

Tax Cards | 2021

**A summary of tax facts of countries
in the Central and South America region**



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Tax Cards | 2021

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This publication has been prepared for the purpose of disseminating information quickly.
Under no circumstances should its content be used as a basis for advice or decision-making.

BOLIVIA

Tax Cards 2021

1. Tax Identification Number

The NIT Tax Identification Number is assigned by the Tax Administration, to any natural, legal or undifiable succession, at the time that it registers to carry out any economic activity, and that are taxable persons of any tax established in Law 843.

Tax Administration

The tax authority in Bolivia responsible for collecting national taxes is called the National Tax Service www.impuestos.gob.bo.

Change Control Regime

The Bolivian's official exchange rate against the U.S. dollar (purchase and sale) is determined daily through the BCB Bagin and disclosed through the BCB website.

Foreign Investment Register

The Investment Promotion Act No. 516 extends the powers of the Central Bank of Bolivia (BCB) in the registration of foreign investment and the granting of a certificate of income from investment contributions in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. It also provides that the BCB keep track of transfers to and from abroad. In this context, the BCB Board, through RD No. 063/2014 of 24 June 2014, approved the Regulations for the Registration of Foreign Investment in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Financial Operations abroad, and the RIOF Form for the reporting of information to the BCB. These updated documents, in conjunction with the filling guide, are available on the [BCB B](http://BCB.B) website.

2. Source Income in Bolivia

Bolivian source profits are those that come from goods located, placed or used economically in the Republic; the realization in the national territory of any act or activity likely to produce profits; or facts that occurred within the limits of the same, without regard to the nationality, domicile or residence of the holder or the parties involved in the transactions, nor the place of conclusion of the contracts.

Bolivian source income is also considered the remuneration or salaries received by members of directors, councils or management bodies for activities they carry out abroad for companies domiciled in Bolivia. Fees, remuneration or remuneration for services of any nature from or abroad, where they relate to obtaining profits from Bolivian source.

3. Corporate Income Tax (IUE)

The application of the tax is applied under the following criteria:

- (a) **Subjects required to keep accounting records:** Companies falling within the scope of the Commercial Code, as well as single-person enterprises, de facto or irregular companies, cooperative companies and mutual home savings and lending entities. It is considered a solepersonal enterprise, that economic unit whose ownership lies in a single natural person or undivisioned succession that coordinates factors of production in the realization of lucrative economic activities.

3. Corporate Income Tax (IUE) (cont.)

(b) **Subjects not required to submit accounting records:** Entities exempt from Corporate Income Tax (IUE) in accordance with the provisions of the law provided that they do not carry out commercial activities, are obliged to draw up annual report specifying their activities, plans and projects.

(c) **Subjects who practice liberal professionals or trades:** Natural persons who practice liberal professions or trades independently.

Companies

Reached: Net income (Gross income minus deductible expenses).

Those who pay: Public, private, mixed companies, including single-person companies.

Those who do not pay: National Government, Departmental and Municipal Autonomous Governments, - Legally authorized associations, foundations and non-profit institutions. New industries established by Law in certain areas (e.g. city of El Alto). Public Universities.

Aliquot: 25% on net income.

Liberal professionals or trades

Reached: Alleged income 50% of the total amount of income received, deducted VAT declared and paid during management to be declared.

Those who pay: Persons who practice liberal professions or trade independently, including Notaries of Public Faith, Civil Registry Officers, Commissioners, Factors, Brokers.

Those who do not pay: Liberal professions or trades in relation to dependence. Activities of production, provision and dissemination of events produced by Bolivian artists carried out in spaces and / or scenarios of the Central or Municipal Government, or those that have the auspices of the Ministry of Cultures or territorial entities.

Aliquot: 25% on presumed net income.

Beneficiaries from abroad

Reached: Bolivian source profits referred abroad. Activities partially carried out in the country.

Those who pay: Natural and legal persons who submit such income Branches of foreign companies engaged in activities partially carried out in the country.

Aliquot: 12.5% For remittances abroad for Bolivian source income, 4% For activities partially carried out in the country, 1.5% For remittances abroad for activities, partially carried out in the country.

Additional aliquot to the mining IUE

Reached: Additional profits caused by favourable price conditions for minerals and metals.

Those who pay: Mining companies

Those who do not pay: Mining cooperatives.

Aliquot: 12.5% or 7.5%.

A.A. to financial IUE

Reached: Exedente to 6% of the Profitability Coefficient, with respect to equity.

Payers: Financial intermediation entities, regulated by the ASFI.

Aliquot: 25% To net taxable income.

3. Corporate Income Tax (IUE) (cont.)	<p>Tax payment facilities</p> <p>Companies can access payment facilities for all taxes, with the exception of withholding tax (RC VAT, IT, EUI withholdings), up to a maximum period of 36 months, minimum fee amount 200 UFVS, guarantees are bank, personal mortgage and cash 10% of the tax due.</p>
4. Value Added Tax (VAT)	<p>It applies to the sale of movable goods located or placed in the territory of the country, made by taxable persons who are usually dedicated to the sale of movable goods, make in their own name but on behalf of third parties selling movable goods, carry out definitive imports, works or services or make services of any kind, rent movable and/or immovable property, leasing operations with movable property.</p> <p>The tax also applies to works contracts, presentation of services and any provision, whatever their nature, made in the territory of the Nation.</p> <p>This tax is imposed on natural or legal persons who carry out the transactions mentioned above.</p> <p>They do not pay this tax - Imports of the Diplomatic Corps, imports “bonafide” up to 1,000 unidens dollars. Transfer of portfolio, transactions with values of public offer, export of goods, sale of tourist services and lodging to foreign tourists, production activities, provision and dissemination of events produced by Bolivian artists made in spaces and / or scenarios of the Central or Municipal Government, or those that have the auspices of the Ministry of Cultures or Territorial Entities, net income obtained by branches of foreign companies is subject to tax in the same way as domestic companies.</p> <p>The taxable event shall be perfected in the case of sales, whether in cash or credit, at the time of delivery of the equivalent good or act involving the transfer of domain, which must necessarily be supported by the issuance of the factura or equivalent document. In the case of works contracts or services and other services whatever their nature, from the time the execution or supply ends, or from the total or partial perception of the price, the previous one. In construction works, to the perception of each certificate of progress of work.</p> <p>Tax aliquot applies 13% on purchases and sales.</p>
5. Transaction Tax	<p>The exercise in the national territory, trade, industry, profession, trade, business, rental of goods, works and services or any other activity – lucrative or not whatever the nature of the person providing it, will be achieving by the Transaction Tax.</p> <p>The tax is taxpayers of natural and legal persons, public and private companies and companies with or without legal personality, including single-person companies, Withholding Agents for payments made to natural persons or undivisioned inheritances, for services rendered, commissions paid, purchase of goods without invoice and for any service carried out in national territory.</p> <p>The tax is levied on gross income accrued during the tax period for the exercise of the taxed activity.</p>

5. Transaction Tax (cont.)	<p>Personal work in relation to dependency, performance of public office, export of goods, services provided by the Plurinational State, Departmental and Municipal Autonomous Governments do not pay the tax. Interest on deposits in savings banks, fixed term and current account, private educational establishments with official plan, sale of books, newspapers, information publications, newspapers and magazines, purchase/sale of securities defined in the Securities Market Law, as well as capital shares in the case of Limited Liability Companies, the purchase/sale of minerals, metals, oil and natural gas in the domestic market, provided that it is intended for the export, transfer of portfolio, production activities, provision and dissemination of events produced by Bolivian artists made in spaces and / or scenarios of the Central or Municipal Government, or those that have the auspices of the Ministry of Cultures or territorial entities.</p>
6. Tax on Financial Transactions	<p>The ITF is a tax that applies to financial transactions, paid by natural persons and companies that hold bank accounts individually or jointly with certain exceptions. The tax is applied in two ways Deposit/Credit – Withdrawal/Debit. The Financial Transaction Tax (ITF) aliquot, the rate of which increased from 0.15% to 0.20%. The levy only applies to foreign currency transactions (dollars).</p>
7. Banking Regime	<p>The purpose of this Resolution is to operate the tax treatment of emerging payments for transactions for the purchase and sale of goods and/or the provision of services whose total value is equal to or greater than Bs50,000.- (Fifty Thousand 00/100 Bolivians), which shall be backed by documents issued or recognized by the financial system and/or the BCB, and implement fiscal control mechanisms relating to the obligations of taxable persons and/or third parties responsible and taxpayers in general.</p>
8. Prescription Deadlines	<p>The action of the Tax Administration to determine the tax liability; as well as, the action to demand your payment and apply sanctions prescribes in 8 years.</p>
9. Filing Returns and Paying Taxes	<p>In Bolivia, taxpayers belonging to the general regime file monthly returns are determined by the last digit of the NIN. quarterly taxpayers are those taxpayers reached by the RC VAT rentals or anticretics, being public or private sector consultants, are presented until the 20th of the month following the end of the quarter. Annual taxes are declared each year and relate to Corporate Income Tax.</p>
10. Treaties to Avoid Double Taxation	<p>Bolivia has signed with several countries treated to avoid double taxation, such as: Argentina (1980) Germany (1991) Andean Community of Nations (Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru) Spain (1999) France (1997) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1996) Sweden (1996).</p>
11. Bolivia and Coronavirus	<p>Deferral and facilities for payment of corporate profits tax:</p> <p>The payment of the Corporate Income Tax from the closed management as of December 31, 2019 is deferred until 29 May 2020. Taxable persons may pay the Corporate Income Tax of the closed management as of December 31, 2019, through payment facilities of up to three (3) monthly fees, without maintenance of value and interest, or the establishment of guarantees.</p>

11. Bolivia and Coronavirus (cont.)

This benefit shall proceed when the taxable person pays fifty per cent (50%) of the tax determined until before 1 June 2020. On transaction tax taxpayers paying VAT may deduct that amount in the taxable amount of the IT.

The effects of Article 77 of Law No. 843 (Orderly Text in force), taxable persons who, until 15 May 2020, had paid the Corporate Income Tax in cash for the management closed as of December 31, 2019, will deduct it as payment on account of the Transaction Tax, in the following proportion: For General Regime taxpayers categorized as Large and Major Contributors (GRACO and PRICO), a factor of 1:1.1 (one to one point one) will apply; For General Regime taxpayers categorized as Rest, a factor of 1:1.2 (one to one point two) will apply. Corporate Income Tax is not deductible against transaction tax payments to be made for transfers of goods and duties for onerous or free of charge.

Donations of money made until 31 December 2020 in favour of public and/or private health hospitals, authorized by the Ministry of Health, provided that they are intended for the prevention, diagnosis, control, care and treatment of patients in the face of the coronavirus emergency (COVID-19) throughout the national territory, shall be deductible for the determination of the Business Income Tax provided for in Law No. 843 (Orderly Text in force) for the 2020 tax period, provided that they do not exceed ten per cent (10%) net taxable income from January 1 to December 31, 2019. The deduction shall be supported by a document proving the receipt and conformity of the donation by the beneficiary health hospital, which shall be recorded in the accounting records of the donor and the beneficiary entity.

