

ELECTRONIC FILING

Please file your tax return electronically on MRA website <http://www.mra.mu>

CHANGE IN PERSONAL DATA

In case there are changes in your personal data, kindly update your taxpayer profile after login

DUE DATE

The due date for the submission of the return electronically and payment of tax (if any) is **Monday 16 October 2023**.

Note 1 (a)

Main Business Activity

Please consult "List of Activities" available under "Media Centre" on MRA website before entering appropriate sector, type and detail of activity.

Note 1(b)

Expression of doubt

If you are in doubt regarding the interpretation of the law or treatment in respect of any items contained in this return, you may submit the return according to your own interpretation of the law or treatment, by giving a description of the issue in question and specify the doubt in the space provided. When you express a doubt, the law provides that there will not be any penalty for late payment on any additional tax which could result from any adjustment in relation to the doubt specified.

Note 2

Trade, Business and Profession

Where income is derived jointly by a couple, such income may be declared in any proportion by each spouse.

Net income is obtained by adding to the net income per accounts, all non allowable items such as provision for bad debts, depreciation, etc, and deducting all allowable items. Expenses incurred exclusively in the production of gross income are deductible. Expenses of a private or capital nature and expenses incurred in the production of exempt income are not allowable.

Expenditure incurred by artists

An artist may opt to claim by way of deduction an amount equivalent to 50 percent of the gross income generated from his artistic work other than a literary work. The gross income generated from the artistic work should not constitute emoluments or exceeds 500, 000 rupees.

Annual Allowance

(A) Capital expenditure is not an allowable deduction. However, you may claim annual allowance in respect of the capital expenditure as specified hereunder:

	Capital expenditure incurred on	Rate as a % of	
		Base value	cost
1	Industrial premises excluding hotels	-	5
2	Commercial premises	-	5
3	Hotels	30	-
4	Plant or Machinery –		
	(a) costing or having a base value of 60,000 rupees or less	-	100
	(b) costing more than 60,000 rupees –		
	(i) ships or aircrafts	20	-
	(ii) aircrafts and aircraft simulators leased by a company engaged in aircraft leasing	-	100
	(iii) motor vehicles	25	-
	(iv) computer hardware and peripherals and computer software	50	-
	(iva) electronic, high precision machinery or equipment and automated equipment	100	-
	(v) furniture and fittings	20	-
	(vi) other	35	-
5	Improvement on agricultural land for agricultural purposes	25	
6	Research and development, including innovation, improvement or development of a process, product or service	-	50
7	Golf courses	15	-
7A	Acquisition of patents	25	-
7B	Green technology equipment	-	50
7C	Landscaping and other earth works for embellishment purposes	-	50
7D	Acquisition of solar energy unit	-	100
8	Acquisition or improvement of any other item of a capital nature which is subject to depreciation under the normal accounting principles	-	5

Where a person, carrying on business other than tour operator or car rental, has incurred capital expenditure on or after 1 January 2011 on a motor car costing more than three million rupees, the annual allowance shall be 25% of the base value, limited to three million rupees in the aggregate. Base value means cost less any amount allowed by way of annual allowance.

(B) Accelerated annual allowance on capital expenditure incurred during the period from 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2018 may be claimed as follows:-

	Capital expenditure incurred on	Rate as a % of	
		Base value	cost
	Industrial premises dedicated to manufacturing	30	-

Where annual allowance has been claimed under paragraph (A), no allowance should be claimed under paragraph (B). It is to be noted that no annual allowance is allowable unless proper books of accounts and records are kept.

Note 3**Agriculture**

Income derived by an individual on the first 60 tonnes of sugar accruing to him is exempt from income tax provided that the land under cultivation does not exceed 15 hectares.

