



Malta: An ideal destination for business

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Introduction

Malta is a sought-after location for international trade and finance. Its financial services regime ensures that the significant advantages that Malta offers are used in a manner that affords both fiscal benefits to foreign investors and is consistent with Malta's international obligations. Malta has become a very important now financial center. It has the fourth largest shipping fleet in the world and it is the largest center for gaming companies operations in Europe. Its importance has grown since it joined the European Union way back in 2004.

All income originating from overseas is not subjected to double taxation, even if there is no double taxation agreement in existence. Unilateral relief is provided through a system of flat rate foreign tax credits. Another highly advantageous system is the refund of 6/7ths of tax paid on dividends distributed to non-resident shareholders, whether corporate or individual. Thus, the effective corporate tax rate would be 5%. This is the lowest corporate tax with the European Union.

Malta also offers great advantage for Groups. A taxation scheme whereby companies forming part of a group offset losses between fellow subsidiaries exists.

Whenever non-resident shareholders dispose of their holding, no capital gains subsist. This is a great advantage to create holding companies in Malta.

Investors can apply for a ruling from the tax authorities on their proposed operations. Thus, such Advanced Revenue Rulings add certainty and clarity on international tax issues. Such Ruling applies for five years, and may be renewed for a further period of five years.

Malta has ratified the Hague Convention on the recognition of Trusts, and incentives for the management of unit trusts from Malta exist, while still allowing such to be governed by foreign trust law.

Legislation on professional secrecy and on money laundering ensures conformity with international requirements.

Other commercial advantages for using Malta

Malta offers other commercial advantages. It is strategically situated between Europe and North Africa, offers highly sophisticated communication and ICT infrastructure, English is widely spoken and written, it has a well-trained pool of professionals, low running costs for business when compared to other EU destinations and a friendly relationship with all Mediterranean rim countries.

Non-residents in Malta have also a tax structure

The tax structure we use when somebody for any reason does not want to appear either as a shareholder or director is as follows:

A- Registration of two companies

OFFSHORE

What we do is forming two companies. One company will be offshore company. The Director of the offshore company may be provided by us or nominated by the client. The shareholder will be a nominee company.

In this structure the beneficiary that is the owner of the Group of companies inclusive of this company does not appear anywhere.

MALTESE COMPANY

Once the offshore company is registered we proceed to register the Maltese company. The shareholder of the Maltese company will be the offshore company. Our firm may provide the directors but the beneficiary may nominate himself who shall be the directors. Again the beneficiary will not appear anywhere.

B- Other Services

We provide also registered office and secretary for both companies.

C- Advantages of this tax group structure

- Beneficiary does not appear anywhere
- Both companies will have bank accounts in Malta
- Offshore company as a non-resident tax payer will receive the tax refund from the Maltese authorities.
- The Maltese company effective corporate tax is just 5%
- The Maltese company will pay 35% tax but then a refund of 6/7 of the tax paid is paid to the offshore company and thus the effective tax is 5%.

Malta's Tax policy

Maltese tax law finds its origins in the former UK tax system and is founded on UK tax law principles. The Income Tax Acts charged a tax on income and not on capital, and the distinction between items of income and capital is crucial in Maltese tax regulation. Nowadays certain gains are subject to tax, but the general principle remains that unless explicitly taxable, capital receipts are not subject to income tax.

The tax obligation of individuals depends on ordinary residence and domicile.

In basic terms, individuals are regarded as being tax resident in Malta for a specific year if, in that year, their stay in Malta goes beyond 183 days. In addition, individuals working in Malta are generally also considered resident in Malta. Foreigners living in Malta will in most cases also be considered as being ordinarily resident in Malta but will generally not be regarded as being domiciled in Malta.

People who are normally resident and domiciled in Malta are subject to income tax in Malta on their worldwide income and certain capital gains.

