ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA - TAX STRUCTURE

Tax Type	Tax Base	Tax Rate	Method of Application	Exemptions and Deductions
Travel Tax	A tax payable on every ticket issued for travel originating in Antigua or: - a ticket purchased by a resident of Antigua for travel from another country via Antigua to a third country - a ticket for travel to Antigua has been purchased by a resident of Antigua who departed from Antigua.	10 per cent	Monthly	**Exemptions:** the Act exempts the Governor General, any member of the House of Representatives or the Senate or any governmental official where such travel is on government business, any member of the diplomatic or consular service of the United Kingdom or other country
Entertainment Tax	A tax on any performance musical or otherwise, exhibition, game, sporting occasion or amusements. It includes the following - admission to entertainment - lottery ticket - payment for admission - promoters - public dance	15 percent	Monthly	Sporting, cultural and religious events are exempted from paying as citizens of Antigua and Barbuda or as nationals of a member state of the Caribbean Community
Money Transfer Levy	A levy on all transfers of funds made o behalf of customers by any business enterprise, other than a financial institution licensed under any law in force in Antigua and Barbuda to carry on the business of banking. The Levy shall be paid by the Manager or person in charge of the business enterprise to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue	2 percent	Monthly	
Insurance Levy	A levy in respect of the premium on all classes of Insurance except motor vehicle. (new policies or renewal of existing policies)	3 per cent	Monthly	
Other Licences and Fees **(These are taxes which are not stated in the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure). These licenses and fees include:** **1) Slot Machine Fee** **2) Auctioneer Licence**	1) A tax on slot machines 2) A tax on any person: (a) who exercises or carries on the trade or trade of an auctioneer (b) who acts in such capacity at any sale (c) who sells or offers for sale any goods, chattels or lands	1) $30 per machine 2) $9.60 per annum	1) A weekly fee. 2) Every licence shall expire on 31st December and shall be renewed annually ten days at least before the expiration thereof	

Banking Licence	A tax on financial institutions in Antigua and Barbuda to carry on banking business.	60000	An annual licence paid during the month of January	
Insurance Licences	A tax on every registered insurer and every insurance broker who places business with an insurer who is not registered under the Insurance Act shall be liable to a tax known as the Insurance Levy in respect of the premium on all classes of Insurance except motor vehicle new policies or renewal of existing policies	$60'000	During the month of January in every year after the year in which an insurer is registered, he shall pay the annual fee specified to the Act in respect of the class or classes of insurance business for which he is registered	Exemptions can be granted to: (a) an association of individuals with no share capital established for the purpose of rendering aid to its members or their dependants commonly called a friendly society. (b) a person or a class of persons declared by the Cabinet by order in the Gazette. (c) a class of insurance, business declared by the Cabinet by order in the Gazette.
Telecommunications Licence and Fee	A tax on the operation of the following in Antigua & Barbuda: Business Simplex Station Broadcasting (Radio FM, AM) Public Mobile Telecommunication (Cellular)	 $150.00 Application $1000.00 Application $1000.00 Application	 Annual licence ($150.00) Annual licence ($1500.00) ($1000.00) Annual licence ($10,000.00)	
Casino Licence	A tax on the playing of a game of chance for winning in money or money's worth. It also includes any game, method or device whereby money or money's worth is distributed or alloted in any manner depending upon, or to be determined by chance or lot, held, drawn exercised or managed.	An annual licence fee paid by the Casinos	The Minister may grant to any person a gaming license and he may refuse to grant , or at any time for any reason, after giving to the holder of the gaming license an opportunity of being heard, revoke a gaming license issued under the Casino License Act and his decision revoking any gaming license shall be final and no appeal shall lie from it to any Court.	Sole discretion of the Minister of Finance
Trade Licence	A tax on a travelling agent/person born outside of Antigua and Barbuda who solicits or receives orders for anything capable of being sold, traded in or exchanged on his behalf or any individual firm or company.	$500.00	An annual licence	
Motor Vehicle Licence	According to Vehicles and Road Traffic CAP.460 first Schedule (Ss 7,21,28,29 & 33) it is a fee levied on the carriage of containers 20 ft or less and containers 40 ft	$200 .00 $300.00	A fee paid per container cleared	
Registration and Naturalization Fees	Fee on becoming citizens of Antigua and Barbuda	$200.00	An application fee, plus a variable fee	

