



EVIDENT TRUST
FINANCIAL SERVICES

Relocating to Cyprus

*A plain-English guide for UK-origin individuals, families
and business owners*

May 2026 Edition



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Prepared by Evidentrust Financial Services Ltd
ICPAC-regulated accounting, audit, tax & advisory
evidentrust.com/services/relocation-to-cyprus

Contents

01	Welcome	4
02	Why now — the window for UK relocators	6
03	Cyprus tax residency — the 60-day and 183-day rules	8
04	Non-domicile status — the 17-year exemption	10
05	Residence permits — UK vs EU routes	12
06	Setting up a Cyprus Ltd — when it makes sense	14
07	Relocating your family	16
08	Day-one practical checklist	19
09	Common mistakes UK relocators make	21
10	How we can help	22
11	Next steps	23
12	Important notice and disclaimers	24

Welcome

If you are reading this, you are probably already further along than you think.

Most of our clients reach out six to twelve months before they intend to move. They have done their own research — usually on six to ten other firms' websites — and they are looking for the same three things. A trustworthy adviser. A clear understanding of what the move actually involves. And an honest view of what it will cost.

This guide is the first answer to all three.

Who we are

We are Evidentrust Financial Services Ltd — a Cyprus-based, ICPAC-member accounting, audit, tax and advisory firm. We work primarily with UK-origin individuals, families and business owners who are relocating to Cyprus, and we approach the work the way a senior partner at any well-run firm would: regulated, evidence-based, and in plain English.

We have written this guide because most of what is published online about Cyprus relocation is either too general to act on, too commercial to trust, or too technical to understand without a tax background. We have tried to write the document we would want to read if we were in your position.

It is organised into twelve short chapters. Each one stands on its own — you can read them in order, or jump straight to what matters most to you today.

If you would like to talk to us once you have read it, the last page tells you how. The first conversation is short, without obligation, and is intended to help you decide whether we are the right firm for your situation.

— *Kyriacos Socratous, Managing Director*



Why now — the window for UK relocators

Two changes in the last twelve months have meaningfully shifted the balance for UK-origin individuals weighing a move to Cyprus.

Each change on its own would be material. Together, they have opened a window that we expect to remain open for the next two to three years — and then close, or at least narrow.

Change 1 — The UK abolished the non-dom regime on 6 April 2025

For decades, the UK's remittance basis allowed long-term UK residents who were not UK-domiciled to keep their offshore income and gains outside the UK tax net, provided they did not bring those funds to the UK. The regime had its critics, but it underpinned the international competitiveness of the UK for high-earning, internationally mobile individuals.

On 6 April 2025, the regime was abolished. It has been replaced by a four-year Foreign Income and Gains (FIG) exemption available only to new UK residents who have not been UK-resident for the prior ten tax years. Long-resident UK non-doms — the people who built lives, businesses and family arrangements on the assumption that the remittance basis would continue — now face UK taxation on their worldwide income and gains as they arise.

There are time-limited transitional reliefs, including a Temporary Repatriation Facility that allows historic offshore funds to be brought into the UK at reduced rates. These reliefs taper. The window for using them is open for a few tax years only.

In practice, the abolition has prompted thousands of long-resident UK non-doms to reconsider where they live. Cyprus has emerged as one of the most credible destinations, primarily because it offers a comparable tax outcome inside the EU, in English, with a temperate climate and a well-developed professional services sector.

Change 2 — Cyprus simplified the 60-day tax residency rule on 1 January 2026

Cyprus has long offered two routes to tax residency. The 183-day rule, which is the standard test in most jurisdictions, and the 60-day rule, which was introduced to attract internationally mobile professionals and entrepreneurs. Until the end of 2025, the 60-day rule had one significant limitation — the individual could not be tax-resident in any other state.

On 1 January 2026, that limitation was removed.

Today, an individual can become a Cyprus tax resident under the 60-day rule even if another country also claims them as resident. Where dual residency arises, it is resolved under the tie-breaker rules of the applicable double tax treaty. The other conditions of the 60-day rule continue to apply — sixty physical days in Cyprus, a permanent home, business activity in Cyprus, and a cap of 183 days in any other single country.

