



Consolidated Version
17 May 2022

Unofficial translation of the

INCOME TAX REGULATION

2020/R-21

This document consolidates the following:

Regulation/Tax Ruling Number	Description	Date of Issue	Summary of Amendments
2020/R-21	<i>Income Tax Regulation</i>	10 Mar 2020	-
2020/R-56	<i>First amendment to the Income Tax Regulation</i>	20 July 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Inserted new sections as section 100-1 (Computation of interim payment) and 102-1 (Submission of consolidated financial statements to MIRA).</i> • <i>Amended sections 99 (Income Tax Return) and 122 (Accounting standards approved by the Commissioner General).</i>
2021/R-55	<i>Second amendment to the Income Tax Regulation</i>	19 April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Amended Sections 42 (Where the amount of remuneration is different from the regular amount paid as remuneration), 52 (Banks and non-banking financial institutions approved by the Commissioner General), 57 (Preparation of accounts), 97 (Withholding Tax Reconciliation Return), 98 (Non-Resident Withholding Tax Return), 101 (Exemption from filing the income tax return), 102 (Financial Statements to be submitted with the income tax return), and 106 (Presentation currency).</i> • <i>Inserted new sections as section 72-1 (Lease payments under an operating lease), 91-1 (Borrowing costs capitalized), 91-2 (Change of election made</i>

			<p><i>under Section 28(a) of the Act), 102-2(Commissioner General may require tax returns in certain cases) and 128-1 (Tax avoidance).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Repealed Section 97(c).</i>
2021/R-135	<i>Third amendment to the Income Tax Regulation</i>	19 Oct 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Amended Section 14 (Allowances and benefits), 33 (Withholding Tax), 40 (Conversion of foreign currency transactions to Maldivian Rufiyaa), 41 (Deduction of Employee Withholding Tax), 42 (Where the amount of remuneration is different from the regular amount paid as remuneration), 58 (Accounting period), 96 (Employee Withholding Tax Return), 100-1 (Computation of interim payment), 101(Exemption from filing the income tax return), 102 (Financial statements to be submitted with the Income tax return), 102-2 (Commissioner General may require tax return in certain cases), 107 (Presentation currency of the return), 108 (Payment currency), 109 (Death of a taxpayer), 123 (Refunds), and 127 (Immovable property).</i> • <i>Inserted new Section as Section 35-1 (Capital Gains Withholding Tax), 52-1 (Banks and non-banking financial institutions approved by MIRA), 99-1 (Capital Gains Withholding Tax Return), and 128-2 (Commission paid for specific services, or management services).</i> • <i>Repeal Section 3(d) (Application to register), 13 (Allowances and benefits not included in the definition of remuneration), 41 (b), 41 (c), 41 (d) (Deduction of Employee Withholding Tax), 64 (Income from immovable property), 95(b) and (c) (Capital loss relief), 102-1 (c)</i>

			<i>(Submission of consolidated financial statements to MIRA), 119 (Gifts received on the occasion of marriage), 120 (Place of residence or principal private residence) and 123 (b) (Refunds).</i>
2022/R-82	<i>Fourth amendment to the Income Tax Regulation</i>	17 May 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Amend Section 3 (Application to Register), 11 (Change of information), 21 (Granting the right to use a vehicle or vessel), 36 (Deduction of withholding tax where the amount or period cannot be determined), 44 (Body or association), 59 (Accounting standard), 101 (Exemption from filing the income tax return), and 103 (Submission of return and payment of tax via MIRAconnect).</i> • <i>Inserted a Section as 36-1 (Deduction of withholding tax on account of debit notes and credit notes).</i>

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

This is the unofficial translation of the original document in Dhivehi. In the event of conflict between this translation and the Dhivehi version of this document, the latter shall prevail. Therefore, it is advised that both the Dhivehi version of this document and this translation be read concurrently.

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INCOME TAX REGULATION

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction and citation

- (a) This Regulation was made pursuant to the authority granted to the board of Maldives Inland Revenue Authority by the Income Tax Act (Law Number 25/2019).
- (b) This Regulation shall be cited as the “Income Tax Regulation”.

2. Objective

The objective of this Regulation is to facilitate the efficient administration of the Act, set out the rules to be followed by all persons within the scope of the Act and establish policies and procedures with regard to the imposition of Income Tax in the Maldives.

CHAPTER 2: REGISTRATION

3. Application to register

- (a) Persons applying for registration under the Act shall submit a completed “Registration and Change of Information” (MIRA 117) form together with the information and documents specified therein.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a person who applies to register the person’s business under the Business Registration Act (Law number 18/2014) to the Ministry charged with the mandate of implementing economic policies of the Government shall not be required to submit the “Registration and Change of Information” (MIRA 117) form.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a payer of remuneration shall submit a completed “Registration of Employees” (MIRA 118) form together with all the information and documents specified therein, to a recipient(s) of remuneration.

(d) *(Repealed)*.

4. Registration of persons receiving income other than remuneration

- (a) All persons who are required to register under the Business Registration Act (Law number 18/2014) shall register with MIRA under the Act.
- (b) Partnerships defined under Section 79 (yy)(2) of the Act shall be referred to in this Regulation as “deemed partnerships”.
- (c) Individuals to whom subsection (a) does not apply, and deemed partnerships shall apply to register with MIRA if:
 - (1) The individual or deemed partnership holds a permit or license, issued by a Government Authority or State Institution, to carry on a business activity; or
 - (2) The individual or deemed partnership is required to withhold tax from the remuneration is paid to 1 (one) or more persons as under Section 54 of the Act; or
 - (3) The average monthly gross revenue earned by the individual or deemed partnership from all business activities carried on by that individual or deemed partnership during any 12-month period exceeds MVR 40,000 (Forty Thousand Rufiyaa).
- (d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, where an individual doing business or a deemed partnership, makes a payment from which non-resident withholding tax is required to be deducted under Section 55 of the Act, such individual or deemed partnership shall apply to register with MIRA under the Act.

5. Registration of persons conducting business in the Maldives through a permanent establishment

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter, a person conducting business in the Maldives through a permanent establishment as defined in Section 79(gg) of the Act shall apply to register with MIRA under the Act.

6. Registration of persons not deriving any form of income and persons deriving only exempt income

- (a) A person who does not derive any form of income, or a person who only derives income which is exempt under Section 12 of the Act, shall apply to register with MIRA only if such person is required to deduct employee withholding tax under Section 54 of the Act from the remuneration of 1 (one) or more of the recipients of remuneration.
- (b) This Section is subject to Sections 4 and 5 of this Regulation.

7. Registration of persons deriving remuneration

- (a) Where a person derives remuneration, it is an obligation of the payer of remuneration to apply to register the recipient of remuneration with MIRA.
- (b) Where a person derives remuneration, the payer of remuneration shall register such recipient of remuneration if:
 - (1) The average monthly amount of remuneration subject to withholding tax to be paid to a recipient during any 12-month period is estimated to be MVR 60,000 (Sixty Thousand Rufiyaa) or more; or
 - (2) The amount of remuneration subject to withholding tax paid to a recipient for each month is MVR 60,000 (Sixty Thousand Rufiyaa) or more for 2 (two) consecutive months.
- (c) Where any person to whom remuneration is paid is required to be registered by reason of meeting either of the two conditions specified in subsection (b), the payer of remuneration shall apply to register each of the recipients to whom an average monthly remuneration subject to withholding tax of MVR 30,000 (Thirty Thousand Rufiyaa) or more is paid during any 12-month period.
- (d) Notwithstanding subsection (a), where a person derives remuneration from more than 1 (one) payer of remuneration and has not been registered by any of those payers, such person shall apply for registration under the Act.
- (e) Subsection (d) shall apply only where the average monthly gross income derived by the person during any 12-month period exceeds MVR 40,000 (Forty Thousand Rufiyaa).
- (f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, where the average monthly gross income derived by a person during the past 12-month period

exceeds MVR 60,000/- (Sixty Thousand Rufiyaa), such person shall apply for registration.

8. Registration based on gross income

A person not being an individual shall apply for registration under the Act where the gross income of the person exceeds MVR 500,000/- (Five Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa), even if the person does not meet any other registration criteria specified in this Chapter.

9. Voluntary registration

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter, any person within the charge to tax under the Act may choose to apply to register under the Act.

10. No obligation to apply for registration

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter, a person registered with MIRA under the Tax Administration Act (Law number 3/2010) at the date of commencement of taxation under the Act is not required to re-apply to register with MIRA under the Act.

11. Change of information

- (a) Any changes in information related to the registration of a person registered under the Act shall be notified to MIRA via MIRAconnect or by submitting MIRA 117 (Registration and Change of Information) form, within 15 (fifteen) days of the date of occurrence of such change.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), any changes in information related to the employment of a person registered with MIRA as a recipient of remuneration from a payer shall be notified to MIRA by the payer within 15 (fifteen) days, via MIRAconnect.
- (c) Where a recipient of remuneration, after being registered with MIRA by the payer of remuneration, commences to derive any other form of income, the recipient shall notify MIRA of such that within 15 (fifteen) days, via MIRAconnect or by submitting MIRA 117 (Registration and Change of Information) form.

- (d) Where a recipient of remuneration, after being registered with MIRA by the payer of remuneration, commences another employment, and the employer in respect of that other employment has not notified MIRA, the recipient of remuneration shall notify MIRA of such that within 15 (fifteen) days, via MIRAconnect or by submitting MIRA 117 (Registration and Change of Information) form.