Value added tax credit for independent professionals: For the purposes of Article 8(a) of Law 843 (Orderly Text in force), and until December 31, 2020, the tax credit for computable Value Added Tax for independent professionals includes that originating in food purchases, health service contracts and education of its direct family nucleus.

Taxable Basis for Transaction Tax: For the purposes of Article 74 of Law No. 843 (Current Ordered Text) and for the period of three (3) months for General Regime taxpayers categorized as Large GRACO Taxpayers and Major PRICO Taxpayers, and for the period of six (6) months for taxpayers in the Rest category, value added tax ? VAT actually paid will not form part of the Gross Revenue that makes up the taxable amount of IT Transaction Tax.

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BRASIL

Tax Card 2021 (In Real)

1. Tax Unit

The Tax Unit is a reference value used to determine tax bases, deductions, limits, penalties and other tax obligations, for the natural person or legal entity. Brazilian companies may be subject to taxes on actual or estimated income. The actual profit method is based on annual or quarterly taxable income and the presumed profit method is based on the estimated taxable income. The choice is made annually and documented by the first tax payment at the beginning of each calendar year.

Taxpayer Registry

Any natural or legal person must register in the Taxpayer Register, CPF or CNPJ.

Tax Authority

The tax authority in Brazil responsible for collecting taxes from the Central Government is called Secretaria da Receita Federal do Brasil - [SRFB](#).

Exchange Control Regime

There is no foreign currency exchange control regime in Brazil. The exchange rate for foreign currency buying and selling transactions is determined by the supply and demand of that currency.

Register for Foreign Investment

Any foreign investment must be registered with the Central Bank of Brazil for the repatriation of the invested capital to be authorized. The registration of foreign capital entered in Brazil is done electronically, directly in the Central Bank Information System – Sisbacen.

2. Source Income in Brazil

Tax residents pay taxes on worldwide income, with the possibility of a foreign tax credit for taxes paid in the country of origin (subject to an applicable tax treaty or bilateral reciprocity with the other country). Non-residents pay taxes only on income of Brazilian origin. The source of income is determined by the payer's location, regardless of where the work is performed.

3. Corporate Income Tax

Companies (called legal entities for tax purposes) domiciled in the country are subject to income tax for their worldwide income. Corporate Income Tax rate is 34%.

Payment in Advance for Income Tax

Companies must make monthly or three-month period payments under Income Tax and Social Contribution, in accordance with the tax regime chosen, which may be an actual gain or an presumed profit.

4. Corporate Income Tax for Branches of Foreign Companies	<p>Net income earned from branches of foreign companies is subject to tax in the same way as domiciled entities.</p>
5. Income Tax for Individuals	<p>Definition of Domiciled</p> <p>The following persons are considered resident for income tax purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A person permanently residing in the country. (2) Naturalized foreigner's individuals. (3) Foreigners who have a permanent visa or temporary visa with a local employment contract, from the date of arrival; and (4) Foreigners who have a temporary visa but not a local employment contract, after completing 183 days (whether consecutive or not) of physical residence in Brazil in any 12-month period.
6. Income Tax Rates for Individuals	<p>Individuals Income Tax rates vary according to income earned and can reach 27.5% taxation prior to deductions.</p> <p>Dividends are not affected by income tax.</p> <p>Taxpayers can deduct certain expenses when calculating the monthly income tax obligation and other expenses when they file their annual federal income tax return.</p>
7. Value Added Tax	<p>Taxes are paid by all private commercial entities residing in Brazil. Federal, state, and municipal governments collect taxes depending on the type of transaction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PiS and COFINS are monthly federal taxes on gross income earned by legal entities. The rate may vary from 3.65% to 9.25% depending on the tax scheme selected by the taxpayer. Tax credits are allowed in specific cases. • The IPI is a federal tax on manufacturer sales and imports and sales by importers. As a VAT tax, the amount paid for imports and other taxed inputs are generally recoverable as tax credits to compensate with sales debits. Tax rates range from 0% to 330% depending on the type of goods. • ICMS is a VAT collected by Brazilian states on the movement of goods and the provision of interstate and intermunicipal transport and communications services. Rates are 7%, 12%, 18% and 25% and vary according to the Home and Destination Address of the goods. • The service tax or ISS, the city tax, is imposed on the provision of services, other than services subject to ICMS. ISS rates range from 2% to 5%, depending on the municipality and type of service.
8. Financial Transaction Tax	<p>The Tax on Credit, Exchange and Insurance Transactions, or Relating Securities or Securities (IOF) applies to most transactions made in Brazil's banking system, according to the type of the transaction. The tax rate ranges from 0.38% to 6%.</p>

9. Banking Regime	<p>In Brazil there is excellent banking service. Brazilian banks operate with large branch networks, due to Brazil's geographical characteristics and regional peculiarities. There is a high investment in the effective use of the most advanced technologies to make Brazil's banks increasingly efficient and secure. In addition, Brazilian banks offer a very broad set of services (payments, financial transfers, sales of other services, investments, loans, among others), which makes them a kind of a large financial supermarket.</p>
10. Prescription Terms	<p>The action of the Tax Administration to determine the tax liability; as well as the action to demand your payment and apply sanctions prescribes in 5 years.</p>
11. Tax Filing Deadlines and Tax Payments	<p>In the global tax community, Brazil is widely seen as an innovator in the field of tax technology. This role began with the administration of personal income tax more than 15 years ago. He went on to electronic invoicing, then the various ledgers and indirect tax returns and reached the corporate earnings tax return a few years ago. Today the Brasileiro "fiscal compliance" is 100% digital. Accounting and tax records must be submitted and sent electronically to Brazilian tax authorities on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly and annual).</p>
12. Double Taxation Treaties	<p>Brazil has signed with several countries treaties to avoid double taxation, such as: South Africa, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, South Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, Philippines, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela.</p>

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COSTA RICA

Tax Card 2021 (in Colones Costarricenses)

1. Fiscal Plan 2019

During the period 2019, a tax plan for the improvement and sanitation of Costa Rica's Public Finances took effect, this plan includes 3 main axes:

- (a) Modification of the Sales Tax Act to become a Value Added Tax
- (b) Amendment to the Income Tax
- (c) Act one chapter regarding public service regulations in terms of wages and others.

For companies or investments in Costa Rica, the main effects have been related to points a) and b) above.

2. Value Added Tax

As of July 2019, Costa Rica adopted value added tax, with major changes in:

- (a) Rent taxes (Income) for both room and commercial; with the following exceptions:
 - Room rentals under 1.5 Base wages are not taxed
 - Wages Commercial rents under 1.5 Base Wages are not taxed, as long as the company is registered as SMEs (Small and Medium Entity)
- (b) Services in general are taxed with 13%, with specific exceptions in some categories, are taxed at 1%, 2% and 4%.
- (c) These statements are filed on the 15th of each month.

3. Income Tax

With the entry into force of the Tax Plan, some amendments were made to the Income Tax Act, among the main ones are:

- Capital gains are taxed and capital losses become income tax deductible.
- All companies that in a fiscal period obtain loss results; may defer these losses within 3 years and use them as deductible expenses (5 years in agricultural companies).

Income tax rates are defined on a staggered basis, directly related to income obtained by Companies or Individuals; with this, income tax rates range from 10% to 30%, from the tax base in each period.

As part of the existing changes, as a result of the Tax Plan, all companies become fiscal, equal to the calendar year (previously the tax close in Costa Rica was September 30 of each year); However, subsidiaries whose parent company or holdings of their shares are located outside the country may request special periods at their convenience.

This declaration is filed on March 15 of each year.

There are also regulations for wages of persons working for entities, where amounts of income tax on wages must be with a staggered basis; and that must be retained by the Patrons, and reported and cancelled to the Tax Administration on the 15th of each month.

3. Income Tax (cont.)	<p>All entities, affecting income tax, must make partial payments of income tax, under the bases established by the Ministry of Finance of Costa Rica, at least three times per year, in the months of June, September and December; as a preview of the final payment of Income Tax.</p>
4. Generality	<p>From 2018 to date, Costa Rica has enabled the electronic invoicing system, as part of tax control measures, and so all commercial activities must be carried out by electronic invoices; the billing process communicates directly to the Tax Administration of each of the invoices issued by a taxpayer, allowing the improvement of controls.</p> <p>All taxation systems in the country are electronic and payments are made from any of the countries banking platforms; thus generating important facilities in the processes of declaration and cancellation of taxes.</p>
5. COVID-19	<p>As a result of the COVID crisis – 19, the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, took the following measures for relief:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Moratorium on the payment of value added tax for the months of April, May and June 2020 (entities will have a deadline until December 2020, to settle the amounts owed). (b) Exemption from payment of partial payments of income tax, for entities whose payment must be made in the months of April, May or June 2020. (c) The Government of the Republic approved reductions in working hours, by 25% and 50% of the day, in specific cases as a product of the Crisis by COVIT 19; the suspension of contracts for the Crisis season, which has been estimated to range from March to December 2020, has also been enabled.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Tax Cards 2021 (In Real)

1. Tax Unit

The fiscal unit of the income tax of companies in the Dominican Republic, is the legal composition, that is, the different types of companies or forms of organization established by Law No. 479-08 General of Commercial Companies and Individual Companies of Limited Liability, and its modifications.

Single Taxpayer Registry

The first step to formalize as a taxpayer before Internal Taxes is to register in the National Taxpayers Registry (RNC). ... The RNC number of Legal Persons taxpayers is a 9-digit number assigned by Internal Taxes.

Tax administration

The tax authority in the Dominican Republic in charge of collecting taxes from the Central Government is called the General Directorate of Internal Taxes DGII - www.dgii.gov.do.

Exchange Control Regime

The Central Bank of the Dominican Republic establishes that the exchange regime that the country implements is a free floating exchange rate regime (administered exchange rate) and inflation targets, where the exchange rate is subject to the demand and supply of foreign currency, with the intervention of the central bank.

Foreign Investment Registry

According to Law No. 98-03 and Regulation 214-04, a foreign investor who wishes to register their investment must file with the CEI-RD a request for registration of foreign investment and other required formalities within a period of 180 days. calendar from the date the investment is made.

2. Source Rent in the Dominican Republic

Law No. 253-12

Paragraph I. Individuals, legal entities or non-resident entities that obtain income in the Dominican territory through a permanent establishment, shall pay taxes for the total income attributable to said establishment in accordance with the provisions for legal persons in this Tax Code, without prejudice to the rules that are specifically applicable to them. However, these permanent establishments do not acquire the status of residents for this reason. Individuals, legal entities or non-resident entities that obtain income without the mediation of a permanent establishment, will be taxed separately for each income subject to tax.

3. Corporate Income Tax

The corporate income tax is 27% and it takes around 74 hours a year to complete. Companies must adjust the format of their invoices to incorporate the new requirements of the Tax Administration.