This is a meaningful change. It means a UK individual no longer has to make a binary, all-or-nothing decision about cutting UK ties. Cyprus residency becomes available even during a structured transition out of the UK.

“A narrow window has opened for UK relocators.”

Why the combination matters

Either change on its own would have moved demand. Together, they have created the most active relocation environment we have seen in our practice.

If you are a UK non-dom who has lost the remittance basis, Cyprus offers a credible EU destination with comparable tax outcomes. If you are a UK director or business owner who has been considering Cyprus but worried about the cliff-edge of cutting UK ties, the 60-day simplification allows a more graduated transition. And if you are simply weighing your options, the next two to three years are likely to be the most favourable point at which to make the move.

This guide explains what "making the move" actually involves.

Cyprus tax residency — the 60-day and 183-day rules

Cyprus tax residency is the starting point for almost every conversation we have with relocators.

Becoming a Cyprus tax resident is what unlocks the rest — non-domicile status, the lower personal tax rates, access to the corporate regime, and the ability to plan a long-term life on the island. There are two routes. Most people qualify under one or the other.

Route 1 — The 183-day rule

The 183-day rule is the conventional test. If you spend more than 183 days in Cyprus during a calendar year, you are a Cyprus tax resident for that year. There are no other conditions and no need to demonstrate ties or business activity. The rule is straightforward and well-suited to people who are physically present in Cyprus for most of the year.

The 183-day rule is the default. If you plan to live in Cyprus full-time, this is the route you will use.

Route 2 — The 60-day rule

The 60-day rule is designed for internationally mobile individuals — directors, founders, consultants and entrepreneurs whose work or family circumstances mean they are not in any one place for most of the year. To qualify in any calendar year you must:

- Spend at least sixty days in Cyprus during the year.
- Carry out business activity in Cyprus — as an employee, a self-employed individual, or a director of a Cyprus tax-resident company.
- Maintain a permanent home in Cyprus, which you own or rent.
- Not spend more than 183 days in any single other country during the year.

From 1 January 2026, the requirement to not be tax-resident in any other state has been removed. Dual residency is now resolved under the tie-breaker rules of the applicable double tax treaty.

In practice, this means a UK director who maintains a London base, runs a Cyprus company, and structures their calendar carefully can be a Cyprus tax resident under the 60-day rule without having to demonstrate that they have cut all UK ties. The double tax treaty between

Which rule applies to you

If you intend to live in Cyprus full-time with no significant time spent elsewhere, the 183-day rule is your route. If you intend to maintain a UK base, travel regularly for work, or structure a phased transition, the 60-day rule is likely to be the better fit.

In either case, the practical mechanics are similar. You need to register for a Tax Identification Certificate (TIC) with the Cyprus Tax Department, file your first personal income tax return (Form IR1) by the relevant deadline, and — if you intend to claim non-domicile status — file Form TD38.

What it does not do

Tax residency does not, on its own, give you the right to live in Cyprus. That is a separate matter governed by immigration law and covered in Chapter 5. Nor does it automatically determine your tax position in your country of origin — your UK tax obligations end when you become non-UK-resident under UK rules, which is a separate test and a separate process.

Many of the mistakes we see come from clients treating tax residency, immigration status and the unwinding of UK ties as the same problem. They are three distinct workstreams. Each has its own timing and its own paperwork.



Cyprus tax residency: the two routes compared. Route 1 (183-day rule) suits full-time residents; Route 2 (60-day rule) is designed for internationally mobile individuals.

Non-domicile status — the 17-year exemption

The Cyprus non-domicile regime is the single feature that makes Cyprus tax residency genuinely attractive for individuals with significant investment or business income.

It is the closest equivalent the EU has to the UK's former non-dom regime, and it is more straightforward to access.

What it does

A Cyprus tax resident who is not domiciled in Cyprus is exempt from Special Defence Contribution (SDC) on worldwide dividends, interest and rental income for a period of seventeen years from becoming a Cyprus tax resident. SDC is the levy that would otherwise apply to those categories of passive income at rates that meaningfully reduce after-tax returns.