12. Deregistration

- (a) In the event of the death of a registered person, a submission for deregistration of the deceased shall be deemed to have been made upon notification of the death to MIRA as pursuant to Section 109 of this Regulation by the heirs of the deceased.
- (b) A company, partnership or cooperative society registered under the Act shall be deemed to be deregistered upon its dissolution.
- (c) The owner of a permanent establishment doing business in the Maldives shall apply for deregistration upon cessation of business conducted through that permanent establishment.

CHAPTER 3: ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS NOT INCLUDED IN THE DEFINITION OF REMUNERATION

13. *(Repealed)*

CHAPTER 4: SOME ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS INCLUDED IN THE DEFINITION OF REMUNERATION

14. Allowances and benefits

Allowances and benefits other than those exempt pursuant to Section 12 of the Act, provided by a payer of remuneration to a recipient of remuneration, in monetary form

or otherwise, shall be deemed to be allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration, and, the allowances and benefits specified in this Chapter shall not be deemed to be the only forms of allowances or benefits within the definition of remuneration.

15. Where a part of the value of allowances and benefits is paid by the recipient of remuneration

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter, any part of the value of allowances and benefits computed as pursuant to this Chapter, born by the recipient of remuneration, shall not constitute part of remuneration.

16. Remuneration paid by an associate, and remuneration received by an associate

- (a) Where any allowance or benefit specified in this Chapter is given by a person who is an associate of or appointed by the payer of remuneration, such allowance or benefit shall be valued at its open market value.
- (b) Where any allowance or benefit specified in this Chapter is derived by a person who is an associate of or nominated by the recipient of remuneration, such allowance or benefit shall be deemed to have been derived by the recipient.
- (c) "A person appointed by the payer of remuneration" stated in subsection (a) shall include companies, bodies, associations, and cooperative societies, controlled by the payer of remuneration, or, operated using the resources of the payer of remuneration, or, which represent employees of the payer of remuneration.

17. Place of accommodation

The ordinary open market value of allowances and benefits included in the definition of remuneration, paid in the form of a place of accommodation, by a payer of remuneration to a recipient of remuneration shall be computed as follows:

- (a) if the place belongs to the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer or is rented from a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of the rent of that place.

- (b) if the place is rented from a person other than a person who is an associate of the payer, the amount of rent paid for the place by the payer.
- (c) if the place referred to in subsections (a) or (b) is unfurnished and if the place is furnished by the payer, the value of furniture computed using the following formula shall be added to the respective value calculated in accordance with subsection (a) or (b);

Value computed for the unfurnished place × 20%

- (d) For the purpose of this Section, a place shall be considered as furnished if the place has any furniture other than fittings.
- (e) The ordinary open market value of the following resources and services provided by the payer in the place of accommodation specified in this Section:
 - (1) electricity, water, waste disposal and other such services;
 - (2) cable, telephone and internet services;
 - (3) repair and maintenance, and decoration;
 - (4) cleaning service.
- (f) The ordinary open market value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration attributable to the resources and services specified in subsection (e), shall be computed as follows.
 - (1) if the resource or service is provided by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of the resource or service;
 - (2) if the resource or service provider is neither the payer nor a person who is an associate of the payer, the amount of expense incurred by the payer in order to provide the resource or service.

18. Purchase, sale or transfer of a good or service

- (a) Where a payer of remuneration purchases a good or service from the recipient of remuneration at a price greater than its ordinary open market value, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration shall be the excess of the purchase price of that good or service over its ordinary open market value.

- (b) Where a payer of remuneration sells a good or service to the recipient of remuneration at a price lower than its ordinary open market value, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration shall be the amount by which the sale price of that good or service is lower than its ordinary open market value.
- (c) Where a payer of remuneration transfers a good or service to the recipient of remuneration for no consideration, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration shall be the ordinary open market value of the good or service.
- (d) Where a payer of remuneration purchases a good or service from a third party for the use of the recipient of remuneration, then provides it to the recipient for a consideration lower than the ordinary open market value of the good or service, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration shall be the difference between the consideration paid by the recipient and the ordinary open market value of the good or service.

19. Granting the right to use an asset

- (a) Where a payer of remuneration grants the right to use an asset, not being a vessel or vehicle, to the recipient of remuneration for no consideration or at a price lower than the ordinary open market value of the asset, for a purpose other than the performance of the recipient's duties of employment, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration for a month shall be computed as follows.

- (1) if the asset is owned by the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times 20\% \times \frac{1}{12}$$

A = ordinary open market value of the asset

- (2) if the asset is rented by the payer from a person who is an associate of the payer, or the payer has acquired the right to use the asset for no consideration from a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of the monthly rent payable for the asset.
- (3) if the asset is rented by the payer from a person other than an associate of the payer, the monthly rent payable by the payer for that asset.

- (b) Where a payer of remuneration grants the right to use an asset, not being a vehicle or vessel, to the recipient of remuneration for no consideration or at a price lower than the ordinary open market value of the asset, for the performance of the recipient's duties of employment and for private use, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration for a month shall be computed as follows.

- (1) if the asset is owned by the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times \frac{2}{7} \times 20\% \times \frac{1}{12}$$

A = ordinary open market value of the asset

- (2) if the asset is rented by the payer from a person who is an associate of the payer, or the payer has acquired the right to use the asset for no consideration from a person who is an associate of the payer, using the following formula:

$$A \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A = ordinary open market value of the monthly rent of the asset

- (3) if the asset is rented by the payer from a person other than an associate of the payer, using the formula below:

$$A \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A = amount of monthly rent payable by the payer

20. Granting the right to use a service

- (a) Where a payer of remuneration provides a service to the recipient of remuneration for a purpose other than the performance of the recipient's duties of employment, for no consideration or at a price lower than the ordinary open

market value of the service, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration for a month shall be computed as follows.

- (1) if the service is provided by the payer or through a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of the service attributable to that month;
 - (2) if the service is provided by the payer through a person other than an associate of the payer, the monthly amount of the expense incurred by the payer on that service.
- (b) Where a payer of remuneration provides a service to the recipient of remuneration for the performance of the recipient's duties of employment and private use, for no consideration or at a price lower than the ordinary open market value of the service, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration for a month shall be computed as follows.
- (1) if the service is provided by the payer or through a person who is an associate of the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A = ordinary open market value of the service for a month

- (2) Where the service is provided by the payer through a person other than an associate of the payer;

$$A \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A = amount incurred by the payer on that service for a month

21. Granting the right to use a vehicle or vessel

- (a) Where a payer of remuneration grants the right to use a vehicle or vessel to the recipient of remuneration for no consideration or at a price lower than the ordinary open market value of the vehicle or vessel, for a purpose other than

the performance of the recipient's duties of employment, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration for a month shall be computed as follows.

- (1) if it is a vessel owned by the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times 10\% \times \frac{1}{12}$$

A = purchase price of the vessel

- (2) if it is a vehicle owned by the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times 20\% \times \frac{1}{12}$$

A = purchase price of the vehicle

- (3) if the vehicle or vessel is rented by the payer from a person who is an associate of the payer, or the payer has acquired the right to use the vehicle or vessel for no consideration from a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of the monthly rent payable for the vehicle or vessel;

- (4) if the vehicle or vessel is rented by the payer from a person other than an associate of the payer, the monthly rent payable by the payer for that vehicle or vessel.

- (b) Where a payer of remuneration grants the right to use a vehicle or vessel to the recipient of remuneration for no consideration or at a price lower than the ordinary open market value of the vehicle or vessel, for the performance of the recipient's duties of employment and private use, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration for a month shall be computed as follows.

- (1) if it is a vessel owned by the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times 10\% \times \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A = purchase price of the vessel

- (2) if it is a vehicle owned by the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times 20\% \times \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A = purchase price of the vehicle

- (3) if the vehicle or vessel is rented by the payer from a person who is an associate of the payer, or the payer has acquired the right to use the vehicle or vessel for no consideration from a person who is an associate of the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A = ordinary open market value of the monthly rent of the vehicle or vessel

- (4) if the vehicle or vessel is rented from a person other than an associate of the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A = monthly rent payable by the payer for the vehicle or vessel

- (c) The ordinary open market value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration, attributable to the following resources and services provided by a payer of remuneration with respect to a vehicle or vessel specified in subsection (a) or (b), shall be computed monthly as pursuant to subsections (d) and (e) of this Section.

- (1) Fuel;
- (2) Remuneration paid to the driver, captain, and crew;
- (3) Annual fee and fines;

- (4) Insurance premium;
 - (5) Cleaning, repair, maintenance, and servicing;
 - (6) Parking fee;
 - (7) Costs incurred to furnish a safety certificate;
 - (8) Docking charges;
- (d) Where the allowances and benefits specified in subsection (c) is provided with respect to a vehicle or vessel specified in subsection (a), the value of those allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration for a month shall be computed as follows.
- (1) if the resource or service is provided by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of the resource or service;
 - (2) if the resource or service is not provided by the payer but by a person other than an associate of the payer, the amount of expense incurred by the payer in order to provide the resource or service.
- (e) Where the allowances and benefits specified in subsection (c) is provided with respect to a vehicle or vessel specified in subsection (b), the value of those allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration for a month shall be computed as follows.
- (1) if the resource or service is provided by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A= ordinary open market value of the resource or service

- (2) if the resource or service is not provided by the payer but by a person other than an associate of the payer, using the following formula.

$$A \times \frac{2}{7}$$

A = monthly expenditure incurred by the payer to provide such facility or service

- (f) Where a payer of remuneration provides a vehicle or vessel of the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer or one which has been rented by the payer, to the recipient of remuneration for transportation, for no consideration or at a price lower than the ordinary open market value of the vehicle or vessel, for a purpose other than the performance of the recipient's duties of employment, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration shall be the ordinary open market value of the journey.
- (g) For the purpose of this Section, even where the right to use a vehicle or vessel is granted by the State or another State office, it shall be deemed that the State office that is the payer of remuneration holds the ownership of such vehicle or vessel.

