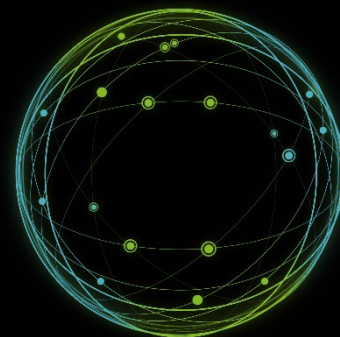


International Tax St. Lucia Highlights 2026

Updated February 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. Companies registered in St. Lucia can repatriate capital and profits free of charges on foreign exchange transactions. The invoicing of foreign trade transactions may be made in any currency.

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 limited liability company, company without share capital, partnership, international business company (IBC), international bank, and trust.

Corporate taxation

Rates	
Corporate income tax rate	30%
Branch tax rate	30%
Capital gains tax rate	0%

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

Basis: Both resident and nonresident companies are taxed only on income derived in or sourced from St. Lucia. Branches are taxed in the same way as subsidiaries.

Taxable income: Taxable income consists of income from trading, interest, rent, royalties, etc. Expenses incurred in the production of taxable income are generally deductible, subject to certain exceptions.

Rate

General

The corporate income tax rate is 30%.

Surtax

There is no surtax.

Alternative minimum tax

There is no alternative minimum tax.

Global minimum tax (Pillar Two)

St. Lucia 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: Dividend income is not subject to tax.

Capital gains: Capital gains are not subject to tax.

Losses: Losses may be carried forward for up to six years, but only 50% of taxable income may be offset by losses. The carryback of losses is not permitted.

Foreign tax relief: A tax credit is available for foreign tax paid up to the amount of the tax payable in St. Lucia on the foreign income.

Participation exemption: There is no participation exemption, but dividend income and capital gains are not subject to tax, see “Taxation of dividends” and “Capital gains,” above.”

Holding company regime: There is no holding company regime.

Incentives: Under the Fiscal Incentives Act, approved enterprises engaged in the manufacture of an approved product are granted a tax holiday and an exemption from import duties. The Tourism Incentive Act grants tax and import duty exemptions on approved tourism projects.

Compliance for corporations

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

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

Filing and payment: The tax return must be filed within three months after the end of the fiscal year and must be accompanied by the financial statements and payment of any tax due.

Advance payments of tax are due on 25 March, 25 June, and 25 September and are based on one-third of the prior year’s tax liability.

Penalties: There is a penalty of 5% of the tax due for failing to file a tax return by the due date, and there is a penalty of 10% of the tax due and unpaid for failing to pay the tax by the due date. The unpaid penalties and taxes may incur interest at a rate of 12.5% per year or 1.04% per month.

Rulings: The tax authorities may issue rulings upon the request of a taxpayer.

Individual taxation

Rates		
Individual income tax rate	Taxable income (XCD)	Rate
	Up to 15,000	15%
	15,000.01–30,000	20%
	Over 30,000	30%
Capital gains tax rate		0%

Residence: Individuals are generally considered resident in St. Lucia if their permanent place of abode is in St. Lucia and they are physically present in St. Lucia for some period of time in the income year. Individuals are also considered resident in St. Lucia if they are physically present in St. Lucia for 183 days or more in the income year.

Basis: Resident individuals are taxed on worldwide income. However, individuals who are physically present in St. Lucia for 183 days or more in the income year, but whose permanent place of abode is not in St. Lucia, are taxed on income derived or sourced in St. Lucia. Nonresident individuals are taxed on income derived from or sourced in St. Lucia.

Taxable income: Taxable income includes income from employment, business income, interest, royalties, rent, etc., less allowable deductions and allowances.

Rates: The rate is 15% on the first XCD 15,000 of taxable income (after the deduction of a personal allowance of XCD 25,000, see “Deductions and allowances,” below), 20% on the next XCD 15,000, and 30% thereafter.

Capital gains: Capital gains are not subject to tax.

Deductions and allowances: Taxpayers are entitled to a personal allowance of XCD 25,000. In addition, certain deductible expenses may be claimed, including medical expenses, residential mortgage interest of up to XCD 40,000, university education expenses, credit union shares and savings, and investments in local and regional financial instruments of up to XCD 10,000. A child allowance of XCD 5,000 is available for each child under the age of 18, and the same amount applies for each qualifying dependent relative. The total deductions and allowances claimed, excluding the personal allowance and medical expenses, must not exceed XCD 40,000.

Foreign tax relief: Residents are entitled to a tax credit for income tax paid on foreign-source income. The credit is limited to the lower of the tax payable in St. Lucia on that income and the tax paid in the other jurisdiction.