In plain terms, this means that — for the seventeen-year window — a Cyprus non-dom can receive dividends from a UK or international company, interest from a savings account, or rental income from an overseas property, without those receipts being subject to SDC in Cyprus.

Income tax may still apply at the standard Cyprus rates, but the headline categories of passive income that matter most to internationally mobile individuals are taken outside the SDC net.

Who qualifies

To be a Cyprus non-dom, you must:

- Be a Cyprus tax resident under either the 60-day or 183-day rule.
- Not have a Cyprus domicile of origin — which, in almost every UK-origin case, you will not.
- Not have been a Cyprus tax resident for at least seventeen out of the prior twenty tax years.

The domicile-of-origin test is taken from the law of the country where your father was domiciled at the time of your birth. For UK-born individuals whose fathers were UK-domiciled at the time, the test is met automatically.

Non-dom status is applied for by filing Form TD38 with the Cyprus Tax Department. The filing is straightforward and the certificate, once issued, is the document you produce to your bank, broker or company secretary to evidence your status.

What the 17-year clock means in practice

KEY FACT — THE 17-YEAR WINDOW

The seventeen-year window is generous by international standards. The Cyprus clock starts on the day you become a Cyprus tax resident and runs continuously. Many clients do not need the full seventeen years — some intend to stay for five to ten years and then return or move on. The flexibility of the regime is part of its appeal: it does not require a lifetime commitment to deliver value.

By comparison, several competing jurisdictions offer shorter exemption periods or apply the regime only to fresh arrivals.

What is still taxable

Non-dom status is an exemption from SDC. It is not a blanket exemption from tax. The following remain taxable under the standard Cyprus rules:

- Employment income — taxed at progressive personal income tax rates.
- Trading income — taxed under the personal income tax regime if you operate as a sole trader, or under the corporate regime if your business runs through a Cyprus Ltd.
- Capital gains on Cyprus real estate — taxed at a fixed rate.
- Pension income — taxed under a separate optional regime, typically at a flat rate for foreign pensions.

Capital gains on quoted securities are exempt from Cyprus tax under a separate rule — not because of non-dom status, but because Cyprus does not generally tax capital gains on listed shares.

Common pitfalls

Three issues come up most often. First, individuals delay filing Form TD38 in the belief that the certificate is automatic — it is not, it must be applied for. Second, individuals assume that becoming a Cyprus tax resident also ends their UK tax position, when in fact the UK rules are tested separately under the statutory residence test. Third, individuals receive UK dividends and assume those are automatically exempt from UK tax once they are Cyprus-resident, when in fact UK source rules and the double tax treaty determine the position.

We address each of these as part of the relocation engagement.

Residence permits — UK vs EU routes

Tax residency and immigration status are different things.

You can be a Cyprus tax resident without holding a Cyprus residence permit, and you can hold a Cyprus residence permit without being a Cyprus tax resident. For most of our clients, both are needed — but they follow different routes and different timelines. The route that applies to you depends on your nationality.

If you are a UK national

UK nationals are third-country nationals (TCNs) for Cyprus immigration purposes. The UK left the EU in 2020 and, for migrants arriving in Cyprus after that date, UK nationals follow the same rules as nationals of the United States, Canada, Australia and other non-EU states.

The two routes most commonly used by UK relocators are:

THE TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMIT ("PINK SLIP") — VISITOR CATEGORY

The Pink Slip is the most accessible long-term residence option for UK nationals who wish to live in Cyprus drawing income from abroad, without working locally. It is valid for one year and renewable annually with no cap on renewals. It does not grant the right to work in Cyprus. Eligibility requires a minimum annual income from abroad and proof of suitable accommodation.

It is well suited to retirees, individuals living on investment income, spouses of working permit-holders, and those in a transition phase.

CATEGORY F — PERMANENT RESIDENCE BY FINANCIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Category F is a permanent residence permit available to TCNs who can demonstrate a secure annual income from sources outside Cyprus, sufficient to support themselves without working locally. The annual income thresholds are higher than for the Pink Slip but the permit is permanent — it does not require annual renewal.