People who are not normally resident in Malta or not domiciled in Malta are not taxed on their worldwide income, but only on Maltese source income and certain capital gains and on foreign source income received in/remitted to Malta. Such individuals are not taxed on foreign source capital gains if received in/remitted to Malta.

Tax Rates

the tax rates for income or capital gains subject to tax are:

"Married" Rates

First	€ 11.900	Nil
Next	€ 9.300	15%
Next	€ 7.500	25%
Remainder		35%

"Single" Rates

First	€ 8.500	Nil
Next	€ 6.000	15%
Next	€ 5.000	25%
Remainder		35%



Starting our residence in Malta

Individuals may assume their residence in Malta by declaring their purpose within three months of arrival in Malta, and must complete and submit a residence application form (EU or non-EU) at the Immigration Division at Police Headquarters.

Residents' scheme

Besides the above temptations of Malta's tax system for foreigners residing in Malta, additional advantages may be appreciated by taking up residence in Malta in terms of the Residents Scheme Regulations of 2004. This is reached by obtaining a certificate from the Inland Revenue Department, which is issued for an unspecified period as long as certain conditions are satisfied on an annual basis. Holders may reside indefinitely in Malta and may enter and leave Malta without obstruction.

Incentives directly connected with Malta's tax system

Holders of a certificate in terms of the Residents Scheme Regulations may benefit from the following benefits:

- Flat rate of income tax of 15% with a minimum tax charge of € 4,192.50 after double taxation relief per annum.
- Access to Malta's wide treaty network. Dividends, interest and royalties received in/remitted to Malta may qualify for reduced withholding rates of foreign tax, and exempt from foreign tax (such as private pensions and certain capital gains). However, each agreement must be considered on its own merits in order to regulate the treatment of each item of income in each particular case.
- There is no real estate tax in Malta. Tax on capital gains arising from the sale of real estate in Malta does exist but residents are exempt if they have used the property as their main residence for three consecutive years and the property is disposed of not later than one year of vacating it. Nevertheless, a duty of 5% is chargeable on the purchase of real estate in Malta.

Requisites for submission

A person must possess worldwide capital of at least € 349.000 (or equivalent) or have an annual income of at least € 23.000 (or equivalent). The certificate holder must remit € 13.950 per annum (plus € 2.300 for each dependent, including the wife) into Malta, which may not be afterward transferred out of Malta.



The certificate holder must purchase or lease property in Malta, having the following minimum values:

- Purchase of apartment: € 69.000
- Purchase of house: € 116.000
- Lease of residence: € 4.150 per annum.

Application Procedure

The prescribed application form for the Residents Scheme Regulations must be submitted together with the application fee and the following documents, suitably authenticated and apostilled:

- A copy of the applicant's birth certificate or marriage certificate;
- Three passport-size photographs of the applicant, and where applicable of the wife and children;
- A police conduct certificate of the applicant and spouse (where applicable) from the police authorities nearest to the place of residence. This must specify whether there are any ongoing criminal proceedings. Where the certificate does not contain such information, a declaration under oath before an official of Oaths attesting whether they ever had any criminal convictions or whether they have any ongoing criminal proceedings is required. UK applicants must submit a "Subject Access Enquiry Certificate";
- Where a police conduct certificate is not possible, applicants should provide three character references from professionals; such as their bankers, medical practitioner, solicitor, employer, accountant, or any person of similar standing;
- A copy of the personal details page in the applicant's passport as well as that of the spouse;
- A certificate from the applicant's bankers, accountants or a financial institution, stating that the applicant's annual income exceeds € 23.000 (or equivalent) or has a minimum capital of € 349.000 (or equivalent), and is able to transfer € 13.950 (or equivalent) per annum, with relative increases per dependent;
- If the applicant already owns or rents / leases property in Malta a copy of the deed of purchase or the lease / rent agreement. In other cases, a copy of such deed / agreement must be produced when one actually takes up residence in Malta.