22. Loan

Where the payer of remuneration issues a loan to the recipient of remuneration, either free of interest or at a rate that is lower than the ordinary open market rate of interest, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration in respect of that loan shall be the difference between the interest rate computed based on the ordinary open market value of such type of loans and the actual amount of interest paid on the loan by the recipient.

23. Vacation financed by the payer of remuneration

Where the recipient of remuneration goes on a vacation financed by the payer of remuneration, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration in respect of that vacation shall be computed as follows.

- (a) if the vacation is spent in a place owned by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of such vacation;
- (b) if the vacation is spent in accommodation not owned by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, the amount spent on that vacation by the payer.

24. Hajj and Umra expeditions

Where a payer of remuneration finances a *Hajj* or *Umra* for the recipient of remuneration, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration in respect of such *Hajj* or *Umra* shall be computed as follows.

- (a) if the travel agent who organized the *Hajj* or *Umra* is the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of that service;
- (b) if the travel agent who organized the *Hajj* or *Umra* is a person other than an associate of the payer, the expenditure incurred on that service by the payer.

25. Expenditure incurred on working from home

Where, for the purpose of the payer of remuneration, the recipient of remuneration performs the primary duties of employment at the recipient's place of residence, the value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration in respect of the expenses of that place undertaken by the payer, not including the resources and services provided and used solely for the purpose of performing the recipient's primary duties of employment, shall be computed as follows.

- (a) if the resource or service is directly provided by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, using the following formula;

$$A \times \frac{2}{3}$$

A = total ordinary open market value of the resource or service

- (b) if the resource or service is not provided by the payer but a person other than an associate of the payer, using the following formula;

$$B \times \frac{2}{3}$$

B = expenditure incurred by the payer to provide that resource or service

26. Transportation in connection with the commencement or termination of employment

- (a) Where a payer of remuneration provides transportation to the recipient of remuneration to travel to the primary place of work for the commencement of work, or, from the primary place of work at the time of resignation or termination, the ordinary open market value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration in respect of that transportation service shall be computed as follows:
- (1) if the transportation service is provided by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of the service;
 - (2) if the transportation service provider is neither the payer or nor a person who is an associate of the payer, the expenditure incurred by the payer to provide the service.
- (b) Transportation services specified in subsection (a) shall include transportation of a person to and from the Maldives.

27. Insurance premium and insurance claims

- (a) The ordinary open market value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration in respect of an insurance policy taken by a payer of remuneration for a recipient of remuneration shall be computed as follows:
- (1) If the insurance policy is issued by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of the premium of such policy;
 - (2) If the issuer of the insurance policy is neither the payer nor a person who is an associate of the payer, the amount of premium paid by the payer for such policy.
- (b) Where the policy holder of the insurance policy specified in subsection (a) is the recipient of remuneration, or not, if the beneficiary of the insurance policy is the

recipient of remuneration, the insurance policy shall be deemed to constitute allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration.

- (c) Subject to Section 12(m) of the Act, any insurance claims received by a recipient of remuneration under an insurance policy specified in this Section, except claims received for health insurance policies, shall be deemed to constitute allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration.

28. Transportation, food and beverage, entertainment and sports

The ordinary open market value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration in respect of transportation, food and beverage, entertainment and sports activities provided by a payer of remuneration to a recipient of remuneration shall be computed as follows:

- (a) If the transportation service, food and beverage, entertainment or sports activities is provided by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of such that;
- (b) If the provider of transportation service, food and beverage, entertainment or sports activities is neither the payer nor a person who is an associate of the payer, the expenditure incurred by the payer on such that.

29. Expenditure on health care

Where a payer of remuneration provides a health care to the recipient of remuneration, the ordinary open market value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration in respect of that service shall be computed as follows:

- (a) If the health care service is provided by the payer or a person who is an associate of the payer, the ordinary open market value of that service;
- (b) If the health care service provider is neither the payer nor a person who is an associate of the payer, the expenditure incurred by the payer on that service.

30. Payments made for and on behalf of

Unless otherwise specified in this Regulation, where a payer of remuneration makes a payment for or on behalf of the recipient of remuneration, the amount of the payment

made as such shall be the ordinary open market value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration.

31. Payment made to a Pension Fund or Retirement Fund

(a) An amount of a payment made by a payer of remuneration to a pension fund or retirement fund or any other such fund established in respect of the welfare rights of a recipient of remuneration shall be the ordinary open market value of the allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration. The contribution made by a payer of remuneration into the account of the recipient of the remuneration setup under Retirement Pension Scheme established under the Maldives Pension Act (Law number 8/2009) shall not constitute allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration.

32. Awards

The ordinary open market value of allowances and benefits within the definition of remuneration in respect of an award granted in a non-monetary form by a payer of remuneration to a recipient of remuneration shall be the expenditure incurred by the payer on that award.

CHAPTER 5: WITHHOLDING TAX

33. Withholding tax

“Withholding Tax” in this Chapter refers to employee withholding tax specified in Section 54 of the Act, non-resident withholding tax specified in Section 55 of the Act and tax required to be withheld under Section 50-1(a) of the Act.

34. Permanent establishment and head office deemed as two separate entities

Where a person who is not a resident of the Maldives carries on business in the Maldives through a permanent establishment, such person and the person’s

permanent establishment shall be deemed as two separate entities for the purposes of Section 55 of the Act.

35. Income derived by a non-resident which had been subject to withholding tax

For the purposes of Section 27(a) of the Act, the income derived by a person who is not a resident in the Maldives through the person's permanent establishment in the Maldives shall be deemed as income which has already suffered non-resident withholding tax if the person holds a non-resident withholding certificate which confirms that non-resident withholding tax has been deducted from that income.

35-1. Capital Gains Withholding Tax

- (a) Tax required to be withheld under Section 50-1(a) of the Act shall be referred to in this Regulation as "Capital Gains Withholding Tax".
- (b) Where the withholding agent fails to withhold the correct amount of capital gains withholding tax and makes the payment to the payee, the amount of capital gains withholding tax payable by the withholding agent to MIRA shall be computed using the following formula.

$$A \times 0.1$$

A = amount payable to the payee

36. Deduction of withholding tax where the amount or period cannot be determined

- (a) Where on account of the nature of a payment, it cannot be determined whether or not the payment is payable in the period to which it relates or what the exact amount of the payment is, then for the purpose of Section 80(c) of the Act, the amount subject to withholding tax shall be computed based on the provision made in respect of the transaction to which that payment relates, given that a provision is required to be made in respect of that transaction. For the purposes of this Section, the requirement to create a provision shall be determined based on the accounting standards adopted by the person under Section 59(d) of this Regulation.

- (b) The amount of withholding tax computed under subsection (a) shall be included in the withholding tax return for the month to which the provision relates, and, the resulting tax payable shall be paid in full to MIRA.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a person who derives income specified in this Section shall include such income in the accounting period to which it relates as according to Sections 59 (d) and (e) of this Regulation.
- (d) Notwithstanding that withholding tax has been previously computed and accounted for under this Section based on a provision created, where any additional deduction is required when the amount of the payment subject to withholding tax is ascertained, such additional amount shall be included in the withholding tax return for the month in which the amount of the payment is ascertained and any additional payments arising thereof shall be paid in full.
- (e) Notwithstanding that withholding tax has been computed under this Section based on a provision created, where the amount of withholding tax included in the tax return was found to be additional when the amount subject to withholding tax is ascertained, the additional amount may be adjusted in the non-resident withholding tax return submitted by the person, who computed withholding tax under subsection (a) based on the provision, for the month in which such amount is ascertained.
- (f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Regulation, any refunds arising from the application of subsection (e) shall be paid to the person conducting business in the Maldives who computed withholding tax based on the provision and included in the person's withholding tax return the amount of withholding tax.

36-1. Deduction of withholding tax on account of debit notes and credit notes

- (a) Where the amount of the transaction subject to non-resident withholding tax under Section 55 of the Act is increased by the non-resident by issuing a debit note, the person receiving the debit note shall deduct the amount of non-resident withholding tax from the additional amount in the period in which the debit note is accounted for in the books of accounts of that person.
- (b) Where the amount of the transaction subject to non-resident withholding tax under Section 55 of the Act is reduced by the non-resident by issuing a credit note, the person receiving the credit note may make the required adjustment in

the non-resident withholding tax return for the period in which the credit note is accounted for in the books of accounts of that person.

- (c) Any refunds arising under subsection (b) shall be paid in accordance with Section 123 of this Regulation.

37. Deduction of withholding tax from reimbursements

- (a) If an amount paid in respect of a service or purpose specified in Section 55 (a) and (b) of the Act to a person who is not a resident in the Maldives includes an amount paid as reimbursement of an expense which was incurred for the provision of that service or in connection with that service, withholding tax shall be deducted from the whole amount paid to the person, including the amount of reimbursement.
- (b) Where an amount paid to a person who is not a resident in Maldives is paid in order to compensate an amount that was subject to non-resident withholding tax under Section 55 of the Act, withholding tax shall be deducted from such payment.