Category F is the route most commonly used by UK relocators who do not intend to work in Cyprus but want long-term stability without the administrative burden of renewing a Pink Slip each year.

RESIDENCE PERMITS

Your route depends on your passport.



Residence permits: the two routes visualised. UK nationals follow the third-country national (TCN) route; EU/EEA/Swiss nationals enjoy free movement rights.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE BY INVESTMENT — REGULATION 6(2)

For UK nationals making a qualifying real-estate investment in Cyprus, a fast-track permanent residence option is available under Regulation 6(2). The conditions are technical and the documentation requirements are extensive. We do not recommend this route unless the property investment is independently justified — the residence permit should not be the primary reason for the purchase.

If you are an EU/EEA or Swiss national

EU/EEA and Swiss nationals enjoy free movement under the EU treaties as transposed into Cypriot law. The process is materially simpler and faster than the TCN route.

If you intend to stay in Cyprus for more than four months, you must register your residence by applying for the Registration Certificate (the "Yellow Slip"), using Form MEU1 or MEU1A. The Yellow Slip is not a permit — it is a declaration confirming the right of residence you already hold under EU law. It is issued on the same day in most district offices and remains valid indefinitely.

After five years of continuous legal residence, you may apply for Permanent Residence using Form MEU3.

Family members

Spouses, civil partners and dependent children may join you under derivative residence rights. The exact route depends on whether the family member is themselves an EU or non-EU national:

Setting up a Cyprus Ltd — when it makes sense

Roughly half of our relocation clients also relocate a business. The other half do not.

The most important question we ask in the first conversation is which group you belong to. This chapter sets out when a Cyprus Ltd is the right answer — and when it is not.

When a Cyprus Ltd makes sense

There are four typical situations in which we recommend setting up a Cyprus Ltd:

- You currently operate through a UK Ltd and want to continue running your business after the move. The Cyprus structure gives you access to the Cyprus corporate tax regime and aligns your business with your personal residency.
 - You are a consultant or contractor invoicing international clients. A Cyprus Ltd allows you to invoice in EUR or GBP, build retained earnings inside the corporate envelope, and pay yourself dividends as a non-dom shareholder.
 - You own intellectual property — software, patents, copyrighted content — and may qualify for the Cyprus IP Box, which provides an effective tax rate well below the headline corporate rate on qualifying IP income.
 - You intend to hire employees in Cyprus, take office space, or build a substance presence on the island. A Cyprus Ltd is the natural vehicle.
-

When a Cyprus Ltd is the wrong answer

A Cyprus Ltd is not the right answer if your income is primarily investment income or pension income; if you are a salaried employee of a non-Cypriot employer with no plan to change that arrangement; or if your business is genuinely run from outside Cyprus and would not pass a substance test.

Setting up a structure that does not match the underlying commercial reality is the most common — and most expensive — mistake we see. The Cyprus tax authorities, like every other major jurisdiction, will not respect a corporate structure that does not have real substance. "Real substance" means premises, decision-making, employees, and economic activity in Cyprus.

If your commercial reality does not support a Cyprus presence, the right answer is to remain on the personal income tax route, using non-dom status to optimise your treatment of investment

The Cyprus corporate regime in 2026

The headline Cyprus corporate tax rate has historically been one of the most competitive in the EU. From 1 January 2026, the rate is 15%, raised from the long-standing 12.5% to align Cyprus with the EU and OECD Pillar Two minimum effective tax rate framework. Even at 15%, Cyprus remains among the most competitive corporate tax jurisdictions in the EU, and continues to offer access to the EU directives (Parent-Subsidiary, Interest and Royalties) and an extensive double tax treaty network.

The Cyprus tax framework is unusually stable by European standards. The 2026 reform is the first substantive overhaul of the corporate regime since the modernisation of the Income Tax Law in 2002 — a gap of more than two decades. The headline rate is, in any event, only one factor in your overall outcome: the IP Box, the substance regime, and the personal tax treatment of dividends paid out of the company together determine the real economic position. We confirm the current rate and any relevant thresholds in your scoping call and again in the engagement letter.

