
 Tassé, Louis..... 212
 Tatò, Savino 651
 Taylor, Cathy 1430
 Taylor, Debra 1451, 1460
 Taylor, Guy 1418
 Taylor, Matthew 1426
 Taylor, Roger 213
 Tegel, Cliff 7, 1423, 1460, 1486
 Teo, Desmond 1202
 Tepper, Shari R. 1463
 Terassa, Markus 471
 Terpening, Robert 1490
 Terraza, Juan José 1272
 Teshome, Sarah 1432
 Tetiouchev, Dmitry 1155
 Thamwongsin, Siriporn 1364
 Than, Thinh Xuan 1531
 Thao, Nguyen Hung 1532
 Thedy, Michal 1079
 Thiam, Teh Swee 1203
 Thibault, Dan 1484
 Thomas, Keith..... 1426
 Thompson, Jonathan 250, 540
 Thompson, Sean P. 1470
 Thomson, Fiona 1422
 Thong, Julie 840, 841
 Thorp, Mark 1432
 Tian, Fisher 254
 Tiburcio, Fernando 883
 Tien, Jessica 252
 Tigerstedt, Annika 406
 Timmel, Richard 1472
 Timonina, Yulia 1154
 Tingas, Ranno 389
 Tionko, Antonette C. 1069
 Tixier, Didier 421
 Tobiassen, Per Oskar 996
 Tobin, James J. 2, 1451
 Tobler, Kim 1478
 Todorova, Albena 926
 Tong, Walter 251
 Tonkin, Simon 65
 Tonoli, Amanda 169
 Tori, Fernando 1057
 Tosto, Cathy I. 1476
 Toth, Gabor 7, 1454
 Townsend, Alexander. 7, 1423, 1460
 Townsend, Belinda 70
 Tracey, David 63
 Tracy, Kenneth 1491
 Trahan, Sean 1469
 Trainor, Daniel 7, 1423, 1460
 Tramoyeres, Pablo 1274
 Tran, Nhung 1531
 Tran, The Gia 1532
 Treherne, Mark 1427
 Trenkner, Christian 468
 Troetscher, Daniela 465
 Tron, Manuel 883
 Tsakiridis, Angelica 1489
 Tsang, Tami 250, 541
 Tsao, Kelvin 1348
 Tse, Andy 209
 Tsiopoulos, Thomas 1424
 Tsitouras, George 212
 Tsoukia, Charikleia 884
 Tsuda, Akihiko 1480
 Tucker, Howard 1464
 Tucker, Sarah 698
 Tudoran, Radu 1137
 Tufino, Salvatore 1482
 Tulmen, Noyan H. 1474
 Tunc, Akif 8, 1454
 Tuomolin, Jarkko 406
 Turro, John 1493
 Tuzze, Giuseppe 794
 Tynel, Pawel 1079, 1080
- U**
- Ueda, Kenji 684, 686
 Uehara, Hiroshi 5, 685, 1460
 Umeda, Kenji 4, 461
 Upton, Mark 70
 Urdín, Javier Montes 1270
 Utzerath, Dr. Meike 460
- V**
- Vailhen, Philippe 424
 Vaillancourt, Denis 212
 Valentova, Petra 7, 1454
 Vallat, Frederic 421, 1454
 Valle, Andres 167, 1057
 Valle, Naara Ramirez Del .. 10, 1483
 van 't Hek, Koen 884
 Van Bauwel, Olivier 134, 135
 van Beekhoff, Willem 946
 van den Bos, Johan 943
 van den Brekel, Ronald 946
 van den Broek, Peter 68
 van den Enden, Jan 8, 943, 1454
 Vandenplas, Geert 133
 van der Born, Ron 313
 van der Linden, Sean 66
 Vandermeersche, Chris 135
 Van der Voorde, Kurt 134