Terms and development of the process

It normally takes 3 months from date of application for a certificate to be issued. The minimum amount of tax must be paid within 30 days of obtaining the certificate, which amount is credited against the tax due for the first year of residence. Residence must be taken up within 12 months from the issue of the certificate.



Family Belongings

EU people may import their household effects into Malta free VAT and import duties. As to non-EU citizens, Customs may require a deposit or a bank guarantee for the VAT/duty in question. After 200 cumulative days in Malta, any deposits or bank guarantees will be refunded or cancelled provided the duration of stay can be proved upon request.

Inheritance and capital transfer tax

There isn't a universal inheritance tax system. However, upon the transfer or transmission (upon death) of:

- Fixed property or shares in a company mainly owning immovable property: 5% duty;
- Marketable securities (mainly shares in Maltese companies): 2% duty



Yacht Registration

A Commercial Yacht Registry is fully effective in Malta. The Malta Maritime Authority (MMA) has issued a Code of Practice in relation to the construction, equipment and operation of a Commercial Yacht.

Registration of a Yacht under the Commercial Yacht Registry carries certain benefits, such as:

- Zero tax levied on any income derived from the use of such Commercial Yacht;
- Total exemption from payment of VAT on the value of the yacht, provided that such yacht is used for commercial purposes (chartering) on the high seas;
- Actual certification of the vessel as a Commercial Yacht is indicative of the fact that the yacht is fit for commercial chartering.
- Possibility of the exempt importation of the Commercial Yacht into the European Union using Malta as a point of entry;
- VAT refunds on purchases made (e.g. equipment, fuel, provisions);

Commercial Yachts can be registered in the name of Maltese Shipping Companies or can otherwise be registered in the name of foreign entities recognized in Malta by virtue of a Resident Agency service which we may also provide you with.

VAT Structure for Leasing

The beneficial VAT treatment in Malta regarding Pleasure Yacht Leasing makes Malta an attractive jurisdiction for interested yacht owners or potential ones, who, with careful planning are given the possibility of reducing the applicable VAT Department (The “Guidelines”), the VAT rate on such an arrangement can be reduced significantly lower than the standard 18% VAT rate, depending on a number of factors, including the type of yacht (power or sailing) and its length. In terms of the Guidelines a lease agreement in respect of a pleasure yacht is an agreement whereby the lessor contracts the use of the yacht to the lessee in return for a consideration, which agreement will grant, at the end of the lease, the option to the lessee to purchase such yacht at a percentage of the original price.

For the purpose of VAT, when a Maltese company purchases a pleasure yacht and lease-purchases it to third parties (Maltese or non-Maltese person or company), then VAT is due on lease at normal rates of VAT in Malta i.e. 18%, since the supply of services would be deemed to be supplied in Malta. The activity of the Malta Company should be considered to be a normal business transaction and therefore it is advisable that a profit element of approximately 10% is generated by the company. The supply of services is taxable only on the portion of the use of the yacht, attributed within the territorial waters of the European Union.



The VAT Department, bearing in mind the difficulty in tracing the movement of the yacht in the EU waters, established through the Guidelines a set of criteria to establish percentage portions according to the type of boat, as per the table below.

Type of craft	% of lease subject to VAT	Effective Rate of VAT
- Sailing boats or motor boats + 24 meters in length	30%	5.4%
- Sailing boats between 20.01 to 24 meters in length	40%	7.2%
- Motor boats between 16.01 to 24 meters length	40%	7.2%
- Sailing boats between 10.01 to 20 meters in length	50%	9%
- Sailing boats up to 10 meters	60%	10.8%
- Motor boats between 7.51 to 12 meters in length (if registered in a commercial register)	60%	10.8%
Motor boats up to 7.5 meters in length (if registered in the commercial register)	90%	16.2%
- Craft permitted to sail in protected waters only	100%	18%