The IP Box, briefly

If your business owns qualifying intellectual property and undertakes genuine R&D activity, the Cyprus IP Box provides an 80% deduction on qualifying income. Combined with the headline corporate rate, this produces an effective tax rate on IP income that is among the most competitive in the EU.

The IP Box has detailed eligibility criteria — the Nexus ratio, qualifying asset definitions, R&D substance requirements — and is not a structure to be applied lightly. Where it fits the business, the value is material; where it does not fit, attempting to force it creates more risk than benefit.

What setting up a Cyprus Ltd involves

In summary, the steps are: company name approval and formation through the Companies Registrar; corporate tax registration with the Cyprus Tax Department; VAT and social insurance registration; opening a corporate bank account; appointing a company secretary and registering the registered office address; and setting up accounting, payroll and statutory record-keeping. Most of these are administrative steps that we handle in parallel.

From engagement to operational company, the process typically takes six to ten weeks. The bottleneck is almost always corporate banking — Cyprus banks have legitimate AML diligence requirements and the timeline depends on responsiveness on both sides.

Relocating your family

Moving with a family is materially more complex than moving alone.

It is the area where the largest number of small decisions accumulate into the overall experience of the relocation. This chapter covers the four areas where we are most often asked for guidance — where to live, schools, healthcare, and banking — and ends with practical observations about the experience of arriving with children.

Where to live

Cyprus has four cities and a number of well-developed towns. For most UK families, the choice is between Limassol, Paphos, Nicosia and Larnaca.

LIMASSOL

The largest cosmopolitan city, with the strongest international community, the deepest professional services sector, and the best private schooling. Limassol is the most common choice for working families and entrepreneurs. Property prices and rental yields are the highest in Cyprus.

PAPHOS

Smaller, quieter, with a long-established British community and an attractive lifestyle profile for retirees and remote workers. Paphos has a well-regarded international school and a small but functioning professional services community. Property is materially more affordable than Limassol.

NICOSIA

The capital. Nicosia has the strongest legal and government infrastructure, the most senior corporate services community, and is the right base for individuals whose work brings them into contact with public authorities. The international community is smaller and more professionally oriented than Limassol or Paphos.

LARNACA

The most accessible city — Cyprus's main international airport is in Larnaca and travel times into the EU are short. Larnaca is the right answer for individuals who travel frequently and want airport proximity to dominate other considerations.

Most of our family clients spend at least one exploratory visit in Cyprus before committing to a city. We are happy to make introductions to local agents and arrange a structured visit programme.



Schools

Cyprus has three categories of school relevant to UK families.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Free, Greek-language, with English taught as a second language. Suitable for younger children who can absorb Greek quickly, and for families who intend to stay in Cyprus long-term. Less commonly the right choice for older children or shorter-term moves.

PRIVATE BILINGUAL SCHOOLS

Greek-and-English curriculum, with stronger English provision than public schools. Modestly priced. Suitable for families looking for a Cypriot education with strong English language continuity.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS (IB AND BRITISH CURRICULUM)

Several well-regarded international schools across Limassol, Paphos and Nicosia, teaching either the International Baccalaureate or the British curriculum (IGCSE, A-level). Fees are at the upper end of the Cyprus range but materially lower than UK private schools. Demand is high and waiting lists are common — we recommend starting the application process at least nine months before intended start.

School registration support, including introductions to admissions teams, is included in our Tier 2 and Tier 4 packages.

Healthcare

Cyprus operates GeSY, a national universal healthcare system funded by mandatory contributions from residents and employers. As a Cyprus tax resident you are entitled to register for GeSY and to receive care under it. The quality of GeSY primary care and outpatient services is good, and the cost is included in your existing tax contributions.

Most of our clients also maintain private health insurance, primarily for faster access to consultants, private hospital care and English-speaking provision. Premiums are materially lower than equivalent UK private cover.

GeSY registration is included in all four of our packages. Private insurance is arranged through partner brokers — you choose the provider and policy; we make the introduction and handle the practical co-ordination.

Banking

Cyprus banks have a legitimate, well-developed AML diligence process. Account opening for a new arrival is rarely instant — expect two to six weeks from first contact to operational account, depending on documentation and the responsiveness of all parties. Online challenger banks (Revolut, Wise) are widely used by relocators as a faster alternative for everyday transactions.