3. Corporate Income Tax (cont.)	<p>Payments to Income Tax Account</p> <p>In the Dominican Republic, payments are made monthly or quarterly, according to the type of income tax.</p>
4. Corporate Income Tax of Branches of Foreign Legal Entities	<p>Permanent establishments in the country of foreign nationals will be subject to the payment of the rate of twenty-five percent (25%) on their net income from Dominican sources.</p>
5. Income Tax for Natural Persons	<p>Definition of domiciled</p> <p>The taxable income of resident or domiciled natural persons, for the payment of ISR, will be subject to rates that vary according to the level of income and that are applied in a staggered manner (10%, 15% and 25%). People whose monthly salary is less than RD \$ 34,106, do not pay income tax.</p>
6. Income Tax Rates for Natural Persons	<p>Employees:</p> <p>Income up to RD \$ 399,923.00: Exempt.</p> <p>Income from RD \$ 399,923.01 to 599,884.00: 15% of the surplus of RD \$399,923.01.</p> <p>Income from RD \$ 599,884.01 to 833,171.00: RD \$ 29,994.00 plus 20% of the surplus of RD \$ 599,884.01.</p> <p>Income from RD \$ 833,171.01 onwards: RD \$ 76, 652.00 plus 25% of the surplus RD \$ 833,171.01.</p>
7. General Sales Tax	<p>Taxes are paid by all private commercial entities resident in Brazil. Federal, state, and municipal governments collect taxes depending on the type of transaction.</p> <p>The ITBIS (Tax on the Transfer of Industrialized Goods and Services) is 18% and is applied to most purchases. In restaurants, bars and hotels, an additional 10% is automatically added as a service charge.</p> <p>What is the IPI tax?</p> <p>It is an annual tax that is applied on the real estate assets of Individuals and Trusts. ... Properties intended for housing or commercial, professional and industrial activities and / or urban plots built or not.</p> <p>The rate to be paid for the IPI is 1% of the surplus of the total sum of real estate, provided it is greater than six million eight hundred fifty-eight thousand eight hundred eighty-five pesos (RD \$ 6,858,885.00). For example: If you have properties that added together give a value of RD \$10,000,000.00.</p>

7. General Sales Tax (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective Consumption Tax (ISC) • Alcohol products 10% off the retail price • Products • Tobacco Products 28.31% box 20 units • 14.15% packs of 10 units • Telecommunications Services 10% • Checks and transfers 1.5% per thousand • Insurance Services in General 16%
9. Tax on Financial Transactions	<p>The 0.15% is not a bank commission but rather a tax collected by the DGII. The 0.15% charge for electronic transfers continues to disturb users of the financial system, who do not understand why they should pay this tax for carrying out transactions between their own accounts.</p>
10. Banking Regime	<p>Banking refers to the degree of access and the level of use of formal banking products and services by individuals or companies, be they savings accounts, loans, credit and debit cards, investments, among others.</p> <p>An example of this has been the creation of Banking Subagents, which are commercial establishments or formal non-banking companies (pharmacies, grocery stores, hardware stores, gas stations, supermarkets, etc.) that are associated with financial entities allowing users to carry out in these places certain bank movements. This project has especially helped those sectors or localities with little or no presence of financial institutions, thus ensuring that a greater number of people have access to these services.</p> <p>Another initiative has been the so-called National Financial Inclusion Strategy, developed by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, which aims to promote the consolidation of a more inclusive, open, accessible and transparent financial system.</p> <p>However, there are already several proposals that are jointly developed by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, financial entities and public and private institutions, such as including the subject of financial education in the school curriculum at the primary and secondary levels to raise awareness on managing personal finances from an early age.</p>
11. Limitation periods	<p>Prescribe after three years: a) The actions of the Treasury to demand the sworn statements, challenge those made, require the payment of the tax and practice the estimate ex officio; b) Actions for violation of this Code or the Tax Laws; and c) Actions against the Treasury in repetition of the tax.</p>

12. Presentation of Declarations and Payment of Taxes	<p>The Presentation of Declarations and the Payment of Taxes in the Dominican Republic is done digitally, through the platform of the General Directorate of Internal Taxes DGII.</p>
13. Treaties to Avoid Double Taxation	<p>The Dominican Republic is signed with several countries to treaties to avoid double taxation, such as: Spain and the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Ecuador.</p>
14. COVID-19	<p>What measures has your country's government taken to help businesses and / or the local economy during the Covid-19 situation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment agreements of up to 4 installments to pay VAT for the fiscal period February 2020, without the application of compensation interest. • Reduction to half of their current value of the installments of all the payment agreements in force as of March 21, 2020. • Regularization facilities for those taxpayers who have arrears to date, without charging penalties. • Extension until May 29, 2020 for the presentation and payment of the following Income Tax Affidavit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affidavit of Income Tax for Individuals with Sole Owner Businesses. The normal filing and payment date was 3/31/2020. • Affidavit of Income Tax and Tax on Legal Entities (IR-2) with closing date December 31st. The normal filing and payment date was 4/29/2020. or 1st. Quota Tax on Assets of Individuals with Sole Owner Businesses. The payment date was 3/31/2020. or 1st. Tax quota on the Assets of Legal Persons with closing date December 31. The payment date was 4/29/2020. • Informative Affidavit of Non-Profit Institutions dated December 31st. The normal submission date was 4/29/2020. • Exemption from the payment of the Advance of Income Tax of April 15 for all taxpayers, except, large taxpayers, excluding those with an impediment to operate during the state of emergency ordered by the Executive Power through Decree No. 134-20 dated March 19, 2020, namely: Airports, airlines, travel agencies, Construction activities and hardware stores, Hotels, tour operators, passenger transport and complementary services, Gambling, Sale and repair of vehicles, parts and parts, Trade of household appliances, clothing, footwear, beauty items, toys and personal property and Entertainment services: shopping malls. • Agreement to pay four equal and consecutive installments to pay the 2019 income tax, which will not be subject to monthly indemnification interest.

14. COVID-19 (cont.)

- Extension for the presentation of the Informative Declaration of Operations with Related Parties (DIOR) with the closing date September 30, postponing the deadline from March 30, 2020 to April 30, 2020.
- Extension for the declaration and payment of the Selective Consumption Tax on Fossil Fuels and Petroleum Derivatives (IH) and the Special Tax on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), with a deadline of April 09, 16 and 23 for the April 23 and 30, respectively.
- Extension until June 30, 2020, the term of validity of the ITBIS exemption card for Free Trade Zone Companies, for those with an expiration date as of March 19, 2020.
- Three (3) month extension for filing and paying the Tax on Gambling Casinos, Tax on slot machines, single tax for sports banks and single tax for lottery banks.

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GUATEMALA

Tax Cards 2021 (In US Dollars)

1. Basis of Taxation

Income is taxed on territorial basis, in other words, tax is chargeable on income accrued in or derived from Guatemala origin, for Guatemalans and Foreigners. Foreign sourced income is exempt.

Tax Payers Registry

Every person or corporation of any kind, Guatemalan or foreigner, tax contributor responsible of the tax payment must be registered at the Registro Tributario Unificado (RTU).

Tax Authority

In Guatemala the Tax Authority in charge to collect taxes for the Central Government is Superintendencia de Administración Tributaria (SAT).

Exchange Control

In Guatemala there is not an exchange control of foreign currency. The exchange rate for purchase or sale operations of foreign currency is established by the free offer and demand of currencies.

2. Guatemalan Source Income

Domiciled tax payers are subject to income tax on the all taxable income that they obtain without considering the nationality of the individuals, the place the companies are established and neither the place of the generation of the income.

Non-Domiciled tax payers, such as branches, agencies and other permanent establishments of entities constituted abroad are subject to income tax on the Guatemalan source income.

3. Corporate Tax

All income originated in Guatemala is subject to Income Tax. It doesn't matter the nationality of the persons, place of constitution of corporations or the place of establishment of the production source.

All income produced by goods, services, capitals, rights, investment in Guatemala are considered income on Guatemalan basis.

The current corporate tax is 25% over profit of the year. In addition, the distribution of profits (dividends) is subject to a withholding income tax at a 5% tax rate.

The corporate tax rate is applied after deduction from the income, all costs and expenses needed to produce and maintain the source income.

Foreign expenses are deductible if they are fully documented and they have been necessary to produce taxable income.

3. Corporate Tax (cont.)

Payments in Advance to Income Tax

Payments in advance can be calculated as follows:

- 8% over total quarterly income considered an estimated profit applying an income tax rate of 25%
- 25% income tax rate over a quarterly net profit.

Monthly Income Tax

Income Tax rate of 5% on a monthly basis up to US \$ 4,000.00 and 7% over the excess.

Solidarity Tax

Solidarity Tax (ISO) is applied over the total amount of assets of income of the previous fiscal year. Tax rate is 1% over the higher amount over that base.

ISO is used as credit against to Income Tax payments in advance and annual Corporate Tax. If ISO is not used in the fiscal year, it could be carried forward for the next three years. The amount of ISO, which was not applied as a fiscal credit after the three years, could be recorded as an expense of the year.

4. Corporate Income Tax to Branches of Foreign Companies

Any branch, agency or other permanent establishments of foreign companies are considered domiciled in Guatemala, due to the income produced by Guatemalan source.

Net profit produced by foreign companies is subject to a 25% Income Tax as well as Guatemalan companies.

5. Withholding Tax Rate (Non-Treaty)

	Resident	Non-resident Individual/Corporation
Interests	10%	10%
Dividends	5%	5%
Ships and plane rent	25%	25%
Royalties/know-how	15%	15%
Technical services	25%	25%

6. Basis of Tax Residence Corporate Residence

A company will be considered to be a Guatemala tax resident if the control and management of its business was exercised in Guatemala in the preceding calendar year.

“Control and management” is the making of decisions on strategic matters, such as those on company policy and strategy. The location of the company’s Board of Directors meetings, during which strategic decisions are made, is a key factor in determining where the control and management is exercised. The place of incorporation of a company is not necessarily indicative of the tax residence of a company.