Income Tax Implications

As a result of the lease arrangement in respect to the pleasure yacht to be purchased by the Malta Company which is required for the VAT special scheme purposes outlined above, the Malta Company would receive rental payments from the lessee (with an approximate profit element of 10% as explained above). The income received by the Malta Co. would be considered to be trading income since it arises from trading activities (lease of the pleasure yacht) and would be subject to income tax at the following receipt of dividends claim a refund of 6/7ths of the Malta tax suffered at company level on the dividends distributed from this income stream. The tax treatment of the dividend income and the corresponding refund in the jurisdiction where the shareholders are tax resident must however be verified by competent advisors in the jurisdiction of the shareholder. However, it is also possible to interpose a second Malta Company for this purpose (a two-tier structure) as a result of which the tax refund and dividends are received by another Malta Company.



INTERNATIONAL OWNERS

Legally sound foreign corporate bodies and individuals who are citizens of the European Union are qualified to own Maltese ships.

Requirements:

The Malta Maritime Authority (MMA) requires the foreign corporate body to provide the following prior to the registration of the vessel:

- a) An original Memorandum & Articles of Association (Statue) of the foreign owner, or else a certified copy, certified by the Registrar of Companies in that country or by a qualified lawyer.
- b) A Good Standing Certificate of the foreign owner, issued by the Company Register on which the foreign owning company is registered.
- c) An original, legalized and apostil legal opinion by a qualified lawyer in the jurisdiction where the foreign owning company is registered. This legal opinion must confirm the following:
 - That the corporate records of the company have been examined;
 - Details of the directors, members and holders of office of the company;
 - Details of persons authorized to represent such company, bind the company with their signature and to appoint a resident agent.
- d) Relative powers of attorney when and if such powers of attorney are required.
- e) An original Declaration of Appointment of Resident Agent, signed by a duly authorized representative of the company.

The Malta Maritime Authority may in addition to the above requirements in connection with the registration of a vessel on the Maltese Register by a non-Maltese company, request additional documentation to ensure that its conditions in relation to the foreign owning company are satisfied.

If the documentation requested above is not in the English language, a translation thereof duly signed and certified by a qualified translator will be required. In relation to the Good Standing Certificate and legal opinion, we will advise, as necessary, as to the relative date should be given to this documentation.

A non-Maltese owner must appoint a Resident Agent in Malta to act on its behalf prior to the registration of the yacht or vessel on the Maltese Register. We may provide Resident Agent services upon request.

Societies are classified as follows:

A merchant vessel at the end and for the duration of its registration in Malta must be classed with Classification Society authorized to issue statutory certificates on behalf of the



Government of Malta. The following is a list of the classification societies recognized by the Malta Maritime Authority:

VAT Scheme for Leasing

American Bureau of Shipping	Bureau VERITAS
China Classification Society	Class NK
Det Norske VERITAS	Germanischer Lloyd
Korean Register Of Shipping	Lloyd's Register of Shipping
RINA	Russian Maritime Register of Shipping

Furthermore, for the time being, Maltese ships classed with and certified by any of the classification societies listed hereunder may continue to be so classed and certified. However, new requests for classification with any of these societies shall be treated on a case-by-case basis. It is to be noted in this regard that, the principal place of business of the ship operators and the class of the ship during the previous twelve months shall be taken into consideration:

Croatian Register of Shipping

Polish Register of Shipping

Hellenic Register of Shipping

Flag State inspections of Maltese ships are carried out regularly by inspectors appointed by the Administration in different ports worldwide. The inspections are in addition to the regular statutory surveys conducted by the classification societies and are carried out only on the specific instructions of the Directorate. There are no additional charges for these inspections except when the vessel has to undergo a second or subsequent inspection to ascertain that reported deficiencies have been corrected and, when a ship is inspected prior to provisional registration.

A ship registered in Malta, including all its equipment, machinery and other accessories may be put up as security for a loan by way of mortgage. Such a mortgage over a Maltese ship may be recorded in the Maltese register as soon as the vessel is registered. Transfer and discharge of mortgages may be affected immediately on presentation of the relative documents.



