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Notes:		
Austria	1) For seven years by investments in domestic companies 2) optionally for investment in non-domestic companies if capital gains and dividends are treated as taxable income. 3) If the branch is subject to unlimited taxation in Austria. 4) 25% or 10% in case of reciprocity. 5) To the tax authorities.	
Belgium	1) 10% or 1,200,000. 2) Intermediary holding or investment company allowed if more than 90% of income would have qualified. 3) More than 15%, except for the EU companies (i.e. 12.5% Irish tax is ok). 4) Applies to borrowings from tax exempt companies only. 5) In case a corporate is the sole shareholder, one share at least has to be transferred to an individual. 6) 25% or 15%. 7) 25% or 15%.	
France	1) Capital gain is taxable at a special rate of 19%. 2) However, a fixed tax of 230 is due. 3) To the tax authorities. 4) To the tax authorities. 5) To the commercial court. 6) To the commercial court.	
Germany	1) Any with residence permit. 2) Any with residence permit. 3) To the tax authorities. 4) Depends on the size criteria. 5) Depends on the size criteria.	
Gibraltar	1) If the company is resident owned and controlled, incorporated in Gibraltar or if the company is exempted, then the annual tax is GBP 225.	
Ireland	1) New legislation is introduced during 2004 whereas capital gains on shareholding will be exempted	
Italy	1) if the holding is resident in a tax haven 2) If the resident individual holds more than 20% of 3) it is compulsory to be registered at the Italian E	
Luxembourg	1) 10% or 1,200,000. 2) 10% or 6,000,000. 3) More than 15%. 4) For ten years. 5) 0% to 15%. 6) 10% or 1,200,000. 7) To banks.	
Malta	1) 12 months from accounting date 2) Dividends and capital gains are taxed at 35%. Non malta resident shareholders receive a full refund of tax paid by the company if investment in holding qualifies 3) Scale rate with a minimum of 360 4) Dividends are distributed net of tax and no withholding	
Portugal	1) 20% or 15%. 2) To the tax authorities.	
Spain	1) 5% or 6,000,000. 2) 5% or 6,000,000. 3) As long as final subsidiary carries business activities. 4) Direct tax. 5) Between 15% and 0%.	
Sweden	1) Differs between listed and non listed companies. 2) More than 10%. 3) Capital gains are only on shares that are attributable to business activity. 4) More than 10%. 5) No, if in subsidiaries, otherwise yes. 6) 50% must be resident inside the EU.	
United Kingdom	1) 12 months after accounting year has ended 2) capital gains are exempted if the selling company is not an investment company and this company has owned 10 percent or more of the shares for 12 months during the last 24 months and the sold shares are of a trading company 3) between 0 and 20 percent	