Miscellaneous Receipts	Excess payments captured (eg charges for printing/photocopying and any other form of payment) which was not previously accounted for.	not applicable	Payments are made on an ad hoc basis. It varies based on the no. of document copies/prints made on a daily basis and sporadic payments cartured which were previously unaccounted for.	not applicable
ABST	ABST (Antigua and Barbuda Sales Tax) is a value added tax on consumption; it is imposed on the selling price (buying price + mark-up) of goods and services. It was introduced in Antigua on the 29 January 2007.	ABST is 15%; there is also a special rate of 12.5% for hotels	- A taxable person must lodge an ABST return for each tax period no later than one calendar month after the end of the period. - ABST payable by a taxable person to the Commissioner is due by the due date for lodgment of the ABST return for the tax period. - If the ABST payment due date falls on a weekend or public holiday, the ABST return becomes payable on the next working day.	Penalties and interest to be paid are stipulated in sections of the ABST Act: - Late filing penalty equal to the greater of $500 or 5% of the tax due for each month in which the return remains outstanding. - Late payment penalty of 20% of the tax due where payment is not made by the due date. - Interest at the rate of 1% per month or part thereof for the period during which it remains unpaid.
Corporate Income Tax (CIT)	Corporations should pay Income Tax in monthly instalments based on the amount of taxes assessed the previous year. CIT is paid on the chargeable income of a corporation, which is derived by adding expenses not allowed and deducting allowances to be granted to the new profit of a company.	25% (since January 2008) *There is an allowance for losses that can be used by a corporation. Losses can be carried forward for up to 6 years after they were incurred. When a carried forward loss is used, the maximum amount that can be utilized is half the chargeable income that is being used against in any year of assessment.*	The balance of tax the Corporation owes for a taxation year is due within three (3) months of the end of that taxation year. -Interest and Penalties apply to late payment. - If a return is filed after the due date, a penalty of $500.00 or 5% of the tax due (whichever is greater) applies. - A corporation can also be charged penalties for late or incomplete payments; the penalty is 20% of the unpaid tax, plus 1% for each complete month that the balance remains outstanding.	A Corporation can be exempt from CIT (withholding tax) for a number of years, according to the '*Tourism and Busines Special Incentives Act 2013',* based on the level of investment (in XCD): $1,000,001 to $10,000,000 - 6 yrs $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 - 12yrs $25,000,001 to $75,000,000 - 15yrs $75,000,001 to $100,000,000 - 20yrs OVER $100,000,000 - 25yrs

Contribution to Stabilization Fund (Personal Income Tax -PIT)	Conceptually, PIT in Antigua and Barbuda is a 'regressive tax'. Various amendments to the PIT Act have, over the years, made it less regressive as the adjustments sought to expand the bands of the lower rates. The commissioner in his administration is governed by the legislative framework, outlined in the Personal Income Tax Act 2005. The charging section of the act imposes the tax on the chargeable income of individuals and requires all individuals earning income subject to the tax to be registered with the IRD. Specifically income subject to the tax includes the chargeable income of unincorporated business to include self-employed and partnership business. PIT is also imposed on the following: employment income, income from rent, royalties, interest on short term investments, income arising outside of Antigua and Barbuda of residents and Antigua and Barbuda source income of non-residents.	**The rates (per annum) for PIT in Antigua and Barbuda are as follows:** $1 - $42,000 - Exempt from tax $42,001 - $144,000 - 8% is charged $144,001 and over - 25% is charged *A withholding tax is imposed on the emoluments of employees and the chargeable income of non-residents and should be paid into the department within 15 days of the month of payment for employees and the date of payment for non-residents.*	***Filing*** - Individuals are required to assess, file and pay their taxes by March 31st of the year for the previous year. - The law requires that individuals file and pay a monthly installment of 1/12 of their tax liability from the previous period by the 31st of the month for the previous month. ***Penalties & Interest*** - Penalties related to late filing and late payment as well as any related interest are charged accordingly. -Fines and consequences are imposed, related to any offences against the PIT act. ***Objections*** Upon being assessed, a taxpayer can make objections in this sequence: 1st - In writing within 30 days of the date of assessment to the commissioner 2nd - To an appeals board 3rd - To a judge if there is still no satisfaction after pursuing steps 1&2	The Ministry of finance and more specifically The Inland Revenue Department is the organization that oversees the administration of the PIT and the Commissioner of IRD is generally responsible for granting exemptions or developing/approving payment plans to settle outstanding debts
Property Tax	Tax charged on land or land and buildings (both residential and commercial). The Act was revised in 2006, after which a new Property Tax Act came into play.	Levied on the annual construction value of property as follows: <u>Citizens</u>: -Residential - 0.2% of land - Residential - 0.3% on buildings - Commercial - 0.4% of land - Commercial - 0.5% on buildings	Annual charge based on size, location and value of the property. Cabinet makes a declaration as to the desired amount to be raised.	Exemptions are done on a descretionary basis by the Cabinet Reductions in Property Tax are given according to the 'Tourism and Busines Special Incentives Act 2013', based on the level of investment (in XCD): . $1,000,001 to $10,000,000 - 25% $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 - 35% $25,000,001 to $75,000,000 - 50% $75,000,001 to $100,000,000 - 75% . OVER $100,000,000 - waive

Land Value Appreciation	Tax on the sale of land for non-nationals	5% on the difference between the acquisition cost plus improvements and the sale price	- A valuation is conducted on the property. - The value in the land is determined by subtracting the previous value of the land from the current value of the land. - A lawyer sends the transfer document to the IRD where a valuation is done then the information is sent back to the lawyer for processing	
Stamp Duties	**Transactions whereby duties are charged and imposed under the stamp Act :** - Conveyance or transfer on sale of property (various tax rates are associated) . . . . - Bond accompanied with a deposit of title deeds for making a mortgage or other security - Bond, bill and other bonds of Indemnity not specifically charged with any duty	a) 10% b) 2% . . . . . . $6 per $1,000 $25	(A) Sale of Property; the seller pays 7.5% and the purchaser pays 2.5% on the value of the property. (B) 2% is paid on the transfer of property from parent to child, adopted child or grand children and when adding spouse's name to the property; however, the value of the property should not exceed $ 500,000. Proof of relation must be presented. A $6 fee is deducted for every $1,000 incurred - One-time payment deduction	Based on Cabinet Decision/Statutory instruments - A non-citizen reqires a license which is 5% of the value of the property. Reductions in Stamp Duties are given according to the 'Tourism and Busines Special Incentives Act 2013', based on the level of investment (in XCD): . $1,000,001 to $10,000,000 - 25% - $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 - 35% $25,000,001 to $75,000,000 - 50% $75,000,001 to $100,000,000 - 75% OVER $100,000,000 - waive