MALTA FLAG MORTGAGES

Maltese mortgages provide good security for banks and other financial institutions because, inter alia:

- They enjoy a high ranking position;
- A ship-owner may not delete a vessel from the Maltese register without the mortgagee's prior written consent;
- A vessel may not be struck off register before 1 months' notice being given to the mortgage and ship-owner by the Registrar of Shipping;
- A mortgage may take over and complete registration formalities himself (including applying for extensions, paying fees etc.) in order to protect the status of the ship and the validity of its registration;
- The Registrar of Shipping is bound, upon transfer of a vessel to new Maltese owners, to inform the mortgagee of such transfer;
- The vessel may not be sold to foreign nationals without the mortgagee's consent;
- Mortgages may be enforced without the need of lengthy Court proceedings;
- The mortgage attaches to any insurance proceeds; and
- A mortgagee may prohibit the registration, without his prior written consent, of second or subsequent mortgages by including a relevant clause in the registered Mortgage Deed.

In case of default on behalf of the mortgagor, the mortgagee is entitled:

- To take possession of the ship;
- Absolutely to sell the vessel;
- Generally to do any such things in the name of the owner as may be required in order to maintain the status and validity of the registration of the vessel

Foreign mortgages are recognized and granted the same status as mortgages under the Maltese Shipping Act provided such foreign mortgages are validly recorded in terms of the relevant foreign law and certain other conditions are fulfilled.



Ship registration in Malta

Malta is today a synonym of confidence, and of choice, its good standing evidenced both by the number of ship owning and ship management companies of status which register their ships in Malta, and also by the confidence shown by the leading international banks and financiers who at times recommend the Maltese register. The Malta maritime flag well recognized, yet dynamic, maritime center. The Malta international ship register offers a wide range of services.

Suitability for registration

All categories of vessels, from pleasure yachts to oil rigs, may be registered, on condition that, inter alia, they are wholly owned by Maltese citizens or Maltese bodies corporate. The creation of a Maltese company is a straightforward operation; there are no nationality requirements as to both the shareholders and directors.

Ships which are between 20 and 25 years must pass an inspection by an authorized flag state inspector before or within one month of provisional registration. Ships of 25 years and over must pass an inspection by an authorized flag state inspector prior to being provisionally registered.

Ships which are between 15 and 20 years are required to pass an inspection by an authorized flag state inspector before or within one month of provisional registration.

Malta Ship registration process

A vessel to be registered under the Malta flag is first registered provisionally under the Malta flag for six months (extensible for a further period, or periods not exceeding in the aggregate six months) during which period all documents need to be concluded.

The requests for provisional registration are:

- Application for registration by the owner or an authorized representative, including, if required, application for a change of name of ship
- Evidence of qualification to own a Maltese ship
- In the case of a body corporate, the memorandum and articles of association
- In the case of non-Maltese owners, appointments of a resident agent
- Where applicable, copy of the current ship's International Tonnage Certificate
- Declaration of ownership made in front of the Registrar by the owner or an authorized representative
- Evidence of seaworthiness



In the case of trading ships, confirmation of class with a cognized organization, and information of the ship statutory certification including Company ISM compliance:

- Where applicable, request for the Administration to authorize the appropriate recognized classification society to issue the ship's and the Company statutory certificates
- Where applicable, application for Minimum Safe Manning Certificate
- Application for Ship Radio Station License
- Payment of initial registration fees and annual tonnage tax

The following is the list of documents to be submitted after provisional registration in order to obtain Permanent Registration under the Malta flag:

- In the case of a previous ownership, a bill of sale or any other document by which the vessel was transferred to the applicant for registry; otherwise a builder's certificate in the name of the applicant
- Where pertinent, cancellation of registry certificate issued by the Administration where the vessel was last documented
- In the cases of SOLAS ships, copy of the last updated Continuous Synopsis Record issued by the Administration where the ship was last documented.
- Certificate of Survey and a copy of the International Tonnage Certificate issued by an approved surveyor of ships
- Evidence that the vessel has been marked in accordance with law

Where valid appropriate convention certificates are not in place the ship will be issued with a non-operational certificate of registry.