Our packages include introductions to the main Cyprus banks and, where appropriate, to private banking arms for clients whose profile fits. We do not receive commissions for these introductions; if we ever did, we would disclose them in the engagement letter as required by the ICPAC Code of Ethics.

Practical observations on arriving with children

The experience of relocating with children is more often shaped by small practical decisions than by the headline tax or immigration issues. The choice of school. The neighbourhood. Whether your children make their first friends through school or through after-school activities. The continuity of orthodontic, optical and routine medical care during the transition. The timing of the move relative to the school year.

We do not advise on these decisions ourselves — they are personal and family-specific. But we co-ordinate the practical workstreams in the right sequence so that the family-side decisions can be made with the information you need, at the time you need it.

Day-one practical checklist

A summary of the practical workstreams, sequenced as we would normally sequence them for a relocation engagement.

Timings are indicative and depend on tier, family composition and complexity.

THREE TO SIX MONTHS BEFORE ARRIVAL

- Initial tax and immigration strategy agreed (route, timing, residency mechanism).
- UK tax exit planning commenced where applicable — coordination with your UK accountant.
- Property search initiated in your preferred city.
- School applications submitted if relocating with school-age children.
- Pet relocation arrangements initiated, if applicable.
- Cyprus Ltd formation commenced, if applicable.
- Initial bank introductions made.

FIRST MONTH AFTER ARRIVAL

- Tax Identification Certificate (TIC) registration.
- Yellow Slip (EU nationals) or Pink Slip / Category F application (UK and other TCN nationals).
- Non-domicile status registration (Form TD38).
- GeSY registration.
- Property lease executed or property purchase completed.
- Cyprus bank account opening initiated.

WITHIN THE FIRST 90 DAYS

- Cyprus Ltd operational — corporate banking active, accounting set up, payroll registered (if applicable).
- Cyprus social insurance registration completed.
- Vehicle purchase or import completed.
- Cyprus driving licence issued.
- First IR1 personal income tax filing prepared for the relevant tax year.
- Family dependants' residence permits issued.

THE FIRST TWELVE MONTHS

- First annual personal tax return filed.
- Corporate accounts, management accounts, payroll and VAT operating normally (Tier 3 and Tier 4).
- End-of-year review of structure, tax position and any compliance items.
- Transition from relocation engagement to ongoing annual engagement.

Common mistakes UK relocators make

The mistakes we see are not, for the most part, exotic technical errors.

They are practical mis-sequencings — small decisions taken in the wrong order that cost time and money to unwind later. Five come up most often.

1. Cutting UK ties before the Cyprus structure is in place

Some clients close UK bank accounts, sell UK property, and unwind UK affairs before becoming Cyprus tax residents and before having a Cyprus banking and accounting infrastructure. The result is a gap during which they have nowhere to receive money, no way to invest, and no operating accounting framework. Sequence matters.

2. Filing the Yellow Slip or Pink Slip but not the TD38

Tax residency, immigration status and non-dom status are three distinct filings. Some clients complete one or two and assume the others are automatic. The non-dom certificate (TD38) in particular must be applied for actively — it is not issued automatically with TIC registration.

3. Underestimating the substance requirements for a Cyprus Ltd

Setting up a Cyprus Ltd is straightforward. Operating it as a genuine Cyprus business — with real local decision-making, real premises, and real economic activity — is more demanding. The substance test is not paperwork. Where the business cannot pass it, the right answer is usually a different structure, not a more aggressive one.

4. Mistiming the move relative to the UK and Cyprus tax years

The UK tax year runs from 6 April. The Cyprus tax year is the calendar year. The timing of the physical move, the cessation of UK residency, and the start of Cyprus residency interact in ways that can produce a year of overlap or a year of double-coverage. Planning the move with reference to both calendars often produces a materially better outcome than choosing the most convenient personal date.

5. Underestimating how long banking takes

How we can help

Evidentrust offers four fixed-fee Cyprus Relocation packages designed for the situations we see most often.