6. Income Tax Individual Residence (cont.)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY</th><th>NET PROFIT RATE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Insurance</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Ships and plane rent</td><td>25%</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Communications</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Air Transport</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Freights</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>6. News and television networking</td><td>3%</td></tr> <tr> <td>7. Movies and digital material</td><td>25%</td></tr> <tr> <td>8. Containers</td><td>25%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A 25% Income Tax rate will be applied on the net profit determined as mentioned in the last chart.</p>	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY	NET PROFIT RATE	1. Insurance	5%	2. Ships and plane rent	25%	3. Communications	5%	4. Air Transport	5%	5. Freights	5%	6. News and television networking	3%	7. Movies and digital material	25%	8. Containers	25%
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7. Income Tax Individual Residence	<p>An individual would generally be a tax resident of Guatemala if the individual is physically present or exercises an employment in Guatemala for more than 183 days over a 12 month period.</p> <p>In addition, under the qualitative test, a Guatemala citizen or a Guatemala permanent resident with a permanent home in Guatemala will ordinarily be regarded as a Guatemala tax resident, even if the individual has been physically away from Guatemala on a temporary basis, so long as the period of absence is reasonable.</p> <p>Same Income Tax rates are applied to individuals and companies.</p> <p>For individuals employed, Income Tax over salaries is 5% for Annual net Income up to US \$ 40,000.00 and 7% over the excess of US \$ 40,000.00</p>																		
8. Capital Rent Tax Rates	<p>Capital profit: Over income from rent, and rights over goods. Interest, royalties and capital gains apply at a 10% for Income Tax rate.</p> <p>Dividends and any other profit distribution are subject to a 5% Income Tax rate.</p> <p>Non-Residence Individual Tax Rates</p> <p>The non-residence individual income as employee is subject to 25%.</p>																		
9. Goods and Services Tax	<p>The current Value Added Tax (VAT) rate is at 12%. It is a requirement to register for VAT for all amount of operations.</p> <p>Also VAT is calculated over services provided in Guatemala by non-residence individuals or companies, construction contract, first sale of a property and goods imports.</p>																		
10. Transactions Financial Tax	<p>Transactions Financial Tax (IPF) is applied to operations made with bank accounts debit or credit. The IPF rate is 1%.</p>																		

11. Mandatory banking support	<p>According to legal standards, every payment made in the benefit of a corporation or individual above US \$ 4,000.00 must be made through the National Banking System (private authorized banks) using checks, bank deposit notes, wire transfers, credit or debit cards.</p> <p>Any payments made without using the authorized methods of payment will result in non-deductible costs or expenses for Income Tax purposes.</p>
12. Terms for Expiration	<p>The right for the Tax Authority to audit the accounting records of corporation or individuals expires after 4 years.</p>
13. Declarations and Tax Payments	<p>Tax payers calculate their taxes and used digital records and books, as well as tax forms authorized by SAT.</p> <p>Tax declarations are monthly for IVA, quarterly or monthly according to the selected regime for Income Tax and Annual Tax declarations for all tax payers.</p> <p>It is mandatory to present declarations even without tax payments.</p>
14. Stamp Duty	<p>For property transfer ranges 3% on second and further purchases. For share transfer, stamp duty is exempt.</p>
15. Property Tax	<p>Owner occupied residence property is subject to 9 per thousand tax over the property value, paid quarterly.</p>
16. Double taxation prevention treaties	<p>Guatemala does not sign any treaty with other countries to avoid double taxation.</p>
17. COVID-19	<p>In Guatemala, the COVID pandemic has been on board since March 16, 2020 with the closure of borders and a quarantine limiting the mobilization of people. It also established a time restriction from 16.00 to 04.00 of the next day.</p> <p>In relation to the tax issues, Tax Authorities established the postponement of the expiration for the presentation of the 2019 annual income tax return and the VAT return corresponding to February 2020, in these cases the new deadline was April 15, 2020. Also, the quarterly tax returns corresponding to January-March period was postponement to April 30, 2020; and the Solidarity Tax corresponding to the quarterly period from April to June 2020 was postponement to September 2020.</p> <p>Tax Authorities did not establish additional tax exceptions neither deadline terms for fiscal obligations.</p>

**17.
COVID-19
(cont.)**

Guatemalan Social Security Institute established that the payments for social security corresponding to companies could be paid in 18 monthly quotes.

Finally, the Labor Ministry established that the suspension of labor contracts does not imply a dismissal or loss of the employment relationship.

PANCHITA AGUIRRE DE KAEHLER & ASOCIADOS

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MEXICO

Tax Card 2021 (Figures in Mexican Pesos - PsMxs)

1. General Aspects

1.a. Unit of Measurement and Update. (UMA)

The UMA is a reference value used to determine some deductions, limits, penalties, and other tax obligations. The UMA in force from 2016 to date is as follows: (PsMxs)

		PERIOD		
FROM	To	Daily	Monthly	Annual
1-II-2021	31-I-2022	\$89.62	\$2,724.45	\$32,693.40
1-II-2020	31-I-2021	\$86.88	\$2,641.15	\$31,693.80
1-II-2019	31-I-2020	\$84.49	\$2,568.50	\$30,822.50
1-II-2018	\$73.04	\$80.60	\$2,450.24	\$29,402.88
1-II-2017	31-I-2018	\$75.49	\$2,294.90	\$27,538.80
1-I-2016	31-I-2017	\$73.04	\$2,220.42	\$26,645.04

1.b. Federal Taxpayer Registry. (FTR)

The Legal entities or individuals who have to comply with tax obligations in the specific laws must register before the FTR.

1.c. Tax Administration

The tax authority in Mexico responsible for administering federal contributions is the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit through the Tax Administration Service.

That authority has the right to review taxpayers within a general period of 5 years from the date on which the fiscal year's return is filed. The period is ten years in certain exceptional cases provided for this purpose.

1.d There is no exchange control in Mexico; there is free foreign exchange trading.

1.e. Foreign Investment

The following activities are reserved exclusively for Mexicans or Mexican companies with a foreigner exclusion clause:

- (a) National ground passenger transport, tourism, and cargo, not including courier and parcel services.
- (b) Development banking institutions in terms of the law of the matter.
- (c) The provision of professional and technical services expressly indicates the applicable legal requirements.

A limit on foreign investment is set as follows:

- (a) 10% of the share capital of the cooperative production company.
- (b) 49% of share capital in activities such as explosives manufacturing and marketing, fishing, comprehensive port administration, broadcasting, among others.

1. General Aspects (cont.)

Finally, activities and companies are required in which the share capital share may exceed 49% after the favorable resolution of the respective authority. It also requires the prior authorization of foreign investment more significant than 49% in the case of a company whose total value of its assets exceeds \$18 billion PsMxs.

1.f. Obligations to be fulfilled over the Internet

Taxpayers must pay contributions online using the procedures provided by the relevant authority.

Taxpayers must issue tax receipts for the income they earn through the ELECTRONIC system authorized by the SAT and must meet applicable requirements. There are additional requirements for the cases of donors, airlines, notaries, foreign trade operations, among others.

Taxpayers who are required to keep their accounting records must do so in electronic software and must provide the

2. Income Tax (IT)

2a. Subjects

The following are subject to the IT:

- (a) Legal entities and individuals who are residents in Mexico for tax purposes are subject to IT for all income regardless of the source of wealth from where they come.
- (b) The permanent establishment in Mexico of a resident abroad is subject to IT on the income attributable to that establishment.
- (c) Residents abroad for income from a wealth source located in Mexico, excluding revenue from the permanent establishment. These include income such as salaries, fees, real estate income, interest, dividends, royalties, technical assistance, among others.

2.b. Legal entities

The Legal entities residing in Mexico pay the IT annually on the tax result at 30%.

The term Legal entities include the following:

- Corporations.
- Decentralized agencies that predominantly carry out business activities
- Credit institutions.
- Civil societies and associations.
- The contractual joint venture that performs business activities.

If the legal entity obtained tax profits in any previous five years, it must determine a coefficient based on that income. This coefficient is applied to the current fiscal year's revenue to compute the monthly pre-payment. These pre-payments are made on account of the annual IT.

The legal entity should file the annual return no later than March 31 of the following year to compute the fiscal year's tax.

IT law taxes permanent establishments located in Mexico of residents abroad under the same legal entity tax regime discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Any business site where business activities are carried out or independent personal services are provided (branches, agencies, offices, etc.) are considered a permanent establishment.

2.c. Individuals

Various tax regimes are established depending on the type of income received by the individual, such as salaries, business activities, professional services, leasing of real estate, selling of goods, interests, and dividends.

The IT is computed by applying to the tax base a progressive tariff up to a maximum tax rate of 35%.

Individuals must compute the annual IT and file the annual return no later than April 30 of the following year.

2.d. Residents abroad

Miscellaneous income is taxed when obtained from the wealth source in Mexico such as salaries, fees, use or enjoyment of real estate, disposal of real estate, dividends, interest, royalties, technical assistance, among others, according to the following rates:

Activity	ISR Retention Rate	Guest reviews
Salaries	Three levels apply Tax	At the first Mx\$125,900, they are exempt From Mx\$125,000 to \$1,000,000 taxed at 15% More than \$1,000,000 taxed at 30%
Fees	25%	
Advisors	25%	
Use or enjoyment of the real estate	25%	
Disposal of real estate	25% on the sale price	As an option, it is allowed to apply 35% on the gain obtained
Disposal of shares	25% on the sale price	As an option, it is allowed to apply 35% on the profit obtained if the resident abroad has a legal representative in Mexico. This option is not applicable if the income of the resident abroad is subject to a preferential tax regime or resides in a country with a territorial taxation system
Dividends	10%	
Interests	Various rates according to various law assumptions (4.9%, 10%, 15%, 21% and 35%)	
Royalties	Various fees according to multiple cases of law (1%, 5%, 25%)	
Technical Assistance	25%	

2. Income Tax (IT) (cont.)

On this issue, Mexico has signed with several countries the corresponding agreements to avoid double taxation and tax evasion.

If we take into account the provisions of the agreement signed with the United States of America (USA), the applicable rates are as follows:

Income received by the resident abroad	Withholding tax in Mexico under U.S. deal	Guest reviews
Salaries	Three levels apply Tax	At the first Mx\$125,900, they are exempt From Mx\$125,000 to \$1,000,000 taxed at 15% More than \$1,000,000 taxed at 30%
Fees	No retention	There is withholding when you have a fixed base in Mexico
Advisors	25%	
Leasing of real estate	25%	Option: Cause tax at the rate of 30% on a net basis. It becomes mandatory for the following years
Disposal of real estate	25% on the sale price	As an option, it is allowed to apply 35% on the gain obtained
Disposal of shares	25% on the sale price	As an option, it is allowed to apply 35% on the profit obtained if you have a legal representative in Mexico. This option is not applicable if the income of the resident abroad is subject to a preferential tax regime or resides in a country with a territorial taxation system This tax regime of 25% or 35% applies if the resident abroad has a direct or indirect share capital stock for 12 months before the selling of at least 25% of that capital. If a resident abroad has a percentage less than 25% in that period, such disposal of shares is not taxed in Mexico.
Dividends	5% or 10%	The 5% rate is withheld when the actual beneficiary of the dividend directly owns at least 10% of the company's voting shares that pay the dividends in Mexico. The 10% rate applies in other cases
Interests	Various rates according to multiple assumptions (4.9%, 10%, and 15%)	
Royalties	10%	

2. Income Tax (IT) (cont.)

3. Value Added Tax (VAT)	<p>3.a. Subjects and object</p> <p>Legal entities and individuals are subject to this tax if they perform the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal of goods. • Providing independent services. • Leasing of goods. • Import of goods and services. • Providing digital services by residents abroad. <p>Certain activities are exempt from tax, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal of the land, constructions attached to land either intended or used for residential purposes, books, etc. • Educational services, terrestrial public transportation of individuals, specific interests, among others. • Leasing of constructions attached to land used for residential purposes, farms used for agricultural or livestock purposes. • Import of goods whose disposal in Mexico is exempt from tax. <p>3.b. Tax rates.</p> <p>The general rate is 16%.</p> <p>A special rate of 0% applies to specific activities such as disposal of patented medicines and products destined as food, specific machinery used in agricultural activities, some services provided to farmers, exporters, etc.</p> <p>A decree (which is in force from January 1, 2019, and until December 31, 2024, establishes a tax incentive for taxpayers engaged in specific activities in premises or establishments located within Mexico's northern border region. The incentive is to reduce the general rate from 16% to 8%.</p> <p>3.c. Payment of tax</p> <p>Taxpayers should pay the tax each month. No annual return should be filed.</p> <p>The amount payable is (or the balance in favor is) determined by subtracting from the tax collected to customers the tax paid to suppliers.</p> <p>The tax paid to suppliers must meet specific requirements.</p>
4. Tax on Financial Transactions	<p>There is no tax on financial transactions.</p>
5. Tax Banking Obligation	<p>For control purposes, all taxpayers' bank accounts may be subject to tax reviews.</p>
6. Prescription	<p>The tax credit is prescribed within five years.</p>

7. Property Tax	<p>The tax on the acquisition of real estate is not a federal tax but a state or municipal tax and is paid, as the name implies, by the person who buys the property. The applicable rate is different depending on the state or municipality in which the real estate is located.</p>
8. COVID-19	<p>The federal government did not take any action to minimize the tax impact on taxpayers' incomes due to the pandemic of this virus.</p>



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The information published herein is for consultation purposes only. You must contact a professional before taking any action.