38. Payment deemed to be made after deducting withholding tax

Where a payment is subject to Section 54 or 55 of the Act and the payer fails to deduct the amount of withholding tax from the gross amount of the payment, the amount for deduction of withholding tax from that payment as specified under Section 56 (b) of the Act shall be calculated using the following formula and, if the concerned amount is in respect of employee withholding tax, the calculation shall be done for each tax bracket, separately.

$$\frac{A \times t}{100 - t}$$

t = rate at which withholding tax shall be deducted

A = amount paid

39. No withholding tax deduction from payments relating to periods before the commencement of taxation under the Act

- (a) Section 54 of the Act shall apply to remuneration paid for periods beginning on or after the date of commencement of taxation of income specified in Section 3(a) of the Act.
- (b) Section 55 of the Act shall apply to amounts relating to periods beginning on or after the date of commencement of taxation under the Act.

40. Conversion of foreign currency transactions to Maldivian Rufiyaa

- (a) Where a payment of an amount of remuneration specified in Section 54(a) of the Act or a payment of an amount specified in Section 55 (a) or (b) or Section 50-1 of the Act is made in a currency other than Rufiyaa, in making the payment of withholding tax to MIRA, such amount shall be converted to Rufiyaa using an exchange rate within $\pm 2\%$ (plus or minus two per cent) of the rate published by the Maldives Monetary Authority on the date that the tax was liable to be withheld. The source of the foreign exchange rates adopted by the taxpayer must be used consistently.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), where such a payment is made through a commercial bank operating in Maldives, such amount may be converted to Rufiyaa using the exchange rate quoted by that bank for that transaction.

41. Deduction of Employee Withholding Tax

- (a) The tax bracket specified in Section 54 of the Act for which tax is required to be withheld at the rate of 0% (zero percent) shall be referred to in this Regulation as the "tax-free threshold".
- (b) *(Repealed)*.
- (c) *(Repealed)*.
- (d) *(Repealed)*.
- (e) Where a person derives remuneration from more than 1 (one) payer of remuneration, the person shall elect 1 (one) payer who would apply the tax-free threshold available to the person, and, in order to make such election, the person

shall submit MIRA 916 (Election to Deduct Employee Withholding Tax) form to the payers of remuneration.

- (e-1) Where a person, to whom subsection (e) applies, fails to elect a payer of remuneration who would apply the person's tax-free threshold, MIRA shall determine the payer of remuneration to that effect.
- (f) The payer of remuneration elected under subsection (e) or the payer determined by MIRA under subsection (e-1) shall deduct withholding tax of that recipient of remuneration after computing the tax amounts attributable to each respective tax bracket, including the tax-free threshold.
- (g) Payers of remuneration other than the payer elected under subsection (e) and the payer determined by MIRA under subsection (e-1), shall deduct withholding tax at the rate of 8% (Eight Percent) from the total monthly remuneration subject to withholding tax paid to the recipient of remuneration.
- (h) Notwithstanding subsection (g), if the monthly remuneration that is subject to withholding tax paid to a person who is subject to subsection (g) exceeds MVR 150,000/- (One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Rufiyaa), withholding tax shall be deducted from the excess amount by applying the respective employee withholding tax brackets specified in Section 54 (a) of the Act.
- (i) Where a recipient of remuneration who is subject to subsection (g) or (h) wishes to change the rates and brackets applicable to him, the recipient may apply to change them by submitting MIRA 917 (Change of Rate of Employee Withholding Tax) form to MIRA.
- (j) Where MIRA determines the rates and brackets with reference to a submission made under subsection (i), the payer of remuneration who is subject to subsection (g) or (h) shall withhold tax from remuneration paid to respective persons using the rates and brackets determined by MIRA.
- (k) Where a recipient of remuneration submits a MIRA 916 (Election to Deduct Employee Withholding Tax) form to a payer of remuneration on or before the 10th of a month, the payer shall apply the determinations made by the recipient in that form from that month onwards, and, where a recipient submits a MIRA 916 (Election to Deduct Employee Withholding Tax) form to a payer after the 10th of a month, the payer shall apply the determinations made by the recipient in that form, from no later than the month that immediately follows the month in which the form was submitted.

- (l) Where MIRA has determined rates and brackets on or before the 10th of a month with respect to a MIRA 917 (Change of rate of Employee Withholding Tax) form submitted by a recipient of remuneration, the payer of remuneration shall apply the determination from that month onwards. Where MIRA determines the rates and brackets after the 10th of a month with respect to a MIRA 917 (Change of rate of Employee Withholding Tax) form, the payer shall apply such determination by MIRA from no later than the month that immediately follows the month in which the form was submitted.
- (m) Subsections (e) to (l) shall not apply to payers of remuneration who are not required to be registered under the Act.
- (n) Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary in this Section, MIRA may determine and notify a payer of remuneration who is required to withhold tax from the remuneration of a person, of rates and brackets for the deduction of withholding tax based on information obtained by MIRA from taxpayers, State institutions or other sources. Where MIRA notifies as such, the payer shall be obliged to deduct employee withholding tax using the rates and brackets as determined by MIRA.

42. Where the amount of remuneration is different from the regular amount paid as remuneration

- (a) This Section shall apply in the deduction of employee withholding tax by the payer of remuneration elected under Section 41 of this Regulation for the purpose of utilizing the tax free threshold.
- (b) Where the regular amount of remuneration subject to withholding tax derived by a person is not more than MVR 60,000/- (Sixty Thousand Rufiyaa) and the gross amount of remuneration subject to withholding tax to be derived by that person during that tax year is estimated to be not more than MVR 720,000/- (Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Rufiyaa), no deduction is required in respect of withholding tax for a month even if the amount of remuneration subject to withholding tax for that month exceeds MVR 60,000/- (Sixty Thousand Rufiyaa).
- (b-1) Notwithstanding subsection (b), even if the regular amount of total monthly remuneration subject to withholding tax paid by the payee is not more than MVR 60,000/- (Sixty Thousand Rufiyaa), where the cumulative amount of remuneration subject to withholding tax for a year up to and including a particular month exceeds MVR 720,000/- (Seven Hundred and Twenty

Thousand) Rufiyaa, employee withholding tax shall be computed and deducted for that month and subsequent months of that year in accordance with the following. The amount of employee withholding tax computed as according to the following shall not include the amount of employee withholding tax required to be deducted for the months prior to that month.

Total remuneration subject to employee withholding tax paid for that year, up to and including a month	Rate at which employee withholding tax is to be deducted
More than MVR 720,000/- (Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Rufiyaa) but not exceeding MVR 1,200,000/- (One Million and Two Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa)	5.5% (Five point five percent)
More than MVR 1,200,000/- (One Million and Two Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa) but not exceeding MVR 1,800,000/- (One Million and Eight Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa)	8% (Eight percent)
More than MVR 1,800,000/- (One Million and Eight Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa) but not exceeding MVR 2,400,000/- (Two Million and Four Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa)	12% (Twelve percent)
More than MVR 2,400,000/- (Two Million and Four Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa)	15% (Fifteen percent)

- (b-2) Where the accounting period of the recipient of remuneration, who is subject to the provisions of this section, is shorter than 365 (three hundred and sixty-five) days, the threshold of MVR 720,000/- (Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Rufiyaa) brackets specified in subsections (b) and (b-1) and employee withholding tax shall be reduced proportionately.
- (c) The exemption specified in subsection (b) shall cease to apply if the remuneration subject to withholding tax of a person to whom subsection (b) applies exceeds MVR 60,000/- (Sixty Thousand Rufiyaa) for any 2 (two) consecutive months and the taxable remuneration derived by that person for

any month coming after such months during that tax year exceeds MVR 60,000/- (Sixty Thousand Rufiyaa).

43. Computation of monthly remuneration

- (a) In the administration of monthly remuneration, if the payer of remuneration computes the monthly amount of remuneration up to a specific date of the month, the payer may compute the remuneration subject to withholding tax on the same basis.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the remuneration subject to withholding tax for the month of April of the year 2020 shall be computed from 1 April 2020 to the date used in the computation of the monthly remuneration specified in subsection (a).

CHAPTER 6: CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

44. Body or association

For the purpose of Section 79(b) of the Act, “body” and “association” means any body or association which is:

- (a) registered with the relevant Government authority under the Associations Act (Law Number 1/2003); or
- (a-1) registered under the Associations Act (Law Number 3/2022); or
- (a-2) registered under the Maldives Sports Act (Law Number 30/2015); or
- (b) established in the Maldives pursuant to an Act of Parliament.

45. General public utility

For the purpose of Section 79(b) of the Act, “any other object of similar general public utility” means:

- (a) providing humanitarian aid;

- (b) conserving the environment or wildlife;
- (c) enhancing social well-being;
- (d) promoting cultural activities;
- (e) promoting sports and recreational activities;
- (f) developing a profession or an industry;
- (g) developing a regional or island community;
- (h) promoting democracy;
- (i) Good governance;
- (j) Advocacy.

46. Application for approval from the Commissioner General

- (a) For the purpose of the Act, Charitable organizations that wish to be approved by the Commissioner General shall submit a completed “Registration of Charitable Organizations” (MIRA 103) form together with the information and documents specified therein, to MIRA.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), charitable organizations that are already in the list of charitable organizations approved by MIRA under the Tax Ruling TR-2014/B38, for the purposes of the Business Profit Tax Act (Law number 5/2011), at the date of commencement of taxation under the Act, shall be deemed to be charitable organizations approved by the Commissioner General under this Chapter.