Note 4**Resident Société or Succession****(a) Société (Partnership)**

A resident société is not liable to tax. Instead, every associate of the société is liable to tax on his share of income, whether distributed or not.
A resident société is required to fill in and submit its annual return of income (**IT Form 6**) electronically to the MRA not later than 02 October 2023.
A non-resident société which is liable to tax as a company should fill in and submit an **IT Form 3**.

(b) Succession

A succession is not liable to tax. Instead, every heir of the succession is liable to tax on his share of income, whether distributed or not.
A succession is required to fill in and submit its annual return of income (**IT Form 9**) electronically to the MRA not later than 02 October 2023.

Note 5**Pension from Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity**

If you received Basic Retirement Pension (old age pension) during the income year ended 30 June 2023, the amount should be declared at section 3.1.

However, where a person has made a request to the Ministry of Social Security to donate his old age pension to a charitable institution approved by the MRA, a charitable foundation or a charitable trust, the amount donated as from December 2015 is not taxable.

Invalid's basic pension, contributory invalidity pension and carer's allowance payable under the National Pension Act is exempt.

Any other pension received from the Ministry of Social Security should be declared at section 3.2.

Note 6 (a)**Taxable Interest Income**

Interest earned as from 1 January 2010 on savings and fixed deposit accounts maintained with a bank or non-bank deposit taking institution, Government securities, debentures, bonds, sukuk quoted on the stock exchange and Bank of Mauritius Bills are exempt.

However, all interests earned during period 1 July 2006 to 31 December 2009, which were paid to you in the income year ended 30 June 2023 are taxable.

Enter at section 4.1 any interest income, other than the above mentioned exempt interest, received by you and your dependents in the income year ended 30 June 2023, including interest relating to period 1 July 2006 to 31 December 2009 which were paid to you in that income year.

Note 6 (b)**Peer to Peer Interest derived**

Where a person deriving interest from peer-to-peer lending platform, 80% of such amount is exempted from tax. Any amount lent which have become bad may be deducted from the interest received through the peer-to-peer lending platform. Any debt or interest which cannot be fully relieved may be carried forward and set off against interest received on the same peer-to-peer lending platform in the succeeding income years.

Note 7**Exempt Income (Self) and Income of Dependents****Exempt Income (Self)**

Enter at section 7.1 any amount of exempt dividends, exempt interest and any other exempt income received by you in the income year ended 30 June 2023.

Income of Dependents

If you have claimed Income Exemption Threshold of Category B, C, D or E at section 14, any net income derived by the dependent/s in the income year ended 30 June 2023 is deemed to be your income and should be included at section 7.2 of your tax return. Conditions for entitlement to IET Category B, C, D and E are given in note 10.

Note 8**Losses**

Losses may be set off against net income other than emoluments subject to the following:

(i) Losses incurred in an income year may be carried forward to be set-off against net income of the following 5 income years only.

(ii) The time limit of 5 years is not applicable for the carry forward of any amount of loss that is attributable to annual allowance claimed in respect of capital expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 2006.

Note 9**Emoluments**

If you derived emoluments, the PAYE Employer Registration Number, emoluments net of exempt income, tax withheld under PAYE as appearing in your Statement/s of Emoluments and Tax Deduction should be inserted at section 11.

The exemption on income derived by taxpayers registered under the Mauritian Diaspora Scheme, from within Mauritius, should be limited to the specific employment for which the member of the Mauritian Diaspora is registered under the said Scheme. This exemption should be inserted at line 11.10.

Note 10**Income Exemption Threshold (IET)**

An individual who was resident in Mauritius in the income year ended 30 June 2023 is entitled, for the purpose of calculating his chargeable income, to claim a deduction in respect of Income Exemption Threshold Category A, B, C, D or E as applicable to him.

In case of a couple, only one spouse is allowed to claim deduction in respect of dependent children/bedridden next of kin. If you make a claim under either Category B, C, D or E then your spouse shall be entitled to a claim under Category A only in his/her tax return for the year.

IET - Category A - No dependent

If you were resident and had no dependent (spouse or child), you should claim IET Category A.