NICARAGUA

Tax Card 2021

1. Tax Unit

The Tax Unit (UIT) is a reference value used to determine the tax bases, deductions, limits, penalties and other tax obligations, for the natural person or the legal person. Nicaragua companies may be subject to current or estimated income taxes. The actual profit method is based on annual or quarterly taxable income and the presumed profit method is based on estimated taxable income. The election is made annually and documented by the first tax payment at the beginning of each year.

Tax Payer Registry

Any natural or legal person must register in the Single Taxpayers Registry (RUC).

Tax Authority

The DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INCOME (DGI) is in charge of collecting taxes from the Central Government (www.dgi.com).

Exchange Control Regime

In Nicaragua, there is a reference from the Central Bank of Nicaragua who gives reference parameters in the control of foreign currency exchange. The exchange rate for the purchase and sale of foreign currency is determined by the supply and demand of said currency.

Register for Foreign Investment

All foreign investment must be registered in the Central Bank of Nicaragua but there is also a Ministry called MIFIC, which means the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, which is also a support arm in the sectorial laws for Investment according to Law 344 that speaks of the promotion of Investments. And the Double Taxation is maintained. Double external taxation will be subject to the agreements and treaties that the State of Nicaragua signs with other countries on the matter.

2. Source Income

Residents pay taxes on income received from services or the matter that regulates this activity. Non-residents pay taxes only on income. The source of income is determined by the location of the payer, regardless of where the work is performed.

3. Corporate Income Tax for Domiciled Entities

Companies (called legal entities for tax purposes) domiciled in the country are subject to Income Tax for their worldwide source income. The annual Income Tax rate is 30%.

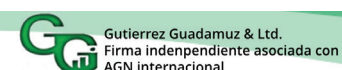
Payments in advance of Corporate Income Tax

Companies must make monthly payments for Income and Contribution Tax, in accordance with the chosen tax regime.

4. Corporate Income Tax for Branches of Non- domiciled Entities	<p>The net income obtained by branches of foreign companies is subject to tax in the same way as domiciled companies.</p>
5. Income Tax for Individuals	<p><u>Definition of domiciled</u></p> <p>The following people are considered residents for tax purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a person who permanently resides in the country; (b) naturalized aliens; (c) Foreigners who have a permanent visa or a temporary visa with a local employment contract, from the date of arrival.
6. Income Tax Rates for Individuals	<p>Income Tax rates for Individuas vary according to the income obtained through strata, the minimum in Cordoba's is C \$ 103,000.00, annually onwards and may reach 30% of taxation before deductions. Dividends are subject to Income Tax.</p> <p>Individuals Taxpayers can deduct certain expenses when calculating the obligation of monthly income tax and other expenses when they file their annual income tax return to the general direction of income.</p>
7. Value Added Tax (VAT)	<p>VAT are paid by all private commercial entities resident in Nicaragua and collect taxes depending on the type of transaction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VAT are monthly on gross income 2. VAT rates are 15%, for any type of service in a profit-making company.
8. Financial Transaction Tax	<p>The Tax on Credit, Exchange and Insurance Operations, or related to securities or securities (IOF) is applied on most transactions made in the banking system, according to the type of operation. The tax rate varies from 0.38% to 6%.</p>
9. Banking Regime	<p>In Nicaragua there is an excellent banking service. They operate with large branch networks, due to geographic characteristics and regional peculiarities. There is a high investment in the effective use of the most advanced technologies to make banks more efficient and secure. Additionally, banks offer a very broad set of services (payments, financial transfers, sales of other services, investments, loans, among others), which makes them a kind of a large financial supermarket.</p>
10. Deadline Terms	<p>The action of the Tax Administration to determine the tax obligation; as well as, the action to demand payment and apply sanctions prescribes in 5 years.</p>

11. Presentation of declarations and payment	<p>The annual declarations are presented as a maximum date in the month of February of the following year, date to make their declarations. Likewise there is the technology to do it online; and online or digital payments. (Monthly and yearly).</p>
12. COVID-19	<p>Government did not establish special actions in order to apply to the Pandemic.</p>

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PANAMA

Tax Card 2020 (in Balboas)

1. Tax Payer Registry	<p>Any natural or legal person must register in the RUC Single Taxpayer Registry, it is the number that each taxpayer uses to be able to pay taxes.</p> <p>The tax identification number is a key that allows the taxpayer to access online services such as: sending of affidavits, payments, corrections, verification of account statements, issuing peace and salvo, authorizing other taxpayers among others.</p> <p>https://etax2.mef.gob.pa/etax2web/Login.aspx</p>
2. General Directorate of Income	<p>The General Directorate of Income (DGI) is in charge of collecting taxes at the national level.</p>
3. Foreign Currency Control Regime	<p>In Panama there is not a foreign currency exchange control regime.</p>
4. Panamanian Source Income	<p>The taxable income that occurs, from any source, within the territory of the Republic of Panama is subject to this tax, regardless of the place where it is received.</p> <p>The following shall be considered taxable income produced within the territory of the Republic of Panama:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Income from personal work when it consists of salaries and other remuneration that the State pays to its diplomatic or consular representatives or to other people to whom it entrusts the performance of functions outside the country. That from personal work paid with salaries, salaries, representation expenses or other remuneration in money or in kind that is paid to workers or people hired by reason of the exercise of their profession or trade. The income obtained by international transport companies in the part that corresponds to freight, tickets, loads and other services whose origin or final destination is the Republic of Panama, regardless of the place of incorporation or domicile. Income derived from freight, tickets and services to passengers or cargo in transit in the territory of the Republic of Panama are not considered taxable income. The income derived from maritime passages and other services will not be considered taxable income produced within the territory of the Republic of Panama when they are obtained by international companies operating cruise ships that have their base as a cruise port or home port of the Republic of Panama.

4. Panamanian Source Income (cont.)	<p>e. Received by natural or legal persons whose domicile is outside the Republic of Panama as a result of any service or act, documented or not, that benefits natural or legal persons, national or foreign, located within the Republic of Panama, which includes, but is not limited to fees and income from copyrights, royalties, key rights, factory or trade marks, invention patents, know-how, technological and scientific knowledge, industrial or commercial secrets, insofar as said services affect the production of income from a Panamanian source or its conservation and its expenditure has been considered as deductible expenses by the person who received them. However, all income from Panamanian source, paid or accredited, by entities public law, be these from the Central Government, autonomous entities, in which the State owns 51% or more of its shares, entities not taxpayers of income tax and / or taxpayers who are in loss, to a person natural or legal non-resident in the Republic of Panama, is subject to the tax and consequently is subject to the withholding referred to in this rule.</p>								
5. Corporate Income Tax	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>General Tax Rate</td><td>25%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Companies in which the State has a shareholding greater than forty percent (40%) of the shares</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Presume Income</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Legal persons whose taxable income exceeds one million five hundred thousand balboas (B / .1,500,000.00) annually</td><td>They will pay as Income Tax the greater amount that results between: 1. The net taxable income calculated by the method established in this title, or 2. The net taxable income resulting from applying four point sixty-seven percent (4.67%) to the total taxable income.</td></tr> </table>	General Tax Rate	25%	Companies in which the State has a shareholding greater than forty percent (40%) of the shares	30%	Presume Income		Legal persons whose taxable income exceeds one million five hundred thousand balboas (B / .1,500,000.00) annually	They will pay as Income Tax the greater amount that results between: 1. The net taxable income calculated by the method established in this title, or 2. The net taxable income resulting from applying four point sixty-seven percent (4.67%) to the total taxable income.
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Legal persons whose taxable income exceeds one million five hundred thousand balboas (B / .1,500,000.00) annually	They will pay as Income Tax the greater amount that results between: 1. The net taxable income calculated by the method established in this title, or 2. The net taxable income resulting from applying four point sixty-seven percent (4.67%) to the total taxable income.								
6. Tax on Dividends (Complementary Tax)	<p>Any legal entity that requires the notice of operations is obliged to withhold the tax on dividend of 10% of the sums distributed to its shareholders or partners of subsidiary companies, when these are from Panamanian source and of 5% when it comes to foreign source, foreign or export income.</p> <p>Same tax treatment, but 5% will have the income from international maritime trade, the interests that are recognized as a result of savings accounts, installments or of any kind that are maintained in banks established in the Republic of Panama. In addition, 5% will be taxed on the amounts received or accrued by people abroad as royalties from people living in the Colon Free Zone.</p> <p>Bearer shares are taxed 20% on the same resulting balance used on the basis of 5% and 10% respectively.</p> <p>Companies that are constituted as foreign branches that are extensions of foreign entities pay 10% of 100% of the net taxable income.</p>								
7. Withholding Income Tax	<p>Payments abroad from legal entities will be subject to 25% calculated on the 50% of the total credited remittances.</p>								