47. List of charitable organizations

- (a) The list of charitable organizations approved by the Commissioner General shall be published on the official website of MIRA.
- (b) The Commissioner General may, at his discretion, amend the list of charitable organizations approved by the Commissioner General by publishing such amendments on the official website of MIRA.

48. Annual report of charitable organizations

- (a) Charitable organizations approved by the Commissioner General shall submit to MIRA in relation to every calendar year, an annual report and a statement of comprehensive income which shows the details of donations received during that year, by 30th June of the following year, in a format prescribed by MIRA.
- (b) Where a charitable organization approved by the Commissioner General fails to submit the documents specified in subsection (a) by 31st July of the following year, it shall be removed from the list of charitable organizations approved by the Commissioner General. Where such charitable organization wishes to be reapproved by the Commissioner General, it shall submit a new application in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

49. Logo of charitable organizations approved by the Commissioner General

- (a) Charitable organizations approved by the Commissioner General may use in the charitable organization's marketing materials, letterhead, website, email address and other such documents, a logo designated by MIRA to indicate that the charitable organization has been approved by the Commissioner General.
- (b) The logo specified in subsection (a) shall not be used by any person other than charitable organizations approved by the Commissioner General.

50. Deduction in respect of donations made in money to charitable organizations

Donations made in money by a taxpayer to a charitable organization approved by the Commissioner General may be deducted under Section 21 of the Act if that charitable organization was included in the list of approved charitable organizations pursuant to Section 47(a) of this Regulation on the date such donation was made.

51. Exemption to income derived by charitable organizations

Income derived by a charitable organization shall be exempt income under Section 12(d) of the Act if the charitable organization was approved by the Commissioner General on or before the date the charitable organization would have been liable to submit an income tax return if such income were not exempt from tax.

CHAPTER 7: BANKS AND NON-BANKING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL

52. Banks and non-banking financial institutions approved by the Commissioner General

For the purpose of Section 22 of the Act, a bank or non-banking financial institution approved by the Commissioner General refers to:

- (a) A bank that has been granted a banking license by the central bank of the country of operation of that bank;
- (b) Non-banking financial institutions licensed by the central bank of the country of operation or the respective regulatory body to conduct housing finance businesses or leasing finance businesses;
- (b-1) Non-banking financial institutions licensed by the Maldives Monetary Authority to conduct development finance business;
- (b-2) Non-banking financial institutions licensed by the Maldives Monetary Authority to conduct insurance business;
- (c) International financial institutions and agencies controlled by such institutions.

52-1. Banks and non-banking financial institutions approved by MIRA

For the purpose of Section 55(a)(3) of the Act, banks and non-banking financial institutions approved by MIRA shall be the banks and non-banking financial institutions approved by the Commissioner General under Section 52 of this Regulation.

53. List of International Financial Institutions approved by the Commissioner General

- (a) A list of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) subject to Section 52 (c) of this Regulation shall be passed by MIRA's Board and published on MIRA's official website.
- (b) Taxpayers shall request in writing to the Commissioner General to add an International Financial Institution to the list published under subsection (a).

- (c) The Commissioner General may amend the list of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) specified in subsection (a) after the passing of that amendment by MIRA's Board.
- (d) Section 52 (c) of this Regulation shall apply only if the relevant International Financial Institution (IFI) was approved on or before the due date for filing the return specified in Section 41 of the Act.

CHAPTER 8: EXEMPTION TO SHIPS AND AIRCRAFTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION

54. Application for exemption

- (a) A person may apply for the exemption specified in Section 12(k) of the Act by submitting the application for exemption (MIRA 607) form, together with the information and documents specified therein to MIRA.
- (b) An applicant for the exemption shall submit the following information together with the application:
 - (1) independent verification from the applicant's external auditors of the location of the applicant's management and control;
 - (2) agreements and other documentation in respect of the transaction that is subject to withholding tax under Section 55 of the Act.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), income specified in Section 12(k) of the Act derived by a person who has been granted exemption under Section 16 of the Business Profit Tax Act (Law number 5/2011), which is still valid at the date of effect of the Act, shall be deemed to be income exempted under this Chapter.

55. Country of residence of the applicant

For the purposes of Section 12(k) of the Act, the country of residence of an applicant for exemption is the location of central management and control of that applicant.

56. Date of effect of exemption

The exemption specified in Section 12(k) shall become effective only upon written notification of such that by the Commissioner General of Taxation, and, apply from the date specified therein.

CHAPTER 9: ACCOUNTING

57. Preparation of accounts

- (a) All persons deriving business income shall prepare financial statements.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), records of income derived shall be maintained by all persons subject to the Act.

58. Accounting period

- (a) For the purposes of the Act and this Regulation, the accounting period of a person shall be the period from 1 January to 31 December in any year.
- (b) A person who commences to derive income during a tax year shall end his first accounting period on 31 December of that tax year.
- (c) A person's accounting period shall end when the person ceases to be within the charge to tax under the Act.
- (d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, the accounting period of a non-resident person who does not have a permanent establishment in the Maldives shall begin from the date the person starts to derive income from the Maldives and end on the earlier of the following dates.
 - (1) The date on which the person ceases to derive income from the Maldives;
 - (2) 31 December of that tax year.

59. Accounting standards

- (a) Any person who is resident in the Maldives carrying on more than 1 (one) business shall prepare 1 (one) set of accounts for all those businesses.

- (b) Any person required to prepare accounts in respect of any permanent establishment shall prepare accounts relating only to the business carried on by or through that establishment. And if that person carries on business through more than 1 (one) permanent establishment situated in the Maldives, he shall prepare accounts relating to all those establishments taken together, and such accounts shall be drawn up as if the businesses were a single entity.
- (c) For the purposes of subsection (b), where a person conducts a business in the Maldives which is similar to that of the person's permanent establishment in the Maldives, or where a person derives income from the sale of goods or merchandise or goods and merchandise of the same or similar kind, through a permanent establishment of the person in the Maldives, such business shall be deemed to be business carried out by that permanent establishment.
- (c-1) Subject to the Act and this Regulation, the general approach stated in Article 7(2) of the OECD Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital (2017) shall be adopted in determining the taxable income of the permanent establishment in the Maldives of a non-resident of the Maldives.
- (d) Accounts required to be prepared under Section 57 of this Regulation shall be prepared in accordance international accounting standards specified in Section 79(g) of the Act, using the accrual basis of financial accounting.
- (e) Notwithstanding subsection (d), if the annual total income of a person does not exceed MVR 10,000,000 (Ten Million Rufiyaa), that person may elect to prepare accounts on the cash basis.
- (f) Where a person, in the preparation of accounts, elects the cash basis of financial accounting as pursuant to subsection (e), in the computation of that person's taxable income, income shall be cash received in that year and expenditure shall be cash paid in that year.
- (g) Subsections (e) and (f) shall not apply in the computation of capital gains and capital losses.

60. Maintaining accounting records

- (a) Persons required by this Regulation to prepare accounts shall maintain clear and sufficient accounting records that enable the person's taxable income to be readily ascertained by MIRA, and, such records shall be maintained in the functional currency of that person.

- (b) A person's functional currency shall be determined by applying the principles in International Accounting Standard 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates).
- (c) Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the person shall be recorded by applying the principles in International Accounting Standard 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates), using a rate within $\pm 2\%$ (plus or minus two percent) of the rate published by the Maldives Monetary Authority, pertaining to the relevant date.
- (d) For the purpose of this Section, the source of the foreign exchange rates adopted by a registered person must be used throughout.

61. Winding up of company

- (a) A company's accounting period shall end upon commencement of the company's winding up.
- (b) For the purpose of subsection (a), a winding up shall commence on the date of:
 - (1) notification to the Registrar of the Companies, of the passing of a special resolution under Section 76(a) of the Companies Act of the Republic of Maldives (Law Number 10/96) (hereinafter referred to as the "Companies Act"), under Section 76(c) of the Companies Act; or
 - (2) the issue of an order by a court of law, in accordance with Section 80(a) of the Companies Act; or
 - (3) the making of an announcement under Section 75(b)(2) of the Companies Act, by the Registrar of Companies.
- (c) The person appointed under Section 76(b) or 81(b) of the Companies Act shall notify MIRA in writing of the occurrence of an event specified in subsection (b)(1) or (2), within 15 (fifteen) days of such occurrence, and provide MIRA, together with such notification, a copy of the notification sent to the Registrar of Companies and a copy of the public announcement referred to in Section 76(c) or 83 of the Companies Act.
- (d) Where the winding up of a company commences on or before the due date for the payment of an interim payment of tax for a tax year, the company shall not be required to make that interim payment and subsequent interim payments for that tax year.

- (e) The company shall file a tax return and pay the final payment for the accounting period which ended upon commencement of the company's winding up, before making a submission to the Registrar of Companies under Section 93 of the Companies Act.
- (f) The liquidator shall ensure that all dues payable to MIRA are settled before making a submission to the Registrar of Companies under Section 93 of the Companies Act.
- (g) From the date of appointment of the liquidator, the liquidator shall be the responsible person for fulfilling all the obligations of the company under the Act.
- (h) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, where the Commissioner General believes that the company would earn, or has earned, taxable income in excess of MVR 500,000 (Five Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa) in any 12-month period beginning after the commencement of the company's winding up, the Commissioner General shall have the discretion to require the company to submit an income tax return and pay tax for a period or periods beginning after the commencement of the company's winding up, in a manner prescribed by the Commissioner General.