A certificate of Malta registry is subject to renewal on the anniversary of the Maltese registration.

Vessel registration under the Malta flag and the operation of Maltese ships is regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1973, a law based mainly on United Kingdom legislation but subsequently revised and amended in 1986, 1988, 1990 and 2000. The main legislation is supplemented by a comprehensive set of rules and regulations. The following are some of the main advantages of registering your vessel under the Malta flag:

- Low company formation, ship registration and tonnage tax costs; progressive reduction in registration and tonnage tax costs for younger ships;
- Complete tax exemption to owners, charterers and financiers of Maltese ships over 1000 net tons; these incentives may also be extended to smaller ships;
- No restriction on the nationality of the master, officers and crew;
- No restrictions on the sale and mortgaging of Maltese ships;



- No trading restrictions;
- Preferential treatment to Maltese ships in certain ports;
- Offshore companies operating ships can enjoy all the exemption and benefits provided for by the offshore legislation;
- Ships may be registered in the name of legally constituted corporate bodies or entities irrespective of nationality, or by European Union citizens;
- Twenty four hour, seven days a week service in respect of urgent matters;
- Malta is an international maritime center providing the whole range of maritime services.



Gaming in Malta

Throughout the past years Malta has successfully established itself as a serious and well-regulated European jurisdiction attracting on-line gaming companies. The Government of Malta carried out a complete control and consolidation of the gaming legislation, and a new all-encompassing gaming law was enacted by the Maltese Parliament in virtue of which the Malta Lotteries and Gaming Authority (LGA) has been set up.

The Malta Lotteries and Gaming Authority has reviewed the regulations whereby gaming activities including on line casinos, casino-style games, online poker, betting exchanges and lotteries could be allowed after an application is submitted and a license is granted.

Remote Gaming was originally introduced in Malta under the Department of the Public Lotto Act in 2000 which then only permitted licensing of betting activities? The then Regulations for Offshore Betting Offices attracted more than 60 companies between 2000 and 2004, and during these period 42 companies worked effectively.

The Malta Remote Gaming Regulations came into force on the 20th April 2004. The new Regulations are established under the main act as Other Games by Means of Distance Communication, this means that:

- The gaming main beliefs are the same as those of the principal act requires parliament intervention to change
- Regulations are under the control of the Authority and can be changed by way of a simple legal notice.

Malta's new regulations recognized also new Concepts

- Technology Neutral – Apply to all kinds of technologies (internet, mobile, and telephone, fax and game devices).
- Game Neutral – Apply to all sorts of games (betting, P2P, Online Casino, Community Games, Leagues, etc.)
- Future Proof (as much as possible)
- Shift from regulating games to regulating the means of carrying out gaming
- Establishes a safe environment for players.
- Gives operators a competitive edge.

The LGA has a staff compliment of over 40 personnel, all with the necessary background in the different areas of gaming. The officers directly implicated in Remote Gaming are involved in the following functions: Application Processing, Involvement Verification, Regulatory Supervision, Financial & Accounting, Information Management, Legal & Enforcement, Inspections and Marketing.



Remote Gaming Rules

Remote Gaming Regulations are founded on a simple principle: Any concept using a means of electronic communication in which, one or more players pay to participate to win a prize, is licensable. The Remote Gaming Regulations categorizes these concepts under four different types of Classes of Licenses.

Class 1 Remote Gaming License – applies for operators who offer games which are based on repetitive events and the gaming risk is managed by the operator. This type of license covers casino tables style games, lotteries and slots. Since the licensee bears the full risk of the gaming activities conducted, the winnings are therefore guaranteed by it.

Class 1 on Remote Gaming License – Shall be online gaming license for all types of games of chance and games of skill operating on an existing Class 4 licensee.