8. Deadline for submission and payments	<p>Presentation of the declarations and payment of the tax caused.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="421 232 1457 329"> <tr> <td>Individuals</td><td>March 15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Corporations</td><td>March 31</td></tr> </table> <p>A one-month extension is granted for filing. Additionally, the estimated income tax must be paid in three tax periods such as June, September and December.</p>	Individuals	March 15	Corporations	March 31				
Individuals	March 15								
Corporations	March 31								
9. Capital Gains	<p>Sale of shares is subject to a 10%. Buyer is obligate to withhold 5% of the sale price which can be considered the final tax.</p> <p>Sale of personal property the rate is 10%.</p> <p>Sale of real estate 10%, if it is an activity that is not within the ordinary course of business, the taxpayer will have the obligation to pay a sum equivalent to 3% of the total value of the sale or the cadastral value, whichever is greater, as an advance on income tax, but when 3% is greater than the application of 10% of the profit, a refund of the tax may be requested.</p>								
10. Income Tax Rates for Individuals	<table border="1" data-bbox="421 911 1457 1122"> <thead> <tr> <th>If the taxable income is:</th><th>The tax rate is:</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to B/.11,000.00</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr> <td>From B/.11,000.00 to B/.50,000.00</td><td>15% for the excess from B/.11,000.00 to B/.50,000.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Over to B/.50,000.00</td><td>It will pay B/.5,850.00 for the first B/.50,000.00 and a 25% over the excess of B/.50,000.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	If the taxable income is:	The tax rate is:	Up to B/.11,000.00	0%	From B/.11,000.00 to B/.50,000.00	15% for the excess from B/.11,000.00 to B/.50,000.00	Over to B/.50,000.00	It will pay B/.5,850.00 for the first B/.50,000.00 and a 25% over the excess of B/.50,000.00
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Over to B/.50,000.00	It will pay B/.5,850.00 for the first B/.50,000.00 and a 25% over the excess of B/.50,000.00								
11. Tax Residence	<p>Individuals</p> <p>Individuals who remain in the national territory for more than one hundred eighty-three (183) consecutive or alternate days in a fiscal year or in the immediately preceding year are considered tax residents of the Republic of Panama. Likewise, those individuals who have established their permanent home in the territory of the Republic of Panama will be considered tax residents of the Republic of Panama.</p> <p>Corporations/Companies</p> <p>Companies/Corporations constituted in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Panama and that have material means of direction and administration within Panamanian territory are considered tax residents of the Republic of Panama.</p> <p>Companies/Corporations incorporated abroad that have material means of management and administration within Panamanian territory and that are duly registered in the Public Registry are also considered tax residents of the Republic of Panama.</p>								
12. Tax on Commercial and Industrial Patents (Capital Tax)	<p>The capital tax of the company will be 2% with a minimum of one hundred balboas (B / .100.00) and a maximum of sixty thousand balboas (B / . 60,000.00). Individuals and Companies with invested capital less than ten thousand balboas (B / .10 000.00) are exempt.</p>								

**12.
Tax on
Commercial
and Industrial
Patents
(Capital Tax)
(cont.)**

Companies established in the Colon Free Zone, Free Zones, Panama Pacifico Special Economic Area will pay half a percent (0.5%) annually on the capital of the company with a minimum of one hundred balboas (B /. 100.00) and a maximum of fifty thousand balboas (B /. 50,000.00).

**13.
Value Added
Tax (VAT)**

Valued added tax, for local puproses named Impuesto de Transferencia de Bienes Corporales Muebles y Servicios (I.T.B.M.S.) will cause as follows:

1. Carrying out works with or without delivery of materials.
2. Intermediation in general.
3. The personal use by the owner, partners, directors, legal representatives, dignitaries or shareholders of the company, of the services provided by it.
4. The leasing of real estate and personal property or any other convention or act that implies or has the purpose of giving the use or enjoyment of the property.
5. Services of a personal nature provided in a dependency relationship are those performed by those who are included in article 62 of the Labor Code; the activity of directors, managers and administrators of entities with or without legal status; and the activity carried out by the employees of the Central Government, autonomous and semi-autonomous entities, decentralized and municipal entities.
6. Public shows, events, seminars, conferences, talks, presentations of artistic or musical groups, artists, singers, concert performers, sports professionals and professionals in general, not free, that are held within the territory of the Republic of Panama. Sporting events carried out by non-profit organizations recognized by the Panamanian Institute of Sports are excepted from the above.
7. Local and international passenger air transport. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the sums collected for ITBMS from local and international passenger air transport will be remitted to the Panama Tourism Authority.
8. The hosting service or public accommodation. The totality of the sums collected for ITBMS from room service in all tourist types of lodging or accommodation will be remitted to the Tourism Authority of Panama.
9. The commissions charged for the transfers of negotiable documents and titles and securities in general, the commission payments generated by banking and / or financial services provided by the entities legally authorized to provide this type of services, as well as the commissions or remuneration charged by people engaged in real estate and personal property brokerage. The commissions charged on the credit facilities granted by financial institutions to natural and legal persons and not domiciled in Panama are excluded from the payment of this tax.

**14.
Prescription
Terms**

Income tax	7 years
Withholding income tax	15 years
Value added tax	5 years

As of January 1, 2021, the prescription of direct and indirect taxes will be five years.

15. Double Taxation Treaties	<p>Panama has signed treaties to avoid double taxation with: Barbados, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Singapore, and Vietnam.</p>
16. Tax Procedure Code	<p>As of January 1, 2022, the Tax Procedure Code enters into force, although some articles are currently in force.</p>
17.COVID-19	<p>The main fiscal measures that the Government has taken are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of tax amnesty, forgiving up to 85% of interest and surcharges. Taxpayers who sign payment arrangements have a place to cancel until December 2020, on any competition tax of the General Directorate of Revenue. • Extension of the deadline for filing returns to May 30 • Extension of 120 days for filing returns and payments without interest and surcharges • Suspension of the use of fiscal equipment for certain activities. • Modification of the Working Hours • Suspension of Employment Contracts • Extension of the suspension of employment contracts • The General Directorate of Revenue has enabled the presentation of its services through its web platform. • Donations to the Panama Solidario Plan are deductible from income tax. • The Municipality of Panama, grants an extension for the payment of tax for three months. • The Teleworking system is adopted in the Republic of Panama • The General Directorate of Revenue, the Ministry of Labor and the Administrative Tax Court have suspended administrative appeals and judicial terms. • A Law is adopted for the use of electronic means for government procedures. • Procedures before the Public Registry are carried out online.



Updated
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PERU

Tax Card 2020 (In Soles)

1. Tax Unit (UIT)

Tax Unit is a reference value used to determine the tax bases, deductions, limits, penalties and other tax obligations. For the year 2021, Tax Unit has been established at 4,400 Soles (US \$ 1,187 at an exchange rate of S / 3.70 per US \$ 1).

Tax Payer Registry (RUC)

Any natural or legal person, undivided succession, de facto partnership or other collective entity, whether Peruvian or foreign, domiciled or not, that is a taxpayer or responsible for taxes that are administered by the tax authority, must be registered with the Tax Payer Registry.

Tax Authority

The National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) is the tax authority in Peru in charge of collecting taxes from the Central Government.

Exchange Control Regime

In Peru there is not a foreign currency exchange control regime. The exchange rate for the purchase and sale of foreign currency is determined by the supply and demand of said currency.

Register for Foreign Investment

Any foreign investment made in Peru is automatically authorized. After the investment is made, it must be registered with the Agency for the Promotion of Private Investment in Peru (PROINVERSION).

2. Peruvian Source Income

All of the taxable income obtained by taxpayers who consider themselves domiciled in the country are subject to Income Tax, without taking into account the nationality of the natural persons, the place of incorporation of the legal entities, or the location of the source producer.

In the case of taxpayers not domiciled in the country, of branches, agencies or other permanent establishments of sole proprietorships, companies and entities of any nature constituted abroad, the tax falls only on income taxed from Peruvian sources.

3. Corporate Income Tax

Companies domiciled in the country are subject to Income Tax for their worldwide source income. This definition includes branches of foreign companies duly registered in Peru.

Corporate Income Tax rate is 29.5%. On the other hand, the distribution of profits to shareholders is subject to a 5% withholding income tax.

3. Corporate Income Tax (cont.)

This additional tax must be withheld and paid by the domiciled legal person making the distribution, unless the shareholder is another legal person domiciled in Peru, in which case no withholding shall be made.

Corporate Income Tax Payments in Advance

Companies must make monthly payments on account (advances) of Income Tax. The amount of the monthly payment on account is the greater of applying the following:

- One point five percent (1.5%) of the net income for the month.
- Dividing the income tax calculated for the previous year by the total net income for the same year; and then apply the coefficient determined on the net income obtained each month.

Temporary Tax on Net Assets (ITAN)

ITAN is applied on the value of the net assets consigned in the balance sheet as of December 31 of the previous year. The tax rate is 0.4% on the excess of S / 1'000,000 (US \$ 270,270 at an exchange rate of S / 3.70 per US \$ 1).

ITAN paid is used as a credit against the payments on account and regularization of the corporate income tax. If it is not applied in its entirety, its return must be requested.

4. Income Tax for Non- Domiciled Entities

Non-domiciled entities are subject to income tax for their Peruvian source income, as follows:

PAYMENT TYPE	INCOME TAX RATE
1. Interest from external credits (with certain requirements)	4.99%
2. Interest paid abroad by multi-operating companies established in Peru such as banking companies and financial companies established in Peru as a result of the use of their credit lines abroad in the country	4.99%
3. Income from the rental of ships and aircraft	10%
4. Royalties	30%
5. Dividends	5%
6. Technical assistance (with certain requirements)	15%
7. Income from sale of securities carried out within of the country	5%
8. Income from sale of securities carried out outside of the country	30%
9. Interests from bonds and other debt instruments, deposits made in accordance with Law 26702, General Law of the Financial System	5%
10. Other income	30%

Net income for the purposes of withholding income tax to non-domiciled companies is defined as follows:

- All the amounts paid or accrued corresponding to other income of the third category.
- The amount that results from deducting the recovery of the invested capital in cases of disposal of assets or rights and the depreciation in cases of exploitation of assets that suffer wear and tear, upon submission of a request to the Tax Administration.

This definition of net income is not applicable to cases of presumption of income, which is indicated below.

5. Income Tax for Not Domiciled Entities according to their international activities

Peruvian Income Tax Law establishes a presumption for non-domiciled companies that carry out part of their operations in the country equivalent to the following percentages of their gross income:

Types of International Activities	% of Peruvian Source Income
1. Insurance	7.00
2. Aircraft rental	60.00
3. Ship Rental	80.00
4. Telecommunications services	5.00
5. Air transport	1.00
6. Maritime Transport	2.00
7. News supply or informational material	10.00
8. Distribution of films or similar	20.00
9. Container supply	15.00
10. Conveyance of transport containers	80.00
11. Transfer of television broadcasting rights	20.00

On above net income obtained by, a 30% Income Tax rate will be applied.

6. Thin Capitalization Rules

It is established that the interests paid are not deductible for Income Tax purposes when the debt exceeds three times the equity of the domiciled companies.

The thin capitalization rule will be applied as

Tax Regime Applicable to			
2018	2018	2019	2021
Debts contracted and / renewed until 13.09.2018 only with linked entities	Debts contracted and / renewed until 14.09.2018 with linked entities and not linked entities	Debts contracted and / renewed until 14.09.2018 with linked entities and not linked entities	Debts contracted and / renewed that they maintain with linked and not linked entities
Applicable until 31.12.2020	Applicable from 14.09.2018 to 31.12.2018	Applicable from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2020	Applicable from 01.01.2021
Limit 3 times equity	Limit 3 times equity	Limit 3 times equity	Limit 30% of EBITDA

To do this, net interest should be understood as the amount of interest expense that exceeds the amount of interest income, computable to determine net income. Likewise, it is established that EBITDA is the net income after offsetting losses plus net interest, depreciation and amortization.

7. Income Tax for Individuals

An individual can be considered as domiciled or not domiciled. It is considered domiciled if it remains in Peru for more than one hundred and eighty-three calendar days during any twelve-month period. Any change in your domicile status will be effective as of January 1 of the following year.

