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FREE GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

Moving to Cyprus: *the 2026 checklist.*

Everything to prepare before and after your move — residence, tax residency, Non-Dom, company and family — in the order it usually happens.

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STEP 1

Before you move

- [ ] Decide your residence route. EU/EEA/Swiss citizens register for a Yellow Slip (MEU1). Non-EU citizens need a permit — e.g. Company of Foreign Interest employment, Digital Nomad Visa, visitor permit (Category F) or permanent residence.
- [ ] Plan your exit from your current tax residency. Check your home country's rules on leaving (e.g. UK statutory residence test, German deregistration) and the double tax treaty. Do this before you move, not after.
- [ ] Decide your Cyprus tax route. 183-day rule, or the 60-day rule (needs a permanent home in Cyprus and a business, job or directorship here).
- [ ] Check if Non-Dom makes sense. Valuable if part of your income comes from dividends or interest.
- [ ] Gather documents. Valid passport, birth and marriage certificates (apostilled where needed, with translations), proof of income or funds, health insurance, and criminal record certificate if your route requires it.
- [ ] Think about your money. Keep a working home bank account while the Cyprus account is being opened — Cyprus banks run thorough compliance checks.

STEP 2

Your first weeks in Cyprus

- [ ] Secure a home. Sign a rental agreement (or buy) and have it stamped — you will need it for residence and tax registration.
- [ ] Book your residence appointment with the Civil Registry and Migration Department and bring the full file. Biometrics are taken in person.
- [ ] Get a Cyprus tax identification number (TIN) and register with the Tax Department.
- [ ] Register with GeSY, the national health system, and choose a personal doctor.
- [ ] Open a Cyprus bank account (personal and, if relevant, company).
- [ ] Family members. Non-EU family members of an EU citizen apply for a residence card (MEU2). Plan school places early.

STEP 3

Tax residency and Non-Dom

- [ ] Track your days. Keep travel records (boarding passes, passport stamps) for the 183-day or 60-day rule.
- [ ] Apply for Non-Dom status with the Tax Department once you are tax resident.
- [ ] Request a tax residency certificate when you need proof for banks or your former country.
- [ ] Know the 2026 rules. Non-Doms pay 0% SDC on dividends and interest; only GeSY of 2.65% applies (capped). Salary and business income are taxed normally, with the first €22,000 tax-free.
- [ ] File your annual tax return in Cyprus — even if most of your income is exempt.

> **Where people usually get stuck:** not in Cyprus, but at home. Leaving your previous tax residency has its own rules and timing, and it should be planned together with the Cyprus side.

STEP 4

If you run a business

- [ ] Set up a Cyprus company (Limited). Corporate tax is 15% from 2026.
- [ ] Make sure it is managed from Cyprus (board meetings and decisions here) if you want the company to be Cyprus tax resident.
- [ ] Register for VAT when required, and for social insurance if you pay yourself a salary.
- [ ] Plan dividends. As a Non-Dom, dividends from your company carry no SDC.
- [ ] Keep compliance up to date: accounts, audit, annual return and the register of beneficial owners.

Want this done for you?

Our **Full Setup** covers company, residence registration, tax residency, Non-Dom and VAT registration in one fixed fee of **€2,800 + VAT**. You work directly with the advocate.

Book a free 30-minute call: calendly.com/dnlawpartners-info/30min

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