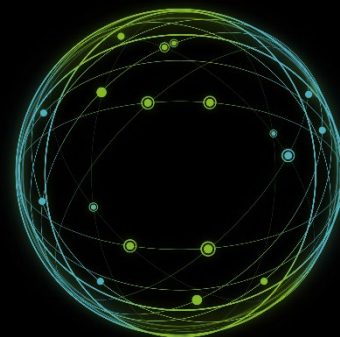


## International Tax St. Kitts and Nevis Highlights 2026

Updated January 2026



### Investment basics

**Currency:** East Caribbean Dollar (XCD)

**Foreign exchange control:** The monetary authority is the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. There are no limits on foreign exchange transactions.

**Accounting principles/financial statements:** IFRS applies but, in practice, the standards applicable in the jurisdiction of a parent company may be used.

**Principal business entities:** These are the domestic company and partnership.

### Corporate taxation

| Rates                     |                                                                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Corporate income tax rate | 25%                                                                    |
| Branch tax rate           | 25%; plus 15% withholding tax on remittances of profits to head office |
| Capital gains tax rate    | 0%; lower of 50% of the corporate income tax rate or 20%               |

**Residence:** A company is deemed to be resident if it is centrally managed and controlled in St. Kitts and Nevis.

**Basis:** A resident company is taxed on worldwide income. A nonresident company is taxed only on income derived in or sourced from St. Kitts and Nevis. Branches are taxed in the same way as subsidiaries.

**Taxable income:** Taxable income is calculated as net profit before tax, adjusted for nondeductible expenses and allowable deductions.

#### Rate

##### General

The corporate income tax rate is 25%.

##### Surtax

There is no surtax.

### Alternative minimum tax

There is no alternative minimum tax.

### Global minimum tax (Pillar Two)

St. Kitts and Nevis has not committed to implementing rules that generally are in line with the global anti-base erosion (GloBE) or “Pillar Two” model rules published by the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS that are designed to ensure a global minimum level of taxation of 15% for multinational enterprise groups with annual consolidated revenue of at least EUR 750 million.

**Taxation of dividends:** Dividends received from a resident company are included in taxable income.

**Capital gains:** Capital gains are not subject to tax unless the asset is sold within one year of purchase. The capital gains tax rate is the lower of one-half of the effective corporate income tax rate for the year or 20%.

**Losses:** Losses may be carried forward for up to five years. Losses used may offset only 50% of taxable income for a year. The carryback of losses is not permitted.

**Foreign tax relief:** Foreign tax credits are generally not granted, except in the case of taxes paid in a Commonwealth of Nations jurisdiction that grants similar relief for St. Kitts and Nevis’ taxes or where an applicable tax treaty permits.

**Participation exemption:** There is no participation exemption.

**Holding company regime:** There is no specific holding company regime; however, resident companies that do business exclusively outside of St. Kitts and Nevis are generally not subject to tax.

**Incentives:** Incentive regimes are available under the Fiscal Incentives Act, which provides tax holidays and other benefits for approved enterprises engaged in specific manufacturing activities. Incentives also are available under the Hotel Aids Act, which provides tax holidays and other benefits to companies engaged in hotel construction.

## Compliance for corporations

**Tax year:** The tax year is based on the company’s fiscal year end.

**Consolidated returns:** Consolidated returns are not permitted; each company in a group must file a separate return.

**Filing and payment:** Tax installments are due on 15 March, 15 June, 15 September, and 15 December, and are based on one quarter of the tax payable as per the most recent tax return filed. The annual tax return must be filed by the 15th day of the fourth month after the company’s year end, along with the financial statements.

**Penalties:** For failure to file a tax return by the due date, a penalty of 5% of the tax due applies plus XCD 100 for each month the return remains outstanding. A penalty of 10% of the unpaid tax applies for failure to pay tax by the due date. For exempt companies, a penalty of XCD 1,000 for each month the return is outstanding is imposed for late filing. Unpaid taxes and penalties are subject to interest at a rate of 1% per month (12% per annum).

**Rulings:** Rulings may be requested.

## Individual taxation

There is no individual income tax in St. Kitts and Nevis.

## Withholding tax

| Rates            |           |            |              |            |
|------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Type of payment  | Residents |            | Nonresidents |            |
|                  | Company   | Individual | Company      | Individual |
| <b>Dividends</b> | 0%        | 0%         | 15%          | 15%        |
| <b>Interest</b>  | 0%        | 0%         | 15%          | 15%        |
| <b>Royalties</b> | 0%        | 0%         | 15%          | 15%        |

**Dividends:** There is no withholding tax on dividend payments to residents; a 15% withholding tax applies on payments to nonresidents, although the rate may be reduced in accordance with an applicable tax treaty.

**Interest:** There is no withholding tax on interest payments to residents; a 15% withholding tax applies on payments to nonresidents, although the rate may be reduced in accordance with an applicable tax treaty.

**Royalties:** There is no withholding tax on royalty payments to residents; a 15% withholding tax applies on payments to nonresidents, although the rate may be reduced in accordance with an applicable tax treaty.

**Fees for technical services:** There is no withholding tax on technical service fee payments to residents; a 15% withholding tax applies on payments to nonresidents, although the rate may be reduced in accordance with an applicable tax treaty.