7. Income Tax for Individuals (cont.)	<p>For tax purposes, a domiciled natural person is subject to Income Tax for their worldwide source income. In the case of a non-domiciled natural person, only income tax is affected on their Peruvian source income.</p>
8. Income Tax Rates for Individuals	<p>The income produced by the lease, sublease and transfer of goods (first category); as well as, the income obtained from interest, royalties and capital gains (second category) are subject to Income Tax with a rate of 6.25% applicable on their net capital income.</p> <p>Dividends and any other form of profit distribution are subject to Income Tax at a rate of 5%.</p> <p>Income derived from independent work (Fourth Category) and dependent work (Fifth Category) obtained by individuals domiciled in the country are subject to Income Tax according to a progressive scale between 8% and 30%.</p> <p>In the case of individuals not domiciled in the country who receive income from independent and / or dependent work, a fixed rate of 30% will be applied.</p>
9. Value Added Tax (VAT)	<p>Sale of goods and services in Peru are subject to VAT. The tax rate is 18%. This tax is called as IGV in Peru and IVA (VAT) in other countries.</p> <p>Services rendered by non-domiciled entities used in Peru are subject to VAT.</p>
10. Excise Tax (ISC)	<p>The sale at the producer and importer level of certain goods, such as gasoline, motor vehicles, alcoholic beverages, mineral waters, beers, cigarettes, among others, is taxed with the ISC. The rates of said tax are set according to the type of product. Gambling and betting are also subject to this tax.</p>
11. Financial Transaction Tax (ITF)	<p>ITF is applied on the majority of transactions made in the accounts of the Peruvian banking system (credits or debits), regardless of the amount of the operation. The tax rate is 0.005%. ITF paid is deductible as an expense for Income Tax purposes for both, legal entities and individuals.</p> <p>Banking Regime</p> <p>Any payment that is made in favor of a company or individual and that is greater than US \$ 1,000 or S / 3,500 Soles must be made through the National Financial System. For this, means of payment such as checks, bank deposits, transfers, credit or debit cards, among others, must be used.</p> <p>In case payments are made without using any of the means of payment indicated above, they will not give the right to deduct expenses, costs or credits in the determination of Income Tax.</p> <p>In the case of money loans, regardless of the amount, it must be made using one of the aforementioned means of payment.</p>

12. Prescription Terms	<p>The action of the Tax Administration to determine the tax obligation; as well as, the action to demand payment and apply sanctions prescribes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four years as a general term;• Six years for those who have not submitted the sworn statements required by law; and,• Ten years when the withholding or collection agent has not paid the taxes withheld or received.• The action to request or effect compensation; as well as, to request the refund, prescribes after four years.																																																			
13. Tax Filing Deadlines and Tax Payments	<p>Taxes filling deadlines is in function of the last digit of the tax payer number (Tax ID). Tax filings can be monthly, such as VAT, or annual, such as income tax.</p> <p>Deadline in case of the annual income tax return is from March 25 to April 8 of each year.</p>																																																			
14. Double Taxation Treaties	<p>Peru has signed treaties to avoid double taxation with some countries. The list of treaties signed to date is as follows:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Country</th><th colspan="3">Income tax rate applied to</th></tr><tr><th>Dividends</th><th>Interests</th><th>Royalties</th></tr><tr><td>Chile (1)</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>15%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Canada (1)</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>15%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Brazil (1)</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>15%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Mexico (1)</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>15%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>South Korea (1)</td><td>10%</td><td>15%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Portugal (1)</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Switzerland (1)</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Japan (2)</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>10%/15%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Bolivia (2)</td><td colspan="3">Agreement CAN</td></tr><tr><td>Colombia (2)</td><td colspan="3">Agreement CAN</td></tr><tr><td>Ecuador (2)</td><td colspan="3">Agreement CAN</td></tr></table> <p>In the case of business benefits: (1) Income tax is paid in the country where the income is recognized (2) Income tax is paid in the country where the expense is recognized.</p>	Country	Income tax rate applied to			Dividends	Interests	Royalties	Chile (1)	10%/15%	15%	15%	Canada (1)	10%/15%	15%	15%	Brazil (1)	10%/15%	15%	15%	Mexico (1)	10%/15%	15%	15%	South Korea (1)	10%	15%	15%	Portugal (1)	10%/15%	10%/15%	15%	Switzerland (1)	10%/15%	10%/15%	15%	Japan (2)	10%/15%	10%/15%	15%	Bolivia (2)	Agreement CAN			Colombia (2)	Agreement CAN			Ecuador (2)	Agreement CAN		
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15. COVID-19	<p>Taking into consideration the new outbreak of the Coronavirus that affects the population, both people and companies, worldwide, the Peruvian Government has once again established fiscal, labor and health measures to be able to attack this pandemic. Among the main fiscal measures we can mention the following:</p>																																																			

**15.
COVID-19
(cont.)**
Extension of the presentation of the tax obligations corresponding to the month of January 2021 (Superintendency Resolution No. 016-2021 / SUNAT)

The presentation of the monthly sworn statements of tax debtors who, in the taxable year 2020, had obtained third category net income of up to 2,300 (two thousand three hundred) UIT, or who had obtained or received income other than those of third category that added together do not exceed the referred amount, and whose fiscal address, as of January 27, 2021, and are located in those departments classified with an extreme alert level or a very high alert level due to a COVID-19 pandemic. For this, the following must be taken into consideration:

- a) The expiration dates for the declaration and payment of the monthly tax obligations of said subjects corresponding to the month of January 2021 are extended, until the expiration dates that correspond to the month of February 2021.
- b) The maximum delay dates of the Sales and Income Registry and the Electronic Purchase Registry corresponding to the month of January 2021 are extended until the maximum delay dates that according to said annex correspond to February 2021.

New treatment applicable to the deduction of Inventories losses (mermas/desmedros) from 2020 (Supreme Decree No. 086-2020-EF)

A new treatment is established for the deduction of inventories losses in the determination of income tax from the year 2020. The new treatment is as follows:

Period	Support for Deduction	Communications Deadline	Deadline for Presenting the Report
Until 21.04.2020	1. Written communication to SUNAT 2. Destruction is before Notary Public Justice of the Peace Lawyer	1. 6 business days before the date for destruction	1. N/A. 2. A Notarial Certificate is required that sustente destrucción.
From 22.04.2020 to 31.07.2020	1. Communication via email to SUNAT 2. Independent Report of goods value only required 3. The presence of a Notary Public is not required	1. 2 business days before the date for destruction 2. Communication to email comunicaciones_desmedros@Sunat.gob.pe	1. Dit must be preseted to SUNAT at the term of the 5 business day counted from August 1, or the deadline that SUNAT establishes
From 01.08.2020 en 31.12.2020	1. Report is only required when the value of the goods to be destroyed in the year exceed 10 UIT (S / 44,000) 2. In the event that the value of goods exceeds 10 UIT, it is maintained that the destruction either before a Notary Public or Legal Justice of the Peace.	1. 2 business days before the date for destruction, but in person.	1. It must be presented to SUNAT at the term of the 5 business day counted after the destruction of goods

**15.
COVID-19
(cont.)**

Period	Support for Deduction	Communications Deadline	Deadline for Presenting the Report
From 01.01.2021 en 31.12.2021	1. Report is only required when the value of the goods to be destroyed in the year exceed 10 UIT (S / 44,000) 2. In the event that the value of goods exceeds 10 UIT, it is maintained that the destruction either before a Notary Public or Legal Justice of the Peace.	1. 2 business days before the date for destruction, but in person.	1. It must be presented to SUNAT at the term of the 5 business day counted after the destruction of goods

MONZÓN, VALDIVIA, FALCONÍ & ASOCIADOS
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Updated
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VENEZUELA

Tax Cards 2021 (In BsS)

1. Tax Unit

The Tax Unit is a measure that normalizes and keeps updated, year after year, the amounts specified in the Venezuelan tax laws and tax regulations, which are expressed in direct proportionality (even in fraction and / or percentage) to the current value of said Unit. Tax. The value of the Tax Unit in Venezuela is BsS 1,500. It was born from the need to save material and human resources in the publication up to date with the inflation present in the country .

In addition to this, recently, the highest exchange rate announced by the Central Bank of Venezuela has been added as a reference for the establishment of fines. The Venezuelan Government has implemented this due to the high inflation that the country has been experiencing for several years.

Tax Information Registry (RIF)

The RIF corresponds to an identification number for all natural persons and companies that carry out some economic activity on a permanent or occasional basis, or who are holders of goods or rights for which they must pay taxes.

Every new company that is founded and wants to start operating is first registered in the RIF, at which time it is assigned the identification number with which it can operate and invoice.

Tax administration

The Integrated National Service of Customs and Tax Administration (SENIAT) is the executing body of the national tax administration of Venezuela.

Exchange Control Regime

Venezuela has had different governmental mechanisms throughout its history to control the exchange rate regime. It began in 1983 with RECADI and continued during the last governments of the 21st century, where since 2003 an institution called CADIVI (Foreign Exchange Administration Commission) was established that would be in charge of regulating and distributing dollars and other currencies that enter state accounts. . Currently the system through which currencies are assigned is the SIMADI, which is the system that operates through public and private banks, exchange houses and authorized securities operators for the supply and demand of currencies, called the Marginal Currency System.

Currently, a system of exchange has been established, where banks can operate with currencies according to what is announced daily by the Central Bank of Venezuela.

Registration of Foreign Investment

Siex, as an essential body of the integrated public sector system, is in charge of implementing the policies aimed at granting the registration of foreign investment, technology import contracts, company qualification and national investor credential.

¹ Yucra M., Janet (February 3, 2016). "UT rises annually since it was created in 1994" (html). Notitarde Newspaper. Archived from the original on February 5, 2016. Accessed on December 4, 2018

2. Venezuelan Source Income

Any natural or legal person, resident or domiciled in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as well as natural or legal persons domiciled or residing abroad who have a permanent establishment or a fixed base in the country, may credit against the tax that according to this Law corresponds to them to pay, the income tax that they have paid abroad for the enrichment of extraterritorial source for which they are obliged to pay tax in the terms of this Law.

For the purposes of the planned accreditation, it is considered income tax that is levied on all income or income elements, including taxes on profits derived from the sale of movable or immovable property, and taxes on salaries and wages, as well as taxes on capital gains. In case of doubt, the Tax Administration must determine the nature of the creditable tax.

The amount of creditable tax, from foreign sources referred to in this article, may not exceed the amount resulting from applying the rates established in Title III of this Law to the total global net enrichment for the year in question, in the proportion that the net enrichment from a foreign source represents the total of said global net enrichment.

In the case of enrichment taxed with proportional taxes in the terms established in this Law, the amount of the creditable tax may not exceed the income tax that would have been paid in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for these enrichments.

For the purposes of determining the amount of tax actually paid abroad creditable in the terms established in this article, the exchange rate in force for the moment in which the tax is paid abroad must be applied, calculated in accordance with the provided for in the Law of the Central Bank of Venezuela.