IET - Category B - one dependent

A claim under Category B shall be allowable if the net income and exempt income of your first dependent did not exceed Rs 110,000 in the income year ended 30 June 2023.

IET - Category C - two dependents

A claim under Category C shall be allowable if the net income and exempt income of your second dependent did not exceed Rs 80,000 in the income year ended 30 June 2023.

IET - Category D - three dependents

A claim under Category D shall be allowable if the net income and exempt income of your third dependent did not exceed Rs 85,000 in the income year ended 30 June 2023.

IET - Category E - four or more dependents

A claim under Category E shall be allowable if the net income and exempt income of the fourth or more dependents did not exceed Rs 80,000 in the income year ended 30 June 2023.

“Dependent” means a spouse, a child under the age of 18; or a child over the age of 18 and who is pursuing full time education or training or who cannot earn a living because of a physical or mental disability.

“Bedridden next of kin”, in respect of a person, means the bedridden spouse, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother or sister of that person or of his spouse, provided the bedridden next of kin is -

- (a) eligible to the carer's allowance payable under the National Pensions Act; and
- (b) under the care of that person.

In case the dependent in respect of whom a deduction has been claimed includes a bedridden next of kin, the net income and exempt income of that dependent shall exclude the benefits derived by the bedridden next of kin under the National Pensions Act.

“Child” means

- (a) an unmarried child, stepchild or adopted child of a person;
- (b) an unmarried child whose guardianship or custody is entrusted to the person by virtue of any other enactment or of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (c) an unmarried child placed in foster care of the person by virtue of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

“Resident” means an individual who has been present in Mauritius in the income year ended 30 June 2023 for a period of or an aggregate period of 183 days or more; or who has been present in Mauritius during that income year and the 2 preceding income years for an aggregate period of 270 days or more; or who has his domicile in Mauritius unless his permanent place of abode is outside Mauritius.

“Retired person” means a person who attains the age of 60 at any time prior to 1 July 2022 and who, during the income year ending 30 June 2023, is not in receipt of any business income or emoluments exceeding Rs 50,000 other than retirement pension.

“Disabled person” means a person suffering from permanent disablement.

Note 11

Additional exemption in respect of dependent child pursuing undergraduate or postgraduate course

(a) Where a person has claimed an Income Exemption Threshold in respect of category B, C, D or E and the dependent is a child pursuing a non-sponsored full-time undergraduate or postgraduate course in Mauritius at an institution recognised by the Tertiary Education Commission established under the Tertiary Education Commission Act or at a recognised tertiary educational institution outside Mauritius, the person may claim an additional exemption of Rs 500,000 in respect of that child.

(b) The additional exemption is not allowable:-

- (i) in respect of more than four children;
- (ii) in respect of the same child for more than 6 years
- (iii) where the annual tuition fees, excluding administration and student union fees, are less than Rs 34,800 for a child following an undergraduate course in Mauritius;

Note 12

Relief for Medical Insurance Premium or Contribution to approved Provident Fund

A person may claim relief for premium or contribution payable for himself or his dependents in respect of whom Income Exemption Threshold has been claimed at section 14.6:-

- (a) on medical or health insurance policy; or
- (b) to an approved provident fund which has its main object to provide for medical expenses.

The relief is limited to the aggregate amount of premium or contribution paid for the income year up to a maximum of -

- Rs 25,000 for self
- Rs 25,000 for first dependent
- Rs 20,000 for second dependent
- Rs 20,000 for third dependent
- Rs 20,000 for fourth dependent

No relief should be claimed where the premium or contribution has been paid by the employer or under a combined medical or life insurance scheme.

Note 13

Interest Relief on secured housing loan

(a) A person who has contracted a housing loan, which is secured by a mortgage or fixed charge on immoveable property and which is used exclusively for the purchase or construction of his house, may claim a relief in respect of the interest paid or profit charge paid on the loan.

