



# SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Saint Kitts and Nevis - Common law

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In a hurry? Click incorporate now, and startup your company immediately.

## Incorporating a company in Saint Kitts and Nevis

# Saint Kitts and Nevis taxes

If you want to incorporate in Saint Kitts and Nevis, this article explains the tax laws for an IBC, which is the most common company structure in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

International Business Companies (IBCs) in Saint Kitts and Nevis are entitled to do business outside the country and may have restrictions to trade with residents, own real estate within the territory and conduct business activities related to banking, insurance, assurance, fund and collective investment schemes. IBCs income accrued offshore, from our research, and these things do change, is tax-exempt. This ranks Saint Kitts & Nevis as 1st overall with regards to corp. taxation rate internationally.

IBCs in Saint Kitts & Nevis are commonly used for estate planning, asset protection and confidentiality, international trading, tax planning, holding company and financial management.

An IBC may be formed by one or more shareholders, one or more directors and a secretary, who may be natural or legal persons. Nominee shareholders and directors are allowed. Registered agent may be required. Minimum paid up capital is \$1. Shares may be issued as registered shares, preference shares, bearer shares, redeemable shares and shares with or without voting rights attached. Migration of Domicile is allowed.

Details of shareholders and directors may not be publicly disclosed. An IBC may be required to prepare and maintain accounting records, but may not be required to file annual reports, annual tax returns or financial statements.

Dividends paid or received by an IBC are not subject to taxation. Dividends are distributions of earnings of the business, determined by the board, to a class of its shareholders. Dividends can be one of the following cash payments, shares of stock, or other property. Capital Gains are not subject to taxation. A capital gains tax is levied on the profits that a corporation or natural person realizes when they sell a capital asset for a price that is higher than the purchase price.

Payments on dividends, interests, royalties or fees made by an IBC to non-residents are exempted of withholding taxes.

Value-added tax applies to the sales of goods and supply of services within the country. The VAT rate in St. Kitts & Nevis is 17.00%, that ranks as 1st when compared to value added tax rate worldwide. There are real property and transfer taxes in St. Kitts & Nevis.

The above is not tax or legal advice for your individual circumstances. We are able to reference you to an expert in Saint Kitts and Nevis who can properly advise you. Ready to get started? Click incorporate now if you are in a hurry, or press the free consultation button above.

The vat rate in Saint Kitts and Nevis is 0% which ranks 1 in the world.

- ✗ Patent box
- ✗ RND credit
- ✗ Wealth tax
- ✗ Estate tax
- ✓ Transfer taxes
- ✗ Asset taxes
- ✗ Capital duties

- 36 Tax treaties
- 0% Offshore Tax
- 0% Corp rate
- Loss carryback years
- 27 Corporate time
- 0% VAT rate
- 0% Capital gains
- 2018 AEOI planned

# Saint Kitts and Nevis Legalese

When examining a jurisdiction in which to incorporate, the first thing to look at is the legal code. The underlying law in Saint Kitts and Nevis is common law. Common law makes for a easy corporate setup. E-signatures are allowed.

The abbreviation KN is for Saint Kitts and Nevis and the most common legal entity structure in Saint Kitts and Nevis is an IBC.

When setting up, budget about 1 Day to setup an IBC in KN. The minimal capitalization is 0, This means you don't have any minimum share capital. The types of currencies you can use to capitalize your company is frequently any legal tender.

Yes, one is allowed to re-domicile an IBC from KN. You are usually allowed to change the jurisdiction of the company, pending certain procedures.

There must be at least 1 shareholder. This makes it possible for you to own an IBC in KN by yourself. Corporate Shareholders are encouraged, which means you can have a corporate shareholder. Foreign ownership is tolerated, up to 100% of the ownership of the legal entity.

An IBC is only required to have one director. Additionally, corporate directors are permitted. Directorship information is usually not shared with the general public. There is not a requirement to have annual meetings.

A registered office is a requirement, whom the company will pay yearly, for an office which can receive a service of process on behalf of the business. Moreover, a company secretary is not always necessary, at least not by law.

There is a However, there is usually not a requirement to have an audited set of accounts.

Overall we think Saint Kitts and Nevis is a good option and have given it a score of 95 as an IO score, using the Incorporations.IO proprietary formula.

- ✓ **Directors not disclosed in a public registry**
- ✓ **Shareholders not disclosed in a public registry**
- ✓ **Redomiciliation permitted**
- ✓ **Registered office required**
- ✓ **Corporate director permitted**
- ✗ **Local Secretary not required**
- ✓ **Local Director not required**
- ✓ **Electronic signature**

- 1 Shareholders required**
- 1 Directors required**
- 1 Day to form**



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## Country Info



🏳️ National Flag of

**Federation of Saint  
Christopher and Nevisa  
(eng)**

\$ Currency

**XCD**

☎ Area Code

**+1869**

🏰 Capital

**Basseterre**

📍 Region

**Caribbean**

🌿 Native Languages

**English**