3. Corporate Income Tax

Companies (called legal entities for tax purposes) domiciled in the country are subject to Income Tax for their worldwide source income. The Corporate Income Tax rate is settled according to the rates established in the Income Tax Law, legal persons are taxed by Rate N ° 1 and N ° 3, which are listed below (fractions expressed in Tax Units T.U):

RATE No. 1

- 1) For the fraction included up to 1,000.00 T.U 6.00%
- 2) For the fraction that exceeds 1,000.00 to 1,500.00 T.U 9.00%
- 3) For the fraction that exceeds 1,500.00 to 2,000.00 T.U 12.00%
- 4) For the fraction that exceeds 2,000.00 to 2,500.00 T.U 16.00%
- 5) For the fraction that exceeds 2,500.00 to 3,000.00 T.U 20.00%
- 6) For the fraction that exceeds 3,000.00 to 4,000.00 T.U 24.00%
- 7) For the fraction that exceeds 4,000.00 to 6,000.00 T.U 29.00%
- 8) For the fraction that exceeds 6,000.00 T.U 34.00%

3. Corporate Income Tax (cont.)	<p>Rate N ° 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proportional rate of sixty percent (60%) for the enrichments obtained by national state companies that are dedicated to the exploitation of hydrocarbons and related activities. b. Proportional rate of fifty percent (50%) for enrichments Savings and social security institutions, savings, pension and retirement funds for the enrichments they obtain in the performance of their own activities. Likewise, cooperative societies when they operate under the general conditions set by the National Executive. <p>Payments on Account of Income Tax</p> <p>Natural or legal persons must make advances or payments on account, according to the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. by withholding at source; derived from purchasing operations or provision of services, executed. b. For Dividends in shares, issued by the paying company to natural or legal persons, the proportional tax levied on the dividend in the terms of this Chapter, will be subject to an advance of the tax of one (1%) on the total value of the Dividend decreed corresponding tax settlements. c. By Estimated Return: applies to those taxpayers who, within the year immediately prior to the current fiscal year, have obtained net enrichments of more than 1,500 tax units (1,500 TU), submit an estimated return of their enrichments corresponding to the current taxable year, to the purposes of determining and paying advance taxes, all in accordance with the rules, conditions, terms and forms established by the Regulations.
4. Corporate Income Tax of Branches of Foreign Legal Persons	<p>For income tax purposes, branches, agencies or other permanent establishments of foreign companies are considered domiciled, due to the income produced in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.</p> <p>The net income obtained by branches of foreign companies is subject to tax in the same way as national companies; In other words, the tax is affected by rate No. 1.</p>
5. Income Tax for Non- Domiciled Companies	<p>Any natural or legal person, resident or domiciled in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, will pay taxes on their income of any origin, whether the cause or source of income is located within the country or outside it. Natural or legal persons not resident or not domiciled in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela will be subject to the tax established in this Law provided that the source or cause of their enrichments is or occurs within the country, even when they do not have a permanent establishment or fixed base. in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Natural or legal persons domiciled or residing abroad who have a permanent establishment or a fixed base in the country, will be taxed exclusively on the income of national or foreign source attributable to said permanent establishment or fixed base.</p>

6. Income Tax for Companies not Domiciled due to their International Activities

The Income Tax Law establishes a presumption for non-domiciled companies that carry out part of their operations in the country. The law considers that non-domiciled companies obtain Venezuelan source income equivalent to the following percentages of their Gross Income:

International Activity	Base for the Calculation of ISR
1. Producers of films abroad and similar for the cinema or television	25%
2. International news agencies	15%
3. Agencies or international transport companies incorporated and domiciled abroad or incorporated abroad and domiciled in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	15%
4. The net enrichments of the taxpayers that from abroad remit to the country consignment goods will be twenty-five percent (25%) of its income 25%	25%
5. The enrichments of insurance or reinsurance companies not domiciled in the country, will be made up of thirty percent (30%) of their net income caused in the country, when there is no tax exemption for similar Venezuelan companies	30%
6. The enrichments of insurance or reinsurance companies not domiciled in the country, will be constituted by thirty percent (30%) of their net income caused in the country, when there is no tax exemption for similar Venezuelan companies.	30%
7. Non-commercial professional activities will be constituted by ninety percent (90%) of their, without prejudice to the provided in article 41 of this Law	90%
8. Transportation between the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and abroad and vice versa, obtained by virtue of travel	10% of half of Gross Income
9. Technical assistance	50%
10. Technological Services	30%
11. Technical assistance contracts served from abroad	25%
12. Contracts for technological services served from abroad	75%
13. Royalties and other similar participations	90%

On said net income obtained by the corresponding rates will be applied.

7. Under-capitalization

DOES NOT APPLY.

8. Income Tax for Natural Persons

Definition of domiciled

For the purposes of Income Tax, a natural person can be considered as domiciled or not domiciled. A natural person is considered domiciled if he or she remains in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for more than one hundred and eighty-three calendar days during any period of twelve months.

9. Income Tax Rates for Natural Persons

The annual net global enrichment obtained by the taxpayers will be taxed, unless otherwise provided, based on the following rate expressed in tax units (T.U):

9. Income Tax Rates for Natural Persons (cont.)	<p>RATE No. 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For the fraction included up to 1,000.00 TU 6.00% 2) For the fraction that exceeds 1,000.00 to 1,500.00 TU 9.00% 3) For the fraction that exceeds 1,500.00 to 2,000.00 TU 12.00% 4) For the fraction that exceeds 2,000.00 to 2,500.00 TU 16.00% 5) For the fraction that exceeds 2,500.00 to 3,000.00 TU 20.00% 6) For the fraction that exceeds 3,000.00 to 4,000.00 TU 24.00% 7) For the fraction that exceeds 4,000.00 to 6,000.00 TU 29.00% 8) For the fraction that exceeds 6,000.00 TU 34.00% <p>In the cases of enrichment obtained by natural persons not resident in the country, the tax will be thirty-four percent (34%).</p>
10. Value Added Tax	<p>The sale of goods and the provision of services in Venezuela are subject to the Value Added Tax (VAT). The rate is 16% of the sale value or the value of the service provided. The value of the sale or the service provided.</p>
11. Consumption Tax	<p>The sale at the producer and importer level of certain goods, such as beer, cigarettes, among others, is subject to the Tax determined by laws for each item. The rates of the aforementioned tax are fixed according to the type of product. Gambling and betting are also subject to this tax.</p>
12. Tax on Large Financial Transactions	<p>The Tax on Large Financial Transactions (IGTF) applies to debits made in the accounts of the Banking banking system, for those companies considered by the National Integrated Service of Customs and Tax Administration (SENIAT), as special taxpayers. In the case of these the aliquot is 1% in the case of the Bank it is 2%.</p> <p>The ITF paid is not deductible as an expense for Income Tax purposes for legal persons considered as special taxpayers.</p>
13. Limitation Periods	<p>The action of the Tax Administration to determine the tax obligation; as well as, the action to demand payment and apply sanctions prescribes:</p> <p>The tax obligation and its accessories prescribe after four (4) years. This term will be six (6) years when the taxpayer or responsible party does not comply with the obligation to register in the pertinent records.</p>
14. Presentation of Tax Returns and Payment	<p>Taxpayers carry out the self-determination of taxes which are informed before the fiscal portal www.seniat.gob.ve, there are calendars published by the fiscal entity which are determined through the Tax Information Registry (RIF).</p> <p>There are nature taxes, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually. The declarations must be presented through the different web portals and then make payments to the authorized banking entities.</p>

15. Treaties to Avoid Double Taxation

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has signed some countries treaties to avoid double taxation. The list of the treaties signed to date is as follows:

Country	Boletin Oficial	Year	Notes
Alemania	36266	1997	Total exemption method
Austria	38958	2007	
Barbados	5507-Extraordinary	2000	Limited Imputation Method
Bielorrusia	39095	2009	
Belgica	5269-Extraordinary	1998	Total exemption method
Brasil	38344	2005	
Canadá	37927	2004	
China	38089	2004	
Corea	38598	2004	
Cuba	38086	2004	
Dinamarca	37219	2001	Limited Imputation Method
Emiratos Arabes	39686	2011	
España	37913	2004	
Estados Unidos	5427-Extraordinary	2000	
Francia	4635-Extraordinary	1993	
Indonesia	37659	2005	Limited Imputation Method
Irán	38344	1993	
Italia	4580-Extraordinary	2005	Total exemption method
Kuwait	38347	2005	
Malasia	38842	2008	
Mexico	5273-Extraordinary	1998	Limited Imputation Method
Noruega	5265-Extraordinary	1998	
Países Bajos	5180-Extraordinary	1997	Total exemption method
Portugal	5180-Extraordinary	1997	Limited Imputation Method
Qatar	38796	2007	

15. Treaties to Avoid Double Taxation (cont.)

Reino Unido	5218-Extraordinary	1998	Limited Imputation Method
República Checa	5180-Extraordinary	1997	Limited Imputation Method
Rusia	5822-Extraordinary	2006	
Suecia	5274-Extraordinary	1988	Total exemption method
Suiza	5192-Extraordinary	1997	
Trinidad Tobago	5180-Extraordinary	1997	Limited Imputation Method
Vietnam	3913	2009	

Source: Own elaboration based on the National Integrated System of Customs and Tax Administration (SENIAT).

16. Other Special Contributions or Contributions

In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela there are other contributions or contributions set by law, to which the legal entities that carry out economic activity can configure as taxpayers of these, the most important are the following:

- (a) Organic Law of Science, Technology and Innovation.
- (b) Organic Law of Sport, Physical Activity and Physical Education.

Detail of special contributions:

- (a) Organic Law of Science, Technology and Innovation.

Private and public legal or economic entities, domiciled or not in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, that carry out economic activities in the national territory and have obtained annual gross income of more than 100,000 U.T., in the immediately preceding fiscal year. The percentage is determined according to the following criteria:

1. Two percent (2%) when the economic activity is one of those contemplated in the Law for the Control of Casinos, Bingo Rooms and Slot Machines, and all those related to the industry and trade of ethyl alcohol, species alcoholic and tobacco.
2. One percent (1%) in the case of private capital companies when the economic activity is one of those contemplated in the Organic Law of Hydrocarbons and in the Organic Law of Gaseous Hydrocarbons, and includes mining exploitation, its processing and distribution.
3. Zero point five percent (0.5%) in the case of public capital companies when the economic activity is one of those contemplated in the Organic Law of Hydrocarbons and in the Organic Law of Gaseous Hydrocarbons, and includes mining exploitation, its processing and distribution.
4. Zero point five percent (0.5%) in the case of any other economic activity.

This special contribution must be paid during the first semester after the close of the fiscal year.

**16.
Other Special
Contributions
or
Contributions
(cont.)**

(b) Organic Law of Sport, Physical Activity and Physical Education.

Companies or other public or private organizations that carry out economic activities in the country for profit must contribute to the National Fund for the Development of Sports, Physical Activity and Physical Education, the equivalent of 1% of their Net Profit or Accounting Profit, when it exceeds twenty thousand Tax Units (20,000 TU). This special contribution must be paid within one hundred and twenty (120) continuous days at the end of the taxable year of the taxpayer.

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