

CREATING, PROTECTING AND GROWING WEALTH

THE CYPRUS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY BOX

The Cyprus Intellectual Property Box (IP)) is fully aligned with the OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action 5 report. It presents attractive opportunities for structuring the use of IP assets through Cyprus particularly in conjunction with Cyprus' network of double tax treaties under which withholding tax on royalties is zero or minimal.

Cyprus is a member in all relevant IP international treaties including the Madrid Agreement, the TRIPS Agreement, the European Patent Convention, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Berne Convention and the WIPO Copyright Treaty.

The IP Box regime provides for favourable tax treatment in relation to income generated from any type of IP rights and gives capital allowances for the investment in or exploitation of these rights. The Cyprus IP box can result in a tax exemption of up to 80% on the qualifying IP income generated by eligible IPs thereby reducing the effective tax to as low as 2.5% per annum - the lowest effective tax rate on IPs in Europe.

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This publication should be used as a source of general information only. It is not intended to give a definitive statement of the law

THE CYPRUS IP BOX AT A GLANCE

Legal Framework	The Cyprus Intellectual Property Law (as amended)	Robust IP Legislation
IP Exploitation	 IP Licensing: Owner of IP receives royalties from licensing of IP. Profits derived from this licensing may be subject to tax as low as 2.5% 	Sale of IP B
	 Sale of IP: Owner of IP sells shares in Cyprus IP box. There is no tax on the profits earned Sale of IP: The disposal (capital nature) of an IP is tax exempted. Sale of products that have an embedded IP also falls under the IP box regime. 	Royalty Payments
Qualifying Assets (QA)	Qualifying Assets (QA) includes i) Patents ii) Software Programs (copyrighted) and iii) Other useful innovative IP from which taxpayer does not exceed EUR 7.5 Million revenue per annum or EUR 50 Million revenue as a group over a five-year period.	Dividend Payments
Nexus Fraction	The nexus approach provides that there should be enough substance and an essential nexus between expenses, IP assets and related IP income in order to benefit from the IP regime.	Lowest Effec Tax in EU
Qualifying Profits (QP)	To calculate the Qualifying Profits (QP) the Qualifying Expenses (QE) and Uplift Expenditure (UE) are divided by the Overall Expenditure (OE) and multiplied by the Overall Income (OI) derived from Qualifying Assets QP = [QE + UE / OE] * OI	IP Treatie
Qualifying Expenditure (QE)	Qualifying Expenditure (QE) is the direct costs including salary, wages, commission expenditure and general expenses related to the R&D activities paid to unrelated parties. It excludes the cost of acquiring the QA, any interest, salary, wages and general expenses paid to individuals undertaking the R&D which cannot be directly linked to the QA.	
Uplift Expenditure (UE)	 Uplift Expenditure (UE) is calculated as the lesser amount of either: 30% of the Qualifying Expenditure (QE), or; The total cost of acquiring the QA plus R&D costs outsourced to related parties. 	Priority in Residence Permits
Overall Expenditure (OE)	Overall Expenditure (OE) is the qualifying expenditure plus the total costs incurred to develop or acquire the QA, including R&D costs paid to related third parties in any tax year.	
Overall Income (OI)	Overall Income (OI) is the gross income minus any direct expenses; • Royalties or other income from exploitation of QA • Amounts sourced from Insurance/Compensation relating to QA • Trading income from sale of the QA • Embedded income from the QA.	
WHAT WE C DO FOR YO	developments in the Lo and global in stage and support our cin	ents evaluating
	We offer a full range of services for the exploitation and structur corporate administration, patent and trademark registration and implications of establishing a Cyprus IP solution including in-dept to discuss the specifics of your enquiry please contact Andrea	franchising su h knowledge o
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THE CYPRUS IP BOX ADVANTAGES

The IP legislation in Cyprus is fully harmonised with the EU and modelled on the English legal system.

Upon exit, if shares of the IP Box are sold 100% of the profits are tax exempt. The disposal (capital nature) of an IP is tax exempted.

- No withholding tax if Cyprus IP Box makes royalty payments to a non tax resident entity if the IP is not used in Cyprus
- No withholding tax on royalty receipts/payments from EU entities under EU Royalty Directive
- No withholding tax if Cyprus IP box makes dividend payment to non-resident shareholder
- Dividend income is fully exempt from Cyprus income tax and mostly exempt under double tax treaties.

Up to 80% of profits can be exempted from tax, making effective tax rate as low as 2.5% - the lowest effective tax rate on IPs in EU.

Cyprus is a treaty member to all the key international treaties and IP protocols offering the highest level of protection and assurances for IP owners, including:

- Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Protocol to the Madrid Agreement
- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic • Works
- WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty
- TRIPS Agreement
- European Patent Convention
- Patent Cooperation Treaty

IT and Pharmaceutical companies who set up an IP Box in Cyprus, can enjoy priority in residency permits for their directors and key employees.

ur clients to protect and grow their wealth through bespoke advice. We monitor luating solutions as laws evolve. Each of our clients is provided with a tailored heir specific circumstances.

IP rights through Cyprus. Our intellectual property law team provide advisory, ising support. We have experience in all matters pertaining to the tax and legal edge on trademark disputes and copyright law. For a FREE Initial Consultation odorou on + 357 22057560 or andreas.athinodorou@atgcorporate.com.

IP LICENSING	OVERVIEW	ONGOING	TAX AND LEGAL	EXIT
	AND SET-UP	ADMINISTRATION	COMPLIANCE	AND GROWTH
 Valuating IP assets Coordinating with	 IP Box tax structuring Incorporating and	 Central liaison for all	 IP Box tax compliance Licensee tax	 Sale of IP assets Disposal of IP Box shares Supporting Mergers &
specialised IP lawyers Submitting software	implementing the IP Box Monitoring and mitigating	corporate administration Banking administration	considerations Licensor tax	Acquisitions Sourcing investors for IP
copyright licenses Submitting patent and	risks for IP portfolio Providing strategic	and royalty payment	considerations Drafting IP sale/licensing	Box Providing shareholders
other innovative IP	evaluations on the IP	processing Accounting and Audit	agreements Patent or trademark	and investors private
licenses.	portfolio.	assistance Financial Reporting.	infringements.	wealth structuring.