



MAURITIUS REVENUE AUTHORITY

(The Income Tax Act)

**Year of assessment 2007-2008**

(Income for the year 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007)

**ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN**

**RESIDENT SOCIÉTÉ**

This return duly filled in should be submitted to the Director-General, Mauritius Revenue Authority by every resident société, not later than 30 September 2007.

A non-resident société which is liable to tax as a company as well as a société holding a Category I Global Business Licence that opts to be liable to tax should fill in an I.T. Form 3

Please read the notes before filling in this return.

Section 1	<b>SOCIÉTÉ IDENTIFICATION</b>		
	1.1	Full name of société	
	1.2	Address of registered office	
	1.3	Address of principal place of business	
	1.4	Address for correspondence	
	1.5	Main business activity	
	1.6	Was société in operation?	Please tick (✓) appropriate box. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	1.7	PAYE Employer Registration Number	

**2 DECLARATION**

I ..... do hereby  
(full name of signatory in BLOCK LETTERS)  
declare that the income, deductions and other particulars in this return and in the annexes are true, complete and correct.

Signature .....

Capacity in which acting .....

Date .....

**PAYMENT OF TAX**

I hereby tender the sum of Rs..... being the tax payable in accordance with section 6 of this return.

Cheque should be crossed and made payable to the Director-General, Mauritius Revenue Authority. Write full name and Tax Account Number on verso of cheque.

**FOR OFFICE USE**

Accts. subm		Officer		Supervisor	
Return type					
Bus. acty. cd.					
Edited by					

<b>3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>Trade, manufacture, profession etc.</b>	(Specify nature ..... )				Rs	Rs	Rupees only
	3.1.1	Turnover/Sales/Fees							
	3.1.2	<b>Less</b> Cost of sales							
	3.1.3	<b>Gross profit</b>							
	3.1.4	<b>Less</b> Business expenses							
	3.1.5	Net profit per accounts							
	3.1.6	<b>Add:</b> Non-allowable expenses							
	3.1.7	Income not included in profit & loss account							
	3.1.8	<b>Less</b> Allowable items							
	<b>3.1.9</b>	<b>Net income from trade, manufacture, profession etc.</b> ➤							
	<b>3.2</b>	<b>Sugar Cane cultivation</b>	<i>Attach certificates showing gross receipts.</i>						
	3.2.1	Situation of lands.....							
	3.2.2	Acreage under cultivation					acres		
	3.2.3	Weight of sugarcane produced					tons		
	3.2.4	Gross receipts	Rs						
	<b>3.2.5</b>	<b>Net income from sugar cane cultivation</b> ➤							
	<b>3.3</b>	<b>Other agricultural activities</b>	(Specify nature ..... )						
	3.3.1	Gross receipts	Rs						
	<b>3.3.2</b>	<b>Net income from other agricultural activities</b> ➤							
	<b>3.4</b>	<b>Rent</b>							
	3.4.1	From property in Mauritius	Gross Rs			Net Rs			
	3.4.2	From property outside Mauritius	Gross Rs			Net Rs			
	<b>3.4.3</b>	<b>Total net rent</b> ➤							
	<b>3.5</b>	<b>Income from other sources except interest</b>	(Specify nature ..... )						
	<b>3.5.1</b>	<b>Net income from other sources</b> ➤							
	<b>3.6</b>	<b>Net income/loss of société</b> ➤							
	<b>3.7</b>	<b>Interest</b>							
	<b>3.7.1</b>	<b>Total interest</b> ➤							
<b>4</b>	<b>DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE</b>								
		TAN of payer	TAN of payee	Amount of tax deducted from (Rs only)				Tax deducted at source (TDS) (Rs only)	
				Rent	Royalties	Contract	Services		
	4.1								
	4.2								
	4.3								
	4.4								
	<b>4.5</b>	<b>Total</b> ➤							
<b>5</b>	<b>SHARE OF ASSOCIATES</b> (Attach a separate statement where there are more than 4 associates)								
	<b>Note:</b> A statement should be given to each associate giving, as shown below, an analysis of the share of income/loss and of the amount of tax deducted at source for inclusion in the associate's annual return of income.								
	5.1	Full name of associate							
	5.2	Profit sharing ratio (%)							
	5.3	Share in net income/loss of société at 3.6 (Rs)							
	5.4	Share in total interest at 3.7.1 (Rs)							
	5.5	Share in TDS at 4.5 (Rs)							
<b>6</b>	<b>NATIONAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX (NRPT)</b>								
	Address Town/Village	Tick as appropriate		Area (sq. mt)	Tax rate (per sq. mt)	Number of months of ownership during the year	NRPT (Rs only)	Less tax paid under Local Govt. Act (Rs only)	NRPT payable (Rs only)
		Apartment, flat or tenement	Any other residential property						
	6.1								
	6.2								
	6.3								
	<b>6.4</b>	<b>Total NRPT payable</b> ➤							

# **NOTES**

## **Year of Assessment 2007-2008 (Income for the year ended 30 June 2007)**

### **I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SOCIÉTÉ**

"Société" means a société formed under any enactment in Mauritius and includes -

- (i) a société de fait or a société en participation;
- (ii) a joint venture; or
- (iii) a société or partnership formed under the law of a foreign country.

A resident société is not liable to tax on its income. Its associates are, however, liable to tax in respect of their share of income from the société, whether or not the income of the société has been distributed among the associates.

"Resident" when applied to a société means a société which has its seat or siège in Mauritius and includes a société which has at least one associate or associé or gérant resident in Mauritius.