62. Assets and liabilities held on revenue and capital account

- (a) For the purpose of Section 13 of the Act, "assets held on capital account" refers to assets that the person does not trade, or assets that are eligible for a capital allowance, or assets treated in accordance with international accounting standards as property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets, or other non-current assets.
- (b) For the purpose of Section 13 of the Act, "liabilities held on capital account" refers to liabilities, the incurring of which does not give rise to expenses that qualify as deductions under Chapter 4 of the Act, or liabilities treated in accordance with international accounting standards as non-current liabilities.
- (c) "Assets and liabilities held on revenue account" refers to assets and liabilities other than those held on capital account.

63. Treatment for hedging and other such transactions

- (a) For the purpose of Section 13(f) of the Act, “hedging and other such transactions” refers to a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with an asset or liability and could affect the person’s profit or loss for an accounting period
- (b) Section 13(e) of the Act shall not apply to unrealized gains and losses arising from hedging transactions, including unrealized gains and losses arising from foreign exchange hedging transactions.
- (c) Where a person elects the accrual basis of financial accounting and such person enters into a hedging contract in relation to a transaction that includes an expenditure deductible under Chapter 4 of the Act, the amount allowed for deduction in the computation of that person’s taxable income shall be the amount payable by the person as regards that hedging contract.
- (d) Where a person elects accrual basis of accounting and such person enters into a hedging contract concerning a transaction that involves the receipt of any amount that is included in the calculation of the person’s taxable income, the person’s taxable income shall include the net amount receivable by the person in terms of the hedging contract.
- (e) Gains and losses arising from hedging transactions shall be included in the taxable income of a person and this shall include gains and losses arising from foreign exchange hedging transactions as well.
- (f) For the purpose of subsection (c) and (d), the unrealized gains and losses arising from the valuation of a hedging contract at the end of an accounting period shall not be included in the computation of a person’s taxable income.
- (g) Notwithstanding subsection (b), where the business of a person is entering into hedging transactions or dealing in foreign exchange transactions, interest swaps, derivatives and other such transactions, such person shall include in the computation of the person’s taxable income for an accounting period all realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from such transactions.

64. *(Repealed)*

65. Taxable income of property developers

- (a) This Section shall only apply to properties developed on inhabited islands.

- (b) Income derived by the developer from the developed property shall be included in the total income of the developer whether the developer derive the income from leasing out the property to a third party (sublease) or otherwise.
- (c) The developer may make an election under Section 28 of the Act with respect to the income which the developer derives from the property.
- (d) Where the developer makes an election under Section 28 of the Act, no other amount shall be deducted in respect of any expenditure incurred by the developer on that property.
- (e) Where the developer does not make an election under Section 28 of the Act, the developer shall capitalize the expenditure incurred in the development of the property, and, such expenditure shall be deducted in the computation of the developer's taxable income on a straight line basis over the lesser of 25 years or the period of lease agreed between the developer and the owner of the property.
- (f) No amount shall be deducted under subsection (e) in respect of any part of the property utilized for the developer's own use (domestic or private) or for a purpose other than business use.
- (g) Income derived by the owner of the property from the property by leasing out or otherwise, shall be included in the total income of the owner.
- (h) The owner of the property may make an election under Section 28 of the Act in respect of the income derived from the property.
- (i) Where the owner of the property makes an election Section 28 of the Act, no other amount shall be deducted in respect of the expenditure incurred on the property.
- (j) Where the owner of the property does not make an election under Section 28 of the Act and incurs expenditure on the development of the property, the owner may deduct capital allowance in respect of that expenditure as pursuant to the Act and Regulations made under the Act. For the avoidance of doubt, the owner shall not deduct capital allowance in respect of any expenditure which was not incurred by the owner or was incurred by the developer or any other person. Where this Section applies, the owner of the property may make deduction in respect of any other expenditure incurred for the property in accordance with the Act and this Regulation.

66. Transfer of a capital asset within a group of companies

- (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Regulation, in any case where the conditions below are met, the provisions of subsections (b), (c) and (d) shall apply to the transferor and transferee of capital assets.
- (1) Transfer of a capital asset between two companies within the same group of companies where both the companies are within the charge to tax in the Maldives and share the tax-free threshold specified in Section 9(c) of the Act; and
 - (2) No consideration for the transfer other than the issue and/or transfer of shares to the transferor or its shareholders; and
 - (3) The transferee uses the asset to carry out the business which was conducted by the transferor up until the point of the transfer of the asset.
- (b) Where subsection (a) applies, the transferor and transferee may make the following election:
- (1) The asset transferred shall be treated as being sold at its written down value at the time of its transfer; and
 - (2) Any capital allowance which arises after the date of transfer of the asset shall be allowed to the transferee over the remaining useful life of the asset, as would have been allowed if the transferor had continued to own the asset; and
 - (3) Any balancing allowance or balancing charge which arises after the date of transfer of the asset shall be allowed to, or imposed on, the transferee, as would have been allowed or imposed if the transferor had continued to own the asset.
- (c) If more than 1 (one) capital asset is transferred, the same election shall be made under this Section with respect to all such assets, and such an election shall be irrevocable.
- (d) An election made under subsection (b) shall be notified to MIRA by a written notice signed by the transferor and transferee of the asset, and this Section shall apply only upon written approval of the election made by the transferor and transferee by the Commissioner General.

CHAPTER 10: DEDUCTIONS

67. Apportionment of expenses

- (a) Unless otherwise specified in this Regulation, for the purpose of Section 17 (c) of the Act, expenses incurred for the purpose of earning income shall be apportioned on a just and reasonable basis.
- (b) Where a person has apportioned an expense under this Section, the person shall prepare and keeps explanations as to why the person believes that the basis adopted conforms to subsection (a), and maintain records which detail the apportionment computation.

68. Zakat al-mal

Payments made as zakat al-mal in an accounting period may be deducted in the computation of a person's taxable income provided that the person possesses a receipt that specifies the amount paid as zakat al-mal to the relevant government authority.

69. Head office of a permanent establishment

- (a) "Head office", in relation to a permanent establishment in the Maldives, of a person not resident in the Maldives, means:
 - (1) owner of the permanent establishment; or
 - (2) any other permanent establishment of the owner of the permanent establishment, which is situated outside the Maldives; or
 - (3) any other person associated with the permanent establishment or any person associated with a person specified in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2).
- (b) For the purpose of the Act and this Regulation, a permanent establishment and its head office shall be associates of each other.

70. Head office expenses

- (a) For the purpose of Section 24 of the Act, “head office expenses” includes expenditure incurred, whether directly or indirectly, on the permanent establishment in the Maldives by its head office.
- (b) Where it cannot be ascertained that the head office expenditure was incurred solely for the production of income of the permanent establishment, such expenditure shall be apportioned justly based on the benefit attributable to the permanent establishment as a result of that expenditure, and, the portion of the expenditure attributable to the permanent establishment may be deducted in the computation of taxable income of the permanent establishment.

71. Excessive compensation

For the purpose of Section 32 (a)(11) of the Act, the ordinary open market value shall be taken to be the value of a transaction in determining “excessive compensation” as defined in Section 79(v) of the Act.

72. Claim of loss in subsequent accounting periods

In the computation of taxable income, the amount of loss referred to in Section 33(a) of the Act shall be deductible from business income only.

72-1. Lease payments under an operating lease

- (a) In the computation of taxable income, the amount deductible in respect of a lease payment under an operating lease shall be the amount recognised as an expense in the respective accounting period pursuant to the accounting standard adopted by the person under Section 59(d) of this Regulation.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), where as a result of application of paragraph 11 of Tax Ruling Number TR-2018/64 (Thin capitalization) as regards an operating lease in a tax year prior to the commencement of taxation under the Act, the aggregate amount that would be deductible in respect of the lease over the lease term proves to be less than the aggregate of lease payments over the lease term, the shortfall may be deducted in the computation of taxable income for the tax year 2020.

- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), where as a result of application of paragraph 11 of Tax Ruling Number TR-2018/64 (Thin capitalization) as regards an operating lease in a tax year prior to the commencement of taxation under the Act, the aggregate amount that would be deductible in respect of the lease over the lease term proves to exceed the aggregate of the lease payments over the lease term, the excess amount shall be treated as income for the purpose of computing taxable income for the tax year 2020.

CHAPTER 11: CAPITAL ALLOWANCE

73. In relation to capital allowance

For the purpose of this Chapter:

- (a) “capital allowance” means an allowance allowed in relation to a capital expenditure stated in Section 25(a) of the Act;
- (b) “balancing allowance” means a deduction allowed in the computation of taxable income in accordance with Section 25(b)(5) of the Act;
- (c) “balancing charge” means an amount included in the computation of a person’s taxable income in accordance with Section 25(b)(5) of the Act;
- (d) “tax written-down value” means the lesser of the amount of expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a capital asset or the value of an asset at the date of commencement of taxation under the Act calculated in accordance with Section 80(b) of this Regulation, reduced by the aggregate amount of all capital allowances claimed as deductions in the calculation of a person’s taxable income in previous accounting periods;
- (e) “building” refers to buildings, jetties, slipways, roads and other such permanent structures;
- (f) “aircraft” refers to airplanes, helicopters, sea planes, and other means of transportation that use aerodynamics as the primary means of propulsion;
- (g) “relevant event” refers to any of the following events:
- (1) Sale or transfer of a capital asset;

- (2) the owner of a capital asset permanently loses possession of it;
- (3) a capital asset ceases to exist as a result of destruction or otherwise;
- (4) the person ceases to use the capital asset, or the business in which the asset is used is permanently discontinued or wound up;
- (5) the person that owns the asset ceases to be within the charge to tax with respect to the business in which the asset is used;
- (6) sale of, or the granting of the right to use, whole or part of an intangible asset, to another person.