Compliance for individuals

Tax year: The tax year is the calendar year.

Filing status: Joint filing is not permitted; each individual must file a separate tax return.

Filing and payment: The tax return must be filed by 31 March and the balance of tax paid at the time the return is filed. A pay-as-you-earn system is used to deduct tax from the salaries of employees.

Penalties: A penalty of 5% of the tax payable is imposed for failure to file a return. A penalty of 10% applies where the tax liability is not paid by the due date. Interest at a rate of 12.5% per year is charged on any outstanding tax and penalties.

Rulings: The tax authorities may issue rulings upon the request of a taxpayer.

Withholding tax

Rates				
Type of payment	Residents		Nonresidents	
	Company	Individual	Company	Individual
Dividends	0%	0%	0%	0%
Interest	10%	10%	25%	25%
Royalties	10%	10%	25%	25%

Dividends: St. Lucia does not impose withholding tax on dividends.

Interest: The withholding tax rate on interest paid to a resident is 10%. The rate is 25% if paid to a nonresident, unless the rate is reduced under an applicable treaty.

Royalties: The withholding tax rate on royalties paid to a resident is 10%. The rate is 25% if paid to a nonresident, unless the rate is reduced under an applicable treaty.

Fees for technical services: The withholding tax rate on technical service fees paid to a resident is 10%. The rate is 25% if paid to a nonresident, unless the rate is reduced under an applicable treaty.

Branch remittance tax: There is no branch remittance tax.

Other: A withholding tax of 10% is imposed on withdrawals from a pension fund or an insurance policy that is less than 10 years old.

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: St. Lucia has economic substance legislation that provides for the imposition of an economic substance test for companies carrying on a relevant activity in St. Lucia. This test requires transactions to have a substantial purpose apart from perceived tax benefits to be considered valid.

Disclosure requirements: There are no disclosure requirements.

Exit tax: There is no exit tax.

General anti-avoidance rule: There is no general anti-avoidance rule.

Value added tax

Rates	
Standard rate	12.5%
Reduced rate	0%/10%

Taxable transactions: VAT is imposed on the sale of goods and the supply of services in St. Lucia and the import of goods.

Rates: The standard rate is 12.5%, and a reduced rate of 10% applies to goods and services supplied by hotels. Certain goods and services are zero-rated or exempt.

Registration: A person must register for VAT where the total value of supplies in a year exceeds XCD 400,000. Voluntary registration also is available.

Filing and payment: Monthly VAT returns and payments must be submitted by the 21st day of the month following the tax period.

A penalty of XCD 250 per month is imposed for failure to file a return while the liability remains outstanding. In addition, a 10% penalty applies where the tax liability is not paid by the due date. Interest at a rate of 1.25% per month is charged on any outstanding tax and penalties.

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: Both employees and employers must contribute 5% of employee earnings to social security, up to XCD 5,000 per month.

Capital duty: There is no capital duty.

Real property tax: A tax of 0.4% is imposed on commercial property, while residential property is taxed at a rate of 0.25%.

Transfer tax: Transfer tax on the sale of real property ranges from 2.5% to 5% for the seller and is 2% for the purchaser. The transfer of shares is subject to transfer tax at a rate of 0.5%; however, where 75% or more of a company's assets consist of real property, the real property transfer tax rates apply.

Nonresidents purchasing real property in St. Lucia are required to obtain an Alien Landholding License, which is payable at a rate of 7.5% of the value of the property.

Stamp duty: Stamp duty is charged on any document that evidences a legal or contractual relationship between two or more parties.

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

Tourism levy

A tourism levy applies to any person who provides or supplies any tourism accommodation to a visitor or a citizen of St. Lucia. The levy ranges from XCD 8.06 (USD 3) per person, per night on room rates below XCD 322.58 (USD 120), to XCD 16.13 (USD 6) per person, per night on room rates of XCD 322.58 and above. The levy applies to all guests who are at least 18 years old. A reduced rate of 50% of the tourism levy applies to guests who are between 12 and 17 years old. For filing and compliance requirements, see "Value added tax," above.

Health and citizen security levy

A health and citizen security levy is imposed at a rate of 2.5% on the sale of goods and the provision of services, including on imported goods and the provision of services to residents by both residents and nonresidents.

Tax treaties: St. Lucia is a signatory to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) multilateral tax treaty.

Tax authorities: Inland Revenue Department

Contact us:

Tara Collymore-Kirton

tcollymore-kirton@deloitte.com

Nadia Payne

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 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.

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.