**Branch remittance tax:** A branch remittance tax of 15% applies.

## Anti-avoidance rules

**Transfer pricing:** There are no transfer pricing rules.

**Interest deduction limitations:** There are no interest deduction limitation rules.

**Controlled foreign companies:** There are no controlled foreign company rules.

**Anti-hybrid rules:** There are no specific anti-hybrid rules.

**Economic substance requirements:** There are no economic substance requirements.

**Disclosure requirements:** There are no disclosure requirements.

**Exit tax:** There is no exit tax. However, companies registered with the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) and individuals who are registered with the IRD or who are part of the “citizen by investment” program are required to file a final return and obtain clearance certificates for the purposes of emigration.

**General anti-avoidance rule:** The Income Tax Act permits the Comptroller of Inland Revenue (“the comptroller”) to direct a taxpayer to make just and reasonable adjustments to transactions where the comptroller believes that the main purpose of a transaction was to avoid or reduce the liability for tax.

## Value added tax

| Rates                |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| <b>Standard rate</b> | 17%    |
| <b>Reduced rate</b>  | 0%/10% |

**Taxable transactions:** VAT applies on the sale of goods, the supply of services within St. Kitts and Nevis, and on the import of goods into St. Kitts and Nevis.

**Rates:** The standard rate is 17% and applies to the supply of goods and services. Commercial rentals, accommodation services, and restaurant supplies are subject to VAT at a reduced rate of 10%. Certain goods and services may be zero-rated or exempt.

**Registration:** The registration threshold is a total value of supplies exceeding XCD 96,000 for specific professional services, and XCD 150,000 for other businesses. Voluntary registration may be made at the discretion of the comptroller.

**Filing and payment:** Returns and payments must be submitted by the 15th day of each month following the tax period.

The penalty for late filing is XCD 100 per month or part thereof that the return is late, and the penalty for late payment is 10% of the tax due, plus 1.25% interest monthly.

## Other taxes on corporations and individuals

Unless otherwise stated, the taxes in this section apply both to companies and individuals and are imposed at the national level.

**Social contributions and payroll taxes:** Employers contribute 5% of employee earnings for social security (main scheme) and 1% of employee earnings for employment injury benefits. The contribution ceiling for the main scheme and employment injury benefits is XCD 6,500 per month. Employers also contribute 3% of employee earnings for the housing and social development levy and 1% of employee earnings for severance payments.

Employees contribute 5% of earnings to social security, up to a contribution ceiling of XCD 6,500. The housing and development levy also applies, but is not deducted until monthly earnings exceed XCD 2,253.33. The levy is charged at a rate of 3.5% on monthly earnings between XCD 2,253.34 and XCD 6,500, 10% on monthly earnings between XCD 6,500.01 and 8,000, and 12% on monthly earnings exceeding XCD 8,000.

**Capital duty:** There is no capital duty.

**Real property tax:** Property tax is assessed on the market value of real property and ranges from 0.2% to 0.3%, depending on the use and location of the property.

**Transfer tax:** Stamp duty on the transfer of real property ranges from 6% to 10%, depending on the consideration and/or the location of the property, and is payable by the seller. Nonresident purchasers must obtain an alien landholding license at a cost of the greater of 10% of the value of the property or XCD 750. Stamp duty on the transfer of shares is 2% and is payable by the seller.

**Stamp duty:** See "Transfer tax," above.

**Net wealth/worth tax:** There is no net wealth tax or net worth tax.

**Inheritance/estate tax:** There is no inheritance tax or estate tax.

**Other:** Unincorporated business tax (UBT) is imposed on the income of all unincorporated businesses. UBT on monthly receipts generally is 4% on the supply of goods valued over XCD 12,500, and 4% on the supply of services valued over XCD 2,000. Monthly returns and payments must be submitted within 15 days of the end of each quarter.

**Tax treaties:** St. Kitts and Nevis has concluded over 10 tax treaties and is a signatory to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) multilateral tax treaty.

**Tax authorities:** Inland Revenue Department and Financial Services Regulatory Commission

## Contact us:

**Tara Collymore-Kirton**

[tcollymore-kirton@deloitte.com](mailto:tcollymore-kirton@deloitte.com)

**Nadia Payne**

[napayne@deloitte.com](mailto:napayne@deloitte.com)

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (DTTL), its global network of member firms, and their related entities (collectively, the “Deloitte organization”). DTTL (also referred to as “Deloitte Global”) and each of its member firms and related entities are legally separate and independent entities, which cannot obligate or bind each other in respect of third parties. DTTL and each DTTL member firm and related entity is liable only for its own acts and omissions, and not those of each other. DTTL does not provide services to clients. Please see [www.deloitte.com/about](http://www.deloitte.com/about) to learn more.

Deloitte provides leading professional services to nearly 90% of the Fortune Global 500® and thousands of private companies. Our people deliver measurable and lasting results that help reinforce public trust in capital markets and enable clients to transform and thrive. Building on its 180+-year history, Deloitte spans more than 150 countries and territories. Learn how Deloitte’s over 470,000 people worldwide work together every day to make an impact that matters at [www.deloitte.com](http://www.deloitte.com).

This communication contains general information only, and none of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (DTTL), its global network of member firms or their related entities (collectively, the “Deloitte organization”) is, by means of this communication, rendering professional advice or services. Before making any decision or taking any action that may affect your finances or your business, you should consult a qualified professional adviser.

No representations, warranties or undertakings (express or implied) are given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this communication, and none of DTTL, its member firms, related entities, employees or agents shall be liable or responsible for any loss or damage whatsoever arising directly or indirectly in connection with any person relying on this communication.

© 2026. For information, contact Deloitte Global.