The packages range from a personal residency engagement for a solo relocater, through a family concierge engagement, to a business relocation engagement, to a full premium relocation covering personal, family and business migration with a dedicated project manager.

Fees are fixed, transparent, and published on our website. The current fees, inclusions and exclusions are at evidentrust.com/services/relocation-to-cyprus. We do not publish fees in this guide because they are reviewed periodically and we would rather you saw the current schedule than an outdated one.

How an engagement begins

Every engagement begins with a free fifteen-minute qualification call. The purpose is to confirm fit, identify which package matches your situation, and answer any questions the guide has not.

If the qualification call indicates a good fit, the next step is a paid scoping call — a sixty-minute working session with a senior adviser. The scoping call fee is credited in full against the package fee if you engage us within thirty days.

Within five working days of the scoping call we send you a written proposal. From there, engagement is straightforward — engagement letter, initial fee, and we begin work.

Why a regulated firm matters

Cyprus relocation is a growing market and a number of intermediaries and concierge platforms have emerged to serve it. Some are well-run; some are not. The most important distinction to understand is between firms that are themselves regulated to provide tax, audit and accounting advice — and those that outsource the technical work to firms like ours.

Evidentrust is a Cyprus-based, ICPAC-member accounting, audit, tax and advisory firm. The technical work is done by our partners, in-house. You sign one engagement letter, deal with one team, and have one regulated firm carrying professional responsibility for the whole engagement. For most clients, that is the central reason they choose us.



CHAPTER 11

Next steps

If this guide has been useful, there are three things you can do next.

Read more

We publish regular insights on Cyprus tax, residency and relocation at evidentrust.com/insights. The most relevant articles to this guide are:

- [UK non-dom abolition — what changed in April 2025 and what to do about it.](#)
 - [Cyprus 60-day tax residency — the January 2026 simplification explained.](#)
 - [Cyprus vs Dubai vs Italy — a comparison for UK relocators.](#)
 - [Cyprus Ltd setup for UK consultants — when it makes sense and when it doesn't.](#)
 - [Relocating to Cyprus with a family — a step-by-step checklist.](#)
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Book a free fifteen-minute qualification call

Visit evidentrust.com/services/relocation-to-cyprus and submit the enquiry form. We acknowledge every enquiry within one working day and a senior adviser will be in touch directly. The call is free, there is no obligation, and we will tell you honestly if we are not the right firm for your situation.

Email directly

If you would prefer to write rather than complete a form, you can reach the Managing Director at relocation@evidentrust.com. Brief context — where you are, where you are going, what you are trying to solve — is the most useful starting point.

Either route reaches the same person. We look forward to hearing from you.

Important notice and disclaimers

Status of this document

This guide is prepared by Evidentrust Financial Services Ltd, a member firm of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Cyprus (ICPAC). It is intended for general informational purposes only and reflects the legal, tax and regulatory framework in force at the date of publication.

Cyprus and UK tax law, immigration law and regulatory practice are subject to change. The information in this guide may become out of date. We will reissue revised editions periodically; the date of issue and edition number are shown on the cover page.

Not legal or tax advice

This guide does not constitute legal, tax or financial advice. It does not take account of your individual circumstances and should not be relied upon as a substitute for professional advice tailored to your situation. The legal and tax position of any individual depends on their specific facts, and outcomes that apply generally may not apply in a particular case.

Before taking any action on the basis of this guide, you should obtain advice from an appropriately qualified Cyprus tax adviser, immigration lawyer, and (where applicable) your home-country tax adviser.

No guaranteed outcomes

Nothing in this guide should be read as a guarantee of any particular tax, regulatory, immigration or financial outcome. Examples and scenarios described in this guide are illustrative only.

Liability

Evidentrust Financial Services Ltd accepts no liability for reliance on this guide by any third party, or for any loss arising from action taken (or not taken) on the basis of its contents. Any engagement of Evidentrust is governed by a separate written engagement letter setting out the scope, fees and applicable terms of business.

Contact and corrections

If you spot an error in this guide, or have a question about its contents, please write to relocation@evidentrust.com. We welcome corrections and questions, and we read every email.



Member firm of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Cyprus (ICPAC)



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