### **2. APPROVED RETURN DATE**

Where a société closes its accounts on a date other than 30 June but falling in the income year ended 30 June 2007, a return furnished for the period of 12 months ending on that date shall, subject to the approval of the Director General, be deemed to have been made in relation to the income year ended 30 June 2007.

### **3. DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE**

Enter the amount of tax deducted at source from any income derived by the société as per statement of tax deduction supplied by the payer/s of the income.

### **4. SHARE OF ASSOCIATES**

- (a) The income of an associate from a resident société is deemed to be the share to which he would have been entitled in the income of the société if the income had been wholly distributed among the associates.
- (b) For the purposes of calculating the net income/loss of an associate from a société, the associate is deemed -
  - (i) to have derived that part of the gross income of the société; and
  - (ii) to have incurred that part of the allowable deductions of the société which bears the same proportion to the gross income or allowable deductions of the société as his share in the income/loss of the société bears to the income/loss of the société.
- (c) Where tax has been deducted at source from any income derived by a société, each of its associates is entitled to claim a credit in respect of his share of the amount of the tax deducted at source.

### **5. NATIONAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX (NRPT)**

NRPT is payable by every owner of a residential property. A société which is owner of a residential property is liable to NRPT irrespective of whether or not it derives any income.

"Owner" includes the owner of a residential property on any leased land or the person who receives or is entitled to receive any rent therefrom.

"Residential Property" means any immovable property including any building, apartment, flat, tenement, campement or bungalow, used or available for use as residence. It includes any tourist residence i.e. any premises, other than a hotel or a guesthouse, which offers sleeping accommodation to tourists, with or without meals, for a fee as defined in the Tourism Authority Act 2006. No NRPT is payable on bare land i.e. a plot of land on which there is no residential building.

NRPT is calculated in case of apartment, flat or tenement with reference to its floor area as specified in the title deed or contract and the rate is Rs 30 per square metre. In the case of any other residential property i.e. building, campement, bungalow etc., the tax is calculated with reference to the surface area of the land at the rate of Rs 10 per square metre.

#### Conversion Rate

One Toise is approximately equal to 3.8 square metres.

One Perche is approximately equal to 42.21 square metres.

10.76 Square feet is approximately equal to 1 square metre.

Period of ownership - Insert in the relevant column the number of month/s during which the property was owned by the société in the income year ended 30 June 2007.

Where a residential property is acquired, sold or transferred during the income year, the NRPT should be pro-rated based on the number of months of ownership during the year as follows:

$$\text{NRPT} \times \frac{1}{12} \times \text{no. of months of ownership during the year}$$

Where a building used as residence is located on a portion of land used for agriculture and the gross income derived therefrom is declared by the owner in his return of income or the building is located on a portion of land outside a residential area, the owner is liable to NRPT with reference to the surface area of land on which stands the building, garage and related structures as well as on the surface area of the background, grounds and garden up to a maximum area of 1A25 (0.5276 hectare).

Where a building is used for both business and residential purposes, or where the residential part is located above that on which stands the non-residential part, the NRPT is payable on the whole surface area of land.

Where a residential building is constructed on top of an existing building by virtue of a 'droit de surélévation', it is deemed to be a flat and NRPT is payable based on the floor area of the building.

**6. A société is REQUIRED to furnish together with the return, where applicable, the following –****(a) ACCOUNTS**

The société's Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet and any other appropriate statement of account duly dated and signed. Where the société derived income from more than one source, separate profit and loss accounts should be furnished showing clearly the net income or loss from each source.

Net income for tax purposes is obtained by adding to the net income per accounts all non-allowable items such as provision for bad debts, depreciation etc., and deducting other allowable items such as annual allowance.

Expenditure or Loss incurred in the production of exempt income

- (i) Expenditure or loss exclusively incurred in the production of exempt income is not allowable and should be added back;
- (ii) Where any expenditure or loss is incurred **in the production of BOTH gross income and exempt income**, that part of the expenditure or loss attributable to the production of exempt income should be added back. No adjustment should be made where the proportion of exempt income to total gross income is equal to or less than 10%.

**(b) ANNUAL ALLOWANCE**

A statement showing the computation of annual allowance.

You may claim annual allowance in respect of capital expenditure specified hereunder as follows:

<i>Capital Expenditure incurred on —</i>	Rate of Annual Allowance	
	Base Value	Percentage of Cost
Industrial premises .....	-	5
Commercial premises .....	-	5
Hotels .....	30	-
Plant or Machinery-		
(a) costing 30,000 rupees or less .....	-	100
(b) costing more than 30,000 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) Electronic and high precision machinery or equipment, computer hardware and peripherals and computer software .....	50	-
(v) furniture and fittings .....	20	-
(vi) other .....	35	-
Improvement on agricultural land for agricultural purposes .....	25	-
Scientific research .....	25	-
Golf courses .....	15	-
Acquisition or improvement of any other item of a capital nature which is subject to depreciation under the normal accounting principles .....	-	5

No other deduction is however allowable in respect of the same expenditure.

**No annual allowance is allowable unless proper books of accounts and records are kept.**

**(c) OVERSEAS TRAVELLING**

A statement showing -

- (a) full name of person/s for whom expenses were incurred;
- (b) position held;
- (c) date of trip and mode of travel;
- (d) countries visited and purpose of trip; and
- (e) cost incurred analysed into fares, accommodation, entertainment and non-business expenditure. Give details of calculation of non-business expenditure.