

Estonia Country Profile

EU Tax Centre

July 2015

Key tax factors for efficient cross-border business and investment involving Estonia

EU Member State Yes

Double Tax Treaties

With:

Albania	France	Lithuania
Armenia	Georgia	Luxembourg
Austria	Germany	Macedonia
Azerbaijan	Greece	Malta
Bahrain	Hungary	Mexico
Belarus	Iceland	Moldova
Belgium	India	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Rep. of Ireland	Norway
Canada	Isle of Man	Poland
China	Israel	Portugal
Croatia	Italy	Romania
Czech Rep.	Jersey	Russia ^(a)
Cyprus	Kazakhstan	Serbia
Denmark	Rep. of Korea	Singapore
Finland	Latvia	Slovakia

Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey Turkmenistan UEA UK Ukraine US

Slovenia

Uzbekistan

Note: (a) Treaty signed but not yet in force.

Forms of doing business

Public limited company (aktsiaselts, AS) private limited company (osaühing, OÜ)

Legal entity capital requirements

Minimum share capital of a public limited liability company is EUR 25,000 minimum share capital of a private limited liability company is EUR 2,500

Residence and tax system

A legal person is a resident if it is established pursuant to Estonian law. Resident companies are taxed on their worldwide income when distributed (not taxable as long as it is retained in the company), and non-resident companies on Estonian source business income when distributed.



Compliance requirements for CIT purposes

Form TSD (a combined tax return for CIT and payroll taxes) should be filed when profits are distributed or payments treated as profit distributions are made.

Tax rate

The standard corporate income tax rate is 20 percent.

Withholding tax rates

On dividends paid to non-resident companies

No withholding tax

On interest paid to non-resident companies

No withholding tax

On patent royalties and certain copyright royalties paid to non-resident companies

A rate of 0 percent is applied if royalties are at arm's length and between affiliated companies established in the EU, under certain conditions. In all other cases: 10 percent (unless DTT provides a more favorable rate).

On fees for technical services

No, but WHT is applicable on payments to a non-resident for services provided in Estonia (can be reduced under DTT).

On other payments

No withholding tax

Branch withholding taxes

No withholding tax

Holding rules

Dividend received from resident/non-resident subsidiaries

Corporate income tax is not applied on redistributed dividends if the recipient is a company holding 10 percent or more of the share capital of the company distributing the dividends, and either the latter is resident in Estonia, the EEA or Switzerland, or the underlying profit has been subject to foreign tax, or the dividend received has been subject to foreign withholding tax. If the holding rules are not fulfilled, the credit method is generally applied.

Capital gains obtained from resident/non-resident subsidiaries

Capital gains are exempt until a distribution is made.

Tax losses

No

Tax consolidation rules/Group relief rules

No



Registration duties

Minimal

Transfer duties

On the transfer of shares

Minimal

On the transfer of land and buildings

Minimal

Stamp duties

Minimal

Real estate taxes

The only property tax imposed in Estonia is a land tax.

Controlled

Foreign Company

rules

Yes. However, as companies are tax exempt on retained income, the income of Controlled Foreign Companies can only be attributed to resident individuals.

Transfer pricing rules

General transfer pricing rules

Yes

Documentation requirement

Yes

Thin capitalization

rules

No

General Anti-

Avoidance rules

(GAAR)

Yes

Specific Anti-

Avoidance

rules/Anti Treaty

Shopping Provisions

No

Advance Ruling

Other incentives

system

Yes

IP/R&D

No

incentives

No



VAT The standard rate is 20 percent, and the reduced rates are 9 and 0 percent.

Other relevant No points of attention

Source: Estonian tax law and local tax administration guidelines, updated 2015.



Contact us

Joel Zernask

KPMG in Estonia

T +372 6 268 700

E jzernask@kpmg.com

www.kpmg.com

© 2015 KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity. Member firms of the KPMG network of independent firms are affiliated with KPMG International. KPMG International provides no client services. No member firm has any authority to obligate or bind KPMG International or any other member firm vis-à-vis third parties, nor does KPMG International have any such authority to obligate or bind any member firm. All rights reserved.

Country Profile is published by KPMG International Cooperative in collaboration with the EU Tax Centre. Its content should be viewed only as a general guide and should not be relied on without consulting your local KPMG tax adviser for the specific application of a country's tax rules to your own situation. The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

The KPMG name, logo and "cutting through complexity" are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International.