(b) The relief to be claimed is the amount of interest payable or profit charge payable in the income year ending 30 June 2023. In the case of a couple where neither spouse is a dependent spouse, the relief may be claimed by either spouse or at their option, divide the claim equally between them.

(c) The loan must have been contracted from :-

- (i) a bank, a non-bank deposit taking institution, an insurance company, or the Sugar Industry Pension Fund;
- (ii) the Development Bank of Mauritius by its employees; or
- (iii) the Statutory Bodies Family Protection Fund by its members.
- (iv) an Islamic Financing Arrangement.

(d) The relief is not allowable where the person or his spouse :-

- (i) is, at the time the loan is contracted, already the owner of a residential building;
- (ii) derives in the income year ending 30 June 2023, total income (net income plus interest and dividends received) exceeding Rs 4 million;
- (iii) has benefited from any new housing scheme set up on or after 1 January 2011 by a prescribed competent authority.

See also *Statement of Practice (SP11/15) on MRA website*.

Note 14

Deduction for Household Employees

Where a person employs one or more household employees, he may claim a deduction of the wages paid to the household employees up to a maximum of Rs 30,000, from his net income, provided he has duly paid the contributions payable under the National Pensions Act and the National Savings Fund Act. In the case of a couple, the deduction shall not, in the aggregate, exceed 30,000 rupees.

Note 15**Donation to approved charitable institution**

An individual who has made a donation through **electronic** means to an approved charitable institution, shall be entitled to deduct from his net income for the income year ended 30 June 2023, the amount donated or 50,000 rupees, whichever is lower.

Note 16**Contribution to approved personal pension schemes**

An individual who has contributed to an **individual pension scheme** approved by the Financial Services Commission under the Insurance Act for the provision of a pension for himself, shall be entitled to deduct from his net income for the year ended 30 June 2023, the amount contributed or 50,000 rupees, whichever is lower.

Note 17**Contribution to COVID-19 Solidarity Fund**

Where an individual has, in the income year commencing on 1 July 2019 or 1 July 2020, made a contribution to the COVID-19 Solidarity Fund, he shall be allowed a deduction from his net income in respect of the amount contributed or donated in that income year. Any unrelieved amount of Contribution to Covid-19 Solidarity Fund for an income year may be carried forward and deducted against the net income of the income year immediately following that income year up to a maximum of 2 income years.

Note 18**Contribution to National COVID-19 Vaccination Programme Fund**

Where an individual has, in the income year commencing on 1 July 2020, made a contribution to the COVID-19 Vaccination Programme Fund, it shall be allowed a deduction from his net income in respect of the amount contributed or donated in that income year. Any unrelieved amount of Contribution to COVID-19 Vaccination Programme Fund for an income year may be carried forward and deducted against the net income of the income year immediately following that income year up to a maximum of 2 income years.

Note 19**Solar Energy Investment Allowance**

An individual may deduct from his net income the amount invested during the income year ended 30 June 2023 in a solar energy unit, including photovoltaic kits and battery for storage of electricity.

In the case of a couple, the total amount invested may be claimed either by one spouse or in equal proportion by both spouses. Any unrelieved amount at line 25.7 of the return may be carried forward and deducted against the net income of succeeding years.

Note 20**Rainwater harvesting system investment allowance**

An individual may deduct from his net income the amount invested during the income year ended 30 June 2023 in a rainwater harvesting system.

In the case of a couple, the total amount invested may be claimed either by one spouse or in equal proportion by both spouses. Any unrelieved amount at line 26.7 of the return may be carried forward and deducted against the net income of succeeding years.

Note 21**Fast charger for electric car investment allowance**

An individual may deduct from his net income the amount invested during the income year ended 30 June 2023 in the acquisition of a fast charger for an electric car. Any unrelieved amount at line 27.5 of the return may be carried forward and deducted from his net income of succeeding years.