Class 2 Remote Gaming License – the license covers operators who manage risk based on a singular event using markets. This license covers the traditional fixed odds betting and some forms of pool betting.

Class 3 Remote Gaming License – this license is for operators who organize player to player games but they do not partake in the risk and receive only a commission. This license is suitable for betting exchange providers, pools and poker rooms.

Class 3 on 4 Remote Gaming License – shall be a license to promote and abet gaming from Malta. For operators who promote or abet gaming from Malta on an existing Class 4 licensees.

Class 4 Remote Gaming License – this license is for software vendors who intend to host and manage remote gaming operators having any class of the above. They cannot partake in the gaming risk and can only receive a commission. Once an application is submitted and the LGA find the application to be in order, a Malta Company is incorporated and a temporary gaming license is issued in the name of the Malta Company. This process should take 6 to 8 weeks. At this stage, applicant may commence their operations and would then have 6 months to obtain a certification of compliance, to then be issued with the official gaming license.

Licensing fee applicable by the Malta Gaming Commission (Lotteries and Gaming Authority – LGA):

- Processing fee (non- refundable) in respect of an application - € 2.330
- Annual License fee in respect of class 1, class 2 and class 3 - € 7.000 per class / license. The months (month 7 to 12) and € 4.600 from month 13 onwards.



- The annual license fee is to be paid within fifteen days from the formal granting of license and repeated annually accordingly.

Gaming tax applicable by the Malta Lotteries & Gaming Authority:

- Gaming Tax for Class 1 (online gaming) – Standalone is € 7.000 per month. Gaming Tax for Class 1 on 4 is € 1.200 per month.
- Gaming Tax for class 2 (online betting) – A sum equivalent to half of one per centum (0.5%) on Gaming Tax for Class 3 is 5% on net income which is defined as the net revenue less direct costs: bonuses, commissions and payment processing fees (eCommerce Fees)
- The Gaming Tax for Class 4 – no gaming tax (inherits tax of its sub-licensees).

In the case of classes 2, 3 and 4 licenses, the total extreme amount of tax payable per annum by one licensee in respect of any one license shall not exceed € 466.000. In the case of Class 3 on 4, tax will be paid proportionally depending on the number of licensees operating on the Class 4 gaming platform.



Aircraft Registration

The Aerodrome Licensing and aircraft Registry unit is in charge of getting, revising and treating, in cooperation with other units within the Department, applications for an aircraft to be issued a Certificate of Registration and included on the Malta Register of aircraft. According to the Malta Air Navigation Order the following may meet the requirements to own and register an aircraft in Malta or own a share therein:

- a) The Government of Malta;
- b) Nationals of any EEA State;
- c) Undertakings formed in accordance with the law of an EEA State and having their registered office, central administration or principal place of business within the European Economic Area;
- d) In the case of aircraft to be used for the purpose other than public transport or aerial work, persons in favor of whom a permit of residence has been issued in accordance with the provisions contained in article 7 of Immigration Act.

In addition to the official application forms, the following particulars are required in order to proceed with the registration of your aircraft in Malta:

- A bill of sale or other proof of ownership of the aircraft;
- A copy of the lease agreement in the aircraft is leased;

Aircraft Mortgage

The Malta Civil Aviation Department provides for an aircraft mortgage register, which is similar to the one under the Malta Merchant Shipping Directorate.

- A de-registration certificate if the aircraft was previously registered in another state, which is similar to the one under the Malta Shipping Directorate.

Commercial Aircraft leasing

if commercial aircraft leasing is done through a Maltese company no VAT is to be charged.

Bank finance for Private Aircrafts

we have an arrangement with a leading international bank for finance of leasing of private jets.

Maintenance

Malta offers a lot of facilities for maintenance of aircrafts. Lufthansa Technik is one of the major companies which offer such service in Malta.

For more information please contact us at info@trust4trust.com