- van Dinter, Andrew 69
 van Droogenbroek, Bart..... 793, 794
 van Exel, Willy 8, 1454
 Van Gils, Nick..... 134
 Van Haelst, Hans..... 795
 Van Hassel, Franck 423
 van Herksen,
 Monique..... 10, 1454, 1496
 van Hulsen,
 Frank..... 10, 943, 1454, 1490
 van Oostrom, Arjan..... 944
 Vanoppen, Stijn..... 134
 van Staden, Jérôme 168
 Vantil, Mike 214
 Van Voorst, Dave A. 210
 Vargas, Juan Pablo 152
 Vargas, Ricardo 8, 9, 1455, 1458
 Vaszari, Péter 549
 Vaughn, Scott D. 1495
 Vega, German..... 885
 Vékási, Tamás 549
 Velázquez,
 José Antonio 1521, 1522
 Veleke, Jeffrey..... 1473, 1485
 Veloci, Orlando 169
 Verdun, Eduardo 1271
 Vergara, Jonald R. 1069
 Verhoeven, Guido 134
 Verron, Eric 421
 Verschaffel, Jacques..... 795
 Verschueren, Sven..... 1417
 Vestengen, Arild..... 996
 Veter, Evgenia 1153
 Vicerra, Lucil Q. 1070
 Vieira, Luiz Sérgio..... 167
 Viitala, Tomi 406
 Villalobos, Ricardo 883
 Villalpando, Andres 886
 Villaluz, Ma. Victoria A. 1069
 Villanueva, Wilfredo U. 1069
 Villareal, Carlos 886
 Vines, Jonathan 1422
 Vinson, Carter L. 1468
 Visceglia, Desiree 1464
 Vishwanath, Ravi 565
 Visser, Klaas-jan 943, 945
 Vogel, Gary R. 1495
 Vogel, Michael 466
 Volckrick, Mathieu..... 795
 von Bergen, Hugh 1202
 von Brocke, Dr. Klaus 470
 von dem Bongart,
 Titus 4, 251, 459
 von Frankenberg, Katharina 468
 von Grambusch, Laurette..... 465
 von Petrikowsky, Susanne 470
 von Uckermann, Ruprecht 470
 Voortman, Anna ... 1462, 1470, 1471
 Vostokov, Andrey 1153
 Vreenegoor, Yorick 8, 943, 1454
 Vreeswijk, Joost..... 1329
 Vu, Huong..... 752, 1532
- W**
 Wachtel, Michael 2, 68
 Waggan, Khalil 1014
 Wahtramäe, Hedi..... 389
 Wai, Cheong Choy 1203
 Waimon, David A. 1470
 Waldens, Stefan..... 462
 Walker, Gregory R. 1470
 Walsh, Aidan..... 606, 607, 608
 Walsh, Bridget..... 1427
 Walters, C. Scott 1464
 Wang, Lucy 247, 251
 Wang, Lynne 1490
 Wang, Simon..... 249, 250
 Wani, Mazhar 1488
 Waniek, Alex..... 1479, 1487
 Ward, Richard D. 1466
 Warn, Paul..... 1427
 Warner, Colleen M. 1472
 Warner, Nesia E. 1467, 1475
 Warsaw, Mike 1495
 Washburn, Jacqueline 1468
 Wasley, Steven 1429
 Wasser, Christian 1330
 Watson, Alexander 8, 1454
 Webster, Martin..... 69
 Wee, Chester 1202, 1203
 Wehnert, Oliver..... 458, 462
 Wei, Ng Siaw 841
 Weichert, Andrea..... 169
 Weiffenbach, Dick 945
 Weiss, Jeffrey A. 1451, 1462
 Weitz, Auri L. 1464
 Wejcman,
 Pablo..... 8, 9, 40, 1455, 1458
 Welford, Jeremy 1468
 Welsh, Anne 1486, 1491
 Welton, Clark 1479
 Wemaere, Quentin..... 424
 Wen, Paul 250, 541
 Wendel, Roland..... 472
 Wesenberg, Jane..... 996
 West, Bennett 1462
 West, Tim 1430, 1431
 Westerborgen, Eric..... 943
 Wheeler, Brad 964
 White, Cliff 1427
 White, Darren..... 963
 White, David..... 525
 White, Peter 65
 Whitecross, Duncan 1422
 Whiteside, Simon..... 1432
 Whitfield, Lori 210
 Wichitkraisorn, Yupa..... 1363, 1364
 Wichman, Melissa W. 1472
 Wichman, Timothy J. 1471, 1493
 Wielinski, Piotr 1079
 Wijnen, Alex 944
 Wild, Gillian..... 1426
 Wilhelm, Thomas..... 90
 Wille, Hans Georg 995
 Willems, Ben..... 964
 Willey, Peter..... 698
 Williams, E. Miller 1466, 1494

