



MAURITIUS REVENUE AUTHORITY

(The Income Tax Act)

**Year of assessment 2010**

(Income for the period 1 July 2009 to 31 December 2009)

**ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN**

**RESIDENT SOCIÉTÉ**

This return duly filled in should be submitted by every resident société, so as to reach the office of the Director-General, Mauritius Revenue Authority, not later than 31 March 2010.

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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>											
1.8	Daytime phone number	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>											

**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.*

<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>Add:</b> Other income		.....					
	3.1.5	<b>Less</b> Business expenses		.....					
	3.1.6	Net profit per accounts		.....					
	3.1.7	<b>Add:</b> Non-allowable expenses		.....					
	3.1.8	Income not included in profit & loss account		.....					
	3.1.9	<b>Less</b> Allowable items		.....					
	<b>3.1.10</b>	<b>Net income from trade, manufacture, profession etc.</b> ➤							
	<b>3.2</b>	<b>Sugar Cane cultivation</b> Attach certificates showing gross receipts.							
	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 from other agricultural activities		Rs .....					
	<b>3.3.2</b>	<b>Net income from other agricultural activities</b> ➤							
	<b>3.4</b>	<b>Rent</b>							
	3.4.1	Gross rent from property in Mauritius		Rs .....					
	<b>3.4.2</b>	<b>Total net rent</b> ➤							
	<b>3.5</b>	<b>Interest</b>							
	<b>3.5.1</b>	<b>Total interest</b> ➤							
	<b>3.6</b>	<b>Income from other sources</b> (Specify nature ..... )							
	<b>3.6.1</b>	<b>Net income from other sources</b> ➤							
	<b>3.7</b>	<b>Net income/loss of société</b> ➤							
<b>4</b>	<b>DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE</b> (Attach additional sheet(s) if necessary)								
	TAN of payer	TAN of payee	Amount of tax deducted from (Rs only)						
			Rent	Royalties	Contract	Services	Interest		
	4.1								
	4.2								
	4.3								
	4.4								
	<b>4.5</b>	<b>Total</b>							
	<b>4.6</b>	<b>Enter total TDS</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.								
		Full name of associate	Profit sharing ratio (%)	Share in net income/loss of société at 3.7 (Rs)	Share in TDS at 4.6 (Rs)				
	5.1								
	5.2								
	5.3								
	5.4								
<b>6</b>	<b>NATIONAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX (NRPT)</b>								
	Address Town/Village	Tick as appropriate		Area (sq. mt)	Tax rate (per sq. mt) Rs 5/Rs 15	No of months of ownership during period 1 July 2009 to 31 December 2009	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> ➤							

# Year of Assessment 2010 (Income for the period 1 July 2009 to 31 December 2009)

## NOTES - How to fill in your return (I.T. Form 6)

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SOCIÉTÉ

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

- (a) a société de fait or a société en participation;
- (b) a joint venture; or
- (c) 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. INCOME PERIOD

With the change in income year from "01 July – 30 June" to "01 January - 31 December", all sociétés are now required to file return of income in respect of income derived on a calendar year basis, i.e. for the period 01 January to 31 December. As a result all sociétés should now close their accounts on 31 December each year.

As a transitional measure, sociétés are required to file return for the year of assessment 2010 in respect of income derived for the 6 months period from 01 July 2009 to 31 December 2009. The time limit to submit the return to MRA is 31 March 2010.

To ensure that there is no break in the basis period, sociétés having adopted a year ending on any date other than 30 June 2009 as basis period for the year of assessment 2009/10, should file their return for the year of assessment 2010 in respect of income derived for the period starting from the end of the basis period used for the year of assessment 2009/10 up to 31 December 2009.

For example, a société having closed its accounts on 31 March 2009 in respect of year of assessment 2009/10 should file a return for year of assessment 2010 in respect of income derived for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 December 2009.

### 3. COMPUTATION OF NET INCOME

The profit as per the profit & loss a/c is not the taxable profit as not all items of income are taxable nor are all items of expenses deductible for tax purposes. The net profit/loss as per profit and loss a/c needs to be adjusted to arrive at the net income for tax purposes.

#### **General Rule for deduction of expenses**

Any expenditure or loss to the extent to which it is exclusively incurred in the production of the gross income of the business is deductible from the gross income.

#### **Unauthorised deductions**

The following items of expenditure are specifically prohibited by Section 26 of the Income Tax Act -

- (a) any investment, expenditure or loss to the extent to which it is capital or of a capital nature;
- (b) any expenditure or loss to the extent to which it is incurred in the production of income which is exempt income;
- (c) any reserve or provision of any kind;
- (d) any expenditure or loss recoverable under a contract of insurance or of indemnity;
- (e) any expenditure incurred in providing business entertainment or any gift;
- (f) any tax payable under the Land (Duties and Taxes) Act;
- (g) income tax or foreign tax;
- (h) any expenditure or loss to the extent to which it is of a private or domestic nature.

#### **Expenditure incurred in the production of exempt income**

- (a) Expenditure or loss exclusively incurred in the production of exempt income is not allowable.
- (b) Where 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 shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{exempt income} \times \text{expenditure or loss}}{\text{total gross income (including exempt income)}}$$

- (c) Where the proportion of exempt income to total gross income in the above formula is 10 per cent or less, no part of the expenditure or loss as determined above shall be disallowed.

**Annual Allowance**

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

Capital Expenditure incurred on —	Rate of Annual Allowance	
	Base Value	Percentage of Cost
Industrial premises .....	-	5
Commercial premises .....	-	5
Hotels .....	30	-
Plant or Machinery-		
(a) costing or having a base value of 30,000 rupees or less .....	100	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.**

**For the 6 months period ending 31 December 2009 only 50% of annual allowance should be claimed.**

**4. 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 given by the payer/s of the income.

**5. 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 -
- to have derived that part of the gross income of the société; and
  - 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.

**6. 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. 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 15 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 5 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 during the period 1 July 2009 to 31 December 2009.

Where a residential property is acquired, sold or transferred during the 6 months period ended 31 December 2009, the NRPT should be pro-rated based on the number of months of ownership during that period as follows:

$$\text{NRPT} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{\text{no. of months of ownership during the period}}{6}$$

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.

In case the société owns more than 3 properties, give details on a separate sheet.