74. Valuation of capital expenditure

Where an amount of capital expenditure which qualifies for capital allowance under this Chapter exceeds the amount it would have been if it had been incurred in the open market, the amount of such expenditure shall be deemed to be the value computed in accordance with an international accounting standard as specified in Section 79(g) of the Act.

75. Open market value of capital assets

For the purpose of this Chapter, subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the value of a capital asset at the time it was first used, computed in accordance with an international accounting standard as specified in Section 79(g) of the Act, shall be taken to be the expenditure on the acquisition of the asset, where:

- (a) a person carrying on a business claims a capital allowance in relation to the expenditure on the acquisition of an asset which was incurred before the beginning of that person's accounting period;
- (b) the open market value of the asset at the time it was first used is less than the expenditure incurred on its acquisition by that person.

76. Use of a capital asset for part of an accounting period

A capital allowance shall be allowed for a capital asset in the period of its acquisition only if the asset is used for more than half of that accounting period, that is, if it is used for at least 183 (one hundred and eighty-three) days in a full accounting period.

77. Use of a capital asset for purposes other than business

Where a person carrying on a business claims a capital allowance in respect of a capital asset which is used partly for purposes other than business, the amount of allowance shall be apportioned based on the extent to which the asset is used for a business purpose.

78. Deduction for cost of low-value assets

- (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter, where expenditure on the acquisition of a capital asset, together with like assets acquired at the same time as the asset, does not exceed MVR 5,000 (Five Thousand Rufiyaa), a person may deduct the expenditure in full in the computation of taxable income for the accounting period in which it is incurred.
- (b) The aggregate of the expenditure which is deducted under this Section shall not exceed MVR 100,000 (One Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa) in any accounting period.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) and (b), where the aggregate expenditure incurred by a person who has elected cash basis under Section 59(e) of this Regulation is less than MVR 50,000/- (Fifty Thousand Rufiyaa), such person may deduct the expenditure in full in the computation of taxable income for the accounting period in which it is incurred.

79. Expenditure accounted for only once

For the purpose of this Chapter, the same expenditure shall not be taken into account in relation to more than 1 (one) business nor under more than 1 (one) category of allowance.

80. Valuation of capital assets held at commencement date

- (a) Where a capital asset held by a person at the date of commencement of taxation under the Act is an asset which has been valued as pursuant to Section 46 (a) of the Business Profit Tax Regulation (Regulation number 2011/R-35), the value of that asset as determined shall be the value to be used for the purpose of computing the capital allowance for the asset.
- (b) Where a capital asset held by a person conducting business at the date of commencement of taxation under the Act is an asset which has not been valued as pursuant to the Business Profit Tax Regulation (Regulation number 2011/R-35), the value of that capital asset shall be determined by writing down the cost price of the asset for each year of use (or part thereof) from the date of acquisition of the asset until the date of commencement of taxation under the Act, by applying the relevant rate of capital allowance (notional adjustment) specified in this Chapter to the cost price of the asset.
- (c) Subsection (b) shall not apply to banks specified in Section 8(b) of the Act.
- (d) An amount by which the cost price is written down in accordance with subsection (b) shall not constitute a capital allowance for the purposes of the Act.
- (e) For the purpose of subsection (b), where the cost price of the asset is unknown, a reasonable estimate of the cost price shall be made.
- (f) For the purpose of subsection (b), where the duration of use of the asset is unknown, a reasonable estimate of the duration of use shall be made.
- (g) A person's estimation of the cost price or useful life of an asset, referred to in subsections (e) and (f), shall be subject to review at the discretion of MIRA.

81. Capital allowance for assets held at the date of commencement of taxation under the Act

A capital allowance applicable to an asset held by a person at the date of commencement of taxation under the Act shall be calculated by applying the relevant percentage rate specified in this Chapter to the cost price of the asset.

82. General provisions on capital allowances

- (a) Any capital allowance allowed to a person in respect of a capital asset for any accounting period shall be treated as an expense of the person in that period.
- (b) An allowance claimed by any person under this Chapter for an accounting period shall be made in that person's tax return for the tax year in which that period ends.
- (c) Where the accounting period of a person is less than 12 months, a capital allowance allowed under this Regulation shall be deducted in proportion to the duration of the accounting period.
- (d) A capital allowance or the aggregate amount of capital allowances claimed under this Chapter in respect of any capital expenditure shall not exceed the amount of that expenditure.
- (e) No further capital allowance in respect of an asset shall be allowed as a deduction in calculating a person's taxable income once the asset's written-down value reaches 0 (zero).

83. Rates of capital allowance

- (a) The table below shows the classes of assets that qualify for capital allowance under this Chapter and the relevant rates for each asset class.

Class of Asset	Rate (%)
Buildings	4
Aircraft	7
Wooden marine vessels	7
Other marine vessels	5
Furniture and fittings	10
Motor vehicles	20
Earth moving vehicles	5
Plant and equipment (excluding office equipment)	10
Office equipment	20
Computer software	33 $\frac{1}{3}$

Crockery, cutlery, utensils, linen, loose tools	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
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- (b) A capital allowance under this Chapter shall be computed and deducted in calculating the taxable income by applying to the cost price of the asset the percentage rate given in the table in subsection (a) that corresponds to the class of asset to which the asset belongs.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), crockery, cutlery, utensils, linen and loose tools acquired for the replacement of existing crockery, cutlery, utensils, linen and loose tools may be written off in the accounting period in which they are acquired.
- (d) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), where the expenditure incurred in the development of a building or part thereof is financed through a housing loan acquired from a bank licensed under the Maldives Banking Act (Law number 24/2010) or a non-banking financial institution licensed under the Maldives Monetary Authority Act (Law number 6/81), the capital allowance in respect of that expenditure may be deducted in the calculation of taxable income, in the following manner.
- (1) The amount of capital allowance attributable to the part of the capital expenditure on the building that was not financed through the loan shall be computed using the following formula:

$$(A-B) \times 4\%$$

where,

A = the amount of total capital expenditure on the building

B = the amount of capital expenditure on the building
financed through the loan

- (2) The amount of capital allowance attributable to the part of the capital expenditure on the building financed through the loan shall be computed using the following formula:

- (i) where the loan was issued before the date of commencement of taxation under the Act;

$$\frac{E - (E \times 4\% \times n)}{m}$$

where,

E = the amount capital expenditure on the building financed through the loan

n = period (in years) from the date the expenditure was incurred to 1 January 2020

m = loan repayment period (in years) remaining at 1 January 2020

- (ii) where the loan was issued on or after the date of commencement of taxation under the Act;

$$\frac{E}{m}$$

where,

E = the amount capital expenditure on the building financed through the loan

m = loan repayment period (in years)

- (e) Where a person makes an election to deduct capital allowance under subsection (d), and the capital expenditure on the building includes an amount attributable to more than 1 (one) loan, the amount financed through each loan shall be separated out and capital allowance shall be computed for each of those amounts in accordance with subsection (d).

- (f) An election made to deduct capital allowance under subsection (d) shall be irreversible and the repayment period used under subsection (d) shall not be changed.

84. Allowance for intangible assets

- (a) Where in an accounting period a person carrying on a business incurs expenditure on the acquisition of an intangible asset, a capital allowance may be deducted in computing that person's taxable income for that period equal to:

$$\frac{E}{n}$$

E = the expenditure

n = the useful life of the asset estimated by the person (in years)

- (b) The person's estimation of the useful life of the asset, referred to in subsection (a) shall be subject to review at the discretion of MIRA.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), where the intangible asset has an indefinite useful life, the useful life of the asset shall be deemed as 10 (ten) years.

85. Allowance for capital expenditure on reclamation of land

- (a) Where in an accounting period a person has incurred expenditure on reclamation of land, the person may deduct capital allowance in respect of such expenditure in computing the person's taxable income equal to:

$$\frac{E}{n}$$

where,

E = Total expenditure incurred on land reclamation

n = 25 or the lease period (in years), whichever is the greater.

- (b) For the purpose of subsection (a), expenditure incurred in relation to land reclamation shall be deemed to be expenditure incurred in the accounting

period in which the expenditure is recognized as a capital asset in the books of the person as pursuant to the accounting standard elected under Section 59(d) of this Regulation.

86. Expenditure incurred before commencement of business

- (a) For the purpose of Section 26 of the Act, expenditure incurred by a person prior to the commencement of business shall be expenditure incurred by the person to derive income from business before the commencement of the person's first accounting period.
- (b) Expenditure incurred prior to the commencement of business, which would not have been deemed as a capital expenditure had it been incurred after the commencement of business, shall be deductible in the computation of taxable income for the person's first accounting period.
- (c) Where subsection (b) does not apply, capital allowance may be deducted in the computation of taxable income as pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter in respect of expenditure incurred prior to the commencement of business.

87. Assets which do not qualify for capital allowance

Capital allowance shall not be deducted in respect of expenditure incurred on the following types of assets.

- (a) Land;
- (b) Goodwill;
- (c) intangible assets which are not capable of definite valuation;
- (d) Assets other than those specified in Sections 83(a) and 84(a) and 85(a) of this Regulation.