However, a person who has incurred expenditure on a fast charger for an electric car in the production of his gross income, may deduct twice the amount spent from his gross income. But, the person is not entitled to claim a deduction in respect of the same car charger at section 27 of the return.

Note 22**Angel Investor Allowance**

Where an angel investor has, in an income year, invested a minimum of Rs100,000 to the seed capital of a qualifying start-up SME by way of acquisition of shares, he shall be entitled to a relief, by way of a deduction from his net income, of 50 per cent of the amount invested in that income year.

- The total deduction shall not exceed Rs500,000 in an income year.
- An angel investor together with his relatives shall not hold more than 25 per cent of the share capital of a qualifying start-up SME.
- The allowance is only applicable to holders of ordinary shares of a qualifying start-up SME.
- Any unrelieved amount (at line 28.4 of the return) may be carried forward and deducted against the net income of the 2 succeeding years.

Angel investor means an individual who is aged 18 years or above and who is -

- (a) a citizen of Mauritius; or
- (b) the holder of a permanent residence permit or residence permit.

Note 23**Chargeable Income**

The chargeable income is arrived at by deducting from the balance at line 22, the amount claimed at line 23.2, 24.2, 25.6, 26.6, 27.4 and 28.3.

Note 24**Calculation of Tax**

The tax on chargeable income is calculated at the rate of 10% for an individual having an annual net income not exceeding Rs 700, 000, 12.5% for an individual having an annual net income exceeding Rs 700,000 but not exceeding Rs 975, 000 and 15% for an individual having an annual net income exceeding Rs 975, 000.

Note 25

Liability to Solidarity Levy

An individual whose leviable income exceeds 3 million rupees in an income year shall be liable to pay a solidarity levy. ***Lump sum income received by a person by way of commutation of pension, death gratuity or as compensation for death or injury will be excluded from the computation of the Solidarity Levy as from 1st July 2017.***

The liability to solidarity levy is computed as follows:

The chargeable income at 29 (***less lump sum received as pension, death gratuity or as compensation in excess of 2.5 million rupees of the aggregate amount received***) plus dividends received from a resident company and co-operative society registered under the Cooperative Act 2016 declared at section 7.1.1 and share of dividends from a resident society or succession in case such dividends has been wholly distributed among the associates or heirs less 3 million rupees.

Computation for Solidarity Levy: $25\% \times (\text{Leviable income} - \text{Rs } 3 \text{ million})$ and it shall not exceed $10\% \times (\text{Net income} - \text{taxable lump sum} + \text{dividend})$

Note 26

Tax Withheld under PAYE and TDS and paid under CPS

Enter amount withheld under PAYE as per Statement of Emoluments and Tax deduction.

Enter amount paid under CPS.

Enter amount deducted at source as TDS in the income year ended 30 June 2023 as per Statement of Income Received.

The BRN and TAN of payer should be inserted where TDS has been deducted on income derived by the individual directly. Where the individual is entitled to deduct the share of TDS on income derived by a Société, the BRN and TAN of the Société should be inserted.

Note 27

The due date for the submission of the return electronically and payment of tax (if any) is Monday 16 October 2023.

Penalty and Interest

Penalty for late submission of return

Every person who is required to electronically submit a return and who fails to do so, shall be liable to pay a penalty of Rs 2,000 per month until the time the return is submitted, up to a maximum of Rs 20,000. However, where the person is a small enterprise having an annual turnover not exceeding 10 million rupees or an individual who is not in business, the maximum penalty is Rs 5,000.

Penalty for late payment of tax

A penalty of 5 per cent of the amount of tax is payable in case of late payment. However, where the person is a small enterprise having an annual turnover not exceeding 10 million rupees or an individual who is not in business, the rate of penalty is 2 per cent.

Interest on late payment of tax

In case of late payment, interest of 0.5% of the balance of tax payable is applicable for each month or part of the month during which the tax remains unpaid after the due date.