Williams, Glenn 63, 64
 Williams, Richard 963
 Williams, Rose L. 1495
 Williamson, Sue 68
 Wills, Todd 67
 Wilson, David 67
 Wimmer, Astrid 91
 Windsheimer, Daniel 471
 Winkler, Dr. Hartmut 473
 Wisniewski, James J. 1472
 Witt, Ute 459
 Witte, Lara 1476
 Wittendorff, Jens 344
 Wolf, Nathalie 472
 Wolfe, Jamie Thorvilson 1466
 Wolff, Cornelia 459, 462, 1250
 Wolpe, Eric 1468
 Wong, Hsin Yee 1202
 Wong, Janice 840
 Wong, Julian 839
 Wong, Reggy 1465
 Wong, Ryan 253
 Wood, Tracy 1426
 Wooldridge,
 Frederick E. 1478, 1480
 Woollard, Andrew 68
 Wright, Graham 1432
 Wright, Grahame 1204
 Wright, Ken 1430
 Wrigley, Jason 64
 Wu, Diana 10, 1456, 1490
 Wun, Sandie 1204
 Wutzel, Ruediger 472
 Wyma, Jon 1474
 Wynman, Raymond 1484

X

Xia, Audrie 251, 252, 254
 Xia, Patricia 249, 252
 Xiao, Eric C. 210
 Xiao, Helen Bin 1465, 1471

Y

Yamawaki, Sachika 5, 685
 Yamazaki, Noboru 686
 Yan, Michelle 5, 249, 539, 1460
 Yan, Samuel 247, 248, 253
 Yang, Chien-Hua 1348, 1349
 Yang, Ki Seok 3
 Yanovskiy, Vitaly 1154
 Yao, Zhibin 252
 Yap, Bee-Khun 9, 1456
 Yap, Bernard 839, 840
 Yee, Jo An 540
 Yeoh, Simon 840
 Yilmaz, Alper 1383
 Yolande, Ghyslaine 201
 Yoldi, Maite 1273
 Yoon, Robert 840
 You, Jeong Hun 723, 724
 Young, Rex 540, 541
 Yu, Cynthia 1480
 Yuen, Clement 253
 Yurchenko, Konstantin 1153
 Yusuf, Shiraz 831

Z

Zabaneh, Emad 3, 209, 1460
 Zaied, Ridha Ben 1376
 Zallo, Livio 652
 Zanotti, Emiliano 8, 651, 1455
 Zed, Gary 213
 Zeippen, Yannick 795
 Zhang, Bill 253
 Zhang, Hui Ming 6, 1423
 Zhang, Xiaqing 1456, 1468
 Zheltonogov,
 Vladimir 1153, 1154
 Zheng, Charles 247
 Zhou, Shan 6, 1423
 Zhou, Yeeckle 253
 Zhu, Raymond 253
 Zhu, Wenjia 4
 Zimmermann, Peter 6, 459, 1423
 Zimms, Ian T. 515, 992
 Zoellkau, York 460
 Zoricic, Ivan 110
 Zorzi, Alfred 212
 Zubair, Farhan 1174
 Zucca, Paolo 651
 Zulpo, Reid 67
 Zuluaga, Ximena 268, 269
 Zulunov,
 Doniyorbek 1514, 1558, 1559
 Zwick, Martin 469

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