

PERU

Peru - Civil Law

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

Incorporating a company in Peru

Peru taxes

Want to set up a company in Peru? This will tell you about tax laws in Peru for a LLC, which is the most common legal entity in Peru.

Peruvian resident entities are liable to corporate tax on their worldwide income. This means that offshore income remitted back, from our research, and these things do change, is subject to an income tax of 29.5%. Peru may not have exemptions to remit foreign earned profits. Corporate Income tax rate is 29.5%. Investors in the mining and the hydrocarbon industries may be taxed at a 31.5%. Peru ranks 134th overall in terms of corporate tax rate worldwide.

The value added tax (VAT) rate is 18%, that ranks Peru as 116th when compared to value added tax rate worldwide. In terms of other taxation, an employer will contribute 9% to the equivalent of a social security fund and an employee will not make any contribution. The overall complexity of the tax system is medium. This is measured by average time to comply with a country's labor tax requirements is as it is 144hours. Contributing to this is the number of yearly labor tax payments, which is 1 in PE.

Thin capitalisation mandates are officially enacted. This refers to any type of requirements on companies' debt-to-asset ratios. Dividends received by resident entities are not subject to taxation. Dividends received from a foreign entity may be included in corporate income tax base, however a tax credit for foreign tax paid may be available. Dividends are payments of company profits, decided by the board, to a particular class of shareholders. Dividends can be one of the following shares of stock, cash payments, or other property. Capital Gains are usually included in corporate income tax base. Gains from the disposal of shares of a company listed in the Peruvian Stock Exchange Market may be tax exempt under certain conditions. A capital gains tax is levied on the profits that a corporation or natural person realizes when he or she sells a capital asset for a price that is higher than the purchase price.

Interests paid to non-residents that certifies certain requirements are subject to a withholding tax of 4.99%. Otherwise would be taxed at 30%. Dividends remitted abroad are subject to a withholding tax of 5%. Royalties paid to non-residents are subject to a withholding tax of 30%.

There is no known tax on wealth in Peru. There are no inheritance taxes. There are transfer and real property taxes. There are frequently implemented R&D initiatives that provide tax relief in PE.

The above is not tax or legal advice for your particular company tax obligations. We are able to point you to a tax advisor in Peru who will 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 Peru is 18% which ranks 116 in the world.

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

- 11** Tax treaties
- 29.5%** Offshore Tax
- 29.5%** Corp rate
- Loss carryback years
- 39** Corporate time
- 18%** VAT rate
- 29.5%** Capital gains
- No** AEOI planned

Peru Legalese

When incorporating, you must look at the law in the country, in Peru is civil law law. You will want to get some local advice as to how to best structure a company in Peru. E-signatures are allowed.

The country code PE is for Peru and the most common legal entity type in Peru is a LLC.

You should expect a wait time of 12 weeks to incorporate a LLC in PE. The min share capitalization is 0, This means you don't have any minimum share capital. The types of consideration you can use to setup your business is often any legal tender.

Yes, one is allowed to re-domicile a LLC from PE. You are usually allowed to change the jurisdiction of the company, pending certain procedures.

There must be at least This means it is not possible for you to own a LLC in Peru as a sole shareholder. You must have other shareholders, they can be nominees or de facto shareholders. Corporate Shareholders are allowed, meaning you could have a company as a shareholder. Foreign ownership is tolerated, up to 100% of the total equity of the company.

Moreover, corporate directors are permitted. Directors should not expect to be private, as they are disclosed. There is a body of law which requires companies to hold an annual meetings of shareholders.

A registered office is a requirement, whom the company will pay yearly, for a legal services company which can receive litigation or other legal process on behalf of the business. Furthermore, a company secretary is not a requirement.

There is a requirement to file accounts to relevant authorities. On that note, there is oftentimes a requirement to have these accounts audited.

Overall we think Peru is a ok option and have given it a score of 48 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**

- 2 **Shareholders required**
- **Directors required**
- 12 weeks **to form**

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Country Info



🏳️ National Flag of

Piruw Suyu (aym)

Piruw Ripuwlika (que)

**República del Perú
(spa)**

💰 Currency

PEN

📞 Area Code

+51

🏙️ Capital

Lima

📍 Region

South America

🗣️ Native Languages

Aymara

Quechua

Spanish