88. Balancing allowance and balancing charge

- (a) This Section applies where a capital asset in respect of which a capital allowance has been allowed under this Chapter, is disposed of.

- (b) In the case where subsection (a) applies, if the disposal value of the asset is zero or lower than the tax written down value of the asset, the excess of the tax written-down value over the disposal value may be deducted as a balancing allowance in the computation of taxable income for the accounting period.
- (c) In the case where subsection (a) applies in relation to any capital asset, and the disposal value exceeds the tax written-down value of the asset, the excess of the disposal value over the tax written-down value shall be included as a balancing charge in the computation of taxable income of that person for the accounting period.
- (d) Where –
 - (1) Subsection (a) applies in relation to any capital asset and the disposal value exceeds the tax written-down value of the asset; and
 - (2) Section 80(b) applied to the asset, notwithstanding Section 88(c) of this Regulation, a balancing charge shall be included in computing a person's taxable income for the accounting period equal to the sum of –
 - (i) An amount equal to the lesser of –
 - (a) The excess of the disposal value over the tax written-down value of the asset; or
 - (b) The total amount of deductions allowed for capital allowances in respect of the asset; and
 - (ii) An amount equal to the excess of the disposal value over the cost price of the asset.

89. Disposal value

- (a) If the relevant event is the sale of an asset, the disposal value is the sum of:
 - (1) the net proceeds of the sale after taking account of cost of the sale; and
 - (2) any insurance moneys received or receivable in respect of the asset by reason of any event affecting the price obtainable on the sale; and
 - (3) any other compensation of any description so received or receivable.

- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), where an asset is sold at a price lower than that which it would have fetched if sold in the open market, the disposal value of that asset shall be a value determined as pursuant to an international accounting standard under Section 79(g) of the Act.
- (c) If the relevant event is the permanent loss, demolition, destruction or abandonment of an asset, the disposal value is the sum of:
 - (1) the amount received or receivable for the asset or any part of it; and
 - (2) any insurance moneys received or receivable in respect of the loss of the asset or other such cause; and
 - (3) any other compensation of any description so received or receivable.
- (d) If the relevant event is the sale of, or grant of a right to use, an intangible or part of such asset:
 - (1) for a consideration not consisting of money, the disposal value equals the consideration in money which would have been given if the right had been granted in the open market for money.
 - (2) for a consideration in money lower than that which would have been given if the right had been granted in the open market, the disposal value equals the consideration in money which would have been given if the right had been granted in the open market.
 - (3) Where subsections(d)(1) and (2) do not apply, the disposal value equals the sum of:
 - (i) the net proceeds received or receivable after taking account of the cost of making the grant;
 - (ii) any insurance moneys received or receivable by reason of any event affecting the consideration obtainable on the grant;
 - (iii) any other compensation of any description so received or receivable.
- (e) In the case of any other relevant event, the disposal value equals the price which the asset would have fetched if sold in the open market at the time of the event.

90. Assets transferred on transfer of business

- (a) In any case where the conditions below are met, the provisions of subsections (b), (c) and (d) shall apply to the transferor and transferee.
 - (1) a business is transferred by an individual (“transferor”) to a company (“transferee”) on or after date of commencement of taxation under the Act; and
 - (2) in consideration for the transfer the transferor acquires shares in the transferee; and
 - (3) there is no other consideration for the transfer; and
 - (4) the transfer includes the transfer of an asset used in that business in respect of which an allowance under this Chapter has been made to the transferor.
- (b) Where more than one asset is transferred, only one election may be made under this Regulation with respect to all such assets, and such an election is irrevocable.
- (c) Where subsection (a) applies, the transfer of the asset shall not be a relevant event, and any capital allowance, balancing allowance or balancing charge which arises after the date of transfer of the asset shall be allowed to, or imposed on the transferee as would have been allowed or imposed if the transferor had continued to carry on the business.
- (d) An election under subsection (a) shall be made by notice signed by the transferee and transferor and submitted to the MIRA before the earlier of:
 - (1) the expiry of the period of 6 (six) months beginning with end of the tax year in which the transfer takes place; or
 - (2) the time the transferor first disposes of any of the shares referred to in subsection (a).

91. Disposal of capital assets for which capital allowances have been deducted

- (a) This Section applies in any case where:

- (1) a capital asset in respect of which a capital allowance under this Chapter has been allowed has been sold or destroyed separately or together with any other asset; and
 - (2) the consideration received on the sale relates to all of the assets sold or any insurance recovery is a sum which relates to all of the assets destroyed or the subject of a claim under the relevant insurance contract; and
 - (3) the parties have not apportioned the total consideration for the sale or the insurance recovery between the assets sold or destroyed.
- (b) The taxpayer shall apportion the sum referred to in subsection (a)(2) between the various assets to which it relates in accordance with the true value of such assets.

91-1. Borrowing costs capitalized

- (a) For the purpose of this Chapter, the cost price of a capital asset shall be exclusive of the amount of borrowing cost capitalized.
- (b) Borrowing cost shall be deductible pursuant to Sections 22 and 71 of the Act.
- (c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a capital asset where the borrowing cost of such asset was included in its cost price in a period prior to the tax year 2020.

91-2. Change of election made under Section 28(a) of the Act

- (a) Where the election made under Section 28(a) of the Act is wished to be changed before the expiry of the period specified in Section 28(d) of the Act, the request shall be made in writing to the Commissioner General.
- (b) Where an election under Section 28(a) of the Act has been made as regards income derived from rental of immovable property, the amount of capital allowance that would have been otherwise deductible under this Chapter had the election not been made shall be deducted in the computation of the tax written down value of that immovable property for the year in which such election is changed.

CHAPTER 12: INSURANCE BUSINESS

92. Computation of taxable income of insurance businesses

- (a) For the purpose of Section 39 of the Act, the taxable income of persons carrying on business of providing life insurance service, and persons carrying on businesses providing both life insurance and other forms of insurance services shall compute their taxable income as pursuant to the special provisions determined for insurance businesses under this Chapter.
- (b) The taxable income of persons carrying on business of providing life insurance service, and persons carrying on businesses providing both life insurance and other forms of insurance services attributable to the life insurance portion of the business shall be the income derived from investments less operating expenses of the business.
- (c) Subsection (b) shall apply even if the insurance business is “mutual” or “proprietary”.

CHAPTER 13: CAPITAL GAIN AND LOSS

93. Assets acquired before the date of commencement of taxation under the Act

For the purpose of Section 30 of the Act, the value of an asset acquired before the date of commencement of taxation under the Act shall be the open market value of that asset as at 1 January 2020.

94. Trade of assets between associates

For the purpose of Section 30 of the Act, the amount of consideration received on the disposal of an asset, in a transaction between persons who are associates, shall be determined as pursuant to Section 67 of the Act.

95. Capital loss relief

- (a) The deduction of a capital loss as pursuant to Section 34 of the Act shall be made from a capital gain only.

- (b) *(Repealed)*.
- (c) *(Repealed)*.
- (d) No loss other than a capital loss shall be deducted from a capital gain.

CHAPTER 14: TAX RETURN AND PAYMENT OF TAX

96. Employee Withholding Tax Return

- (a) Where a payer of remuneration has 1 (one) or more persons for whom the payer is required to deduct employee withholding tax in a month, the payer shall submit an “Employee Withholding Tax Return” (MIRA 601) form for that month.
- (b) The payer of remuneration shall include in the return to be submitted under subsection (a) all the recipients of remuneration who are subject to Section 7 of this Regulation.
- (c) Where a payer of remuneration submits a return under subsection (a) for any month, the payer shall submit an Employee Withholding Tax Return for the all the remaining months in that year.
- (c-1) Prior to the filing of employee withholding tax return for a particular month, employee withholding tax return required to be filed for preceding months shall be filed.
- (d) Where a payer of remuneration believes that the payer shall not be liable to deduct withholding tax in the remainder of the year, the payer may request the Commissioner General for an exemption from the filing requirement specified in subsection (c).

97. Withholding Tax Reconciliation Return

- (a) Where MIRA determines, persons who are required to submit an employee withholding tax return in the year to which a withholding tax reconciliation return relates shall submit a withholding tax return as specified in the Section 59(a) of the Act by a deadline as determined by MIRA.

- (b) The withholding tax reconciliation return specified in Section 59(b) of the Act shall be submitted by completing the “Withholding Tax Reconciliation Return” (MIRA 650) form together with the information and documents specified therein.
- (c) *[Repealed]*

98. Non-resident Withholding Tax Return

- (a) A Non-resident Withholding Tax Return (MIRA 602) shall be submitted only for the months in which a payment specified in Section 55(a) or 55(b) is made to a non-resident by a person carrying on business in the Maldives.
- (b) Even where subsection (a) applies to a payment which have been made exempt from non-resident withholding tax or deduction of non-resident withholding tax under a treaty or agreement entered into under Section 12(h) of the Act, subsection (a) shall be applied to such payments.

99. Income Tax Return

- (a) The tax return specified in Section 41(a) of the Act shall be referred to in this Regulation as the “Income Tax Return”.
- (b) MIRA 604 (Income Tax Return) form shall be used to file the income tax return.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a person carrying on the business of insurance shall use MIRA 605 (Income Tax Return – Insurance Businesses) form to file the income tax return.
- (d) Notwithstanding subsection (b), banks shall use MIRA 606 (Income Tax Return – Banks) form to file the income tax return.
- (e) A person required to file interim returns for a tax year under the Act shall file such interim returns prior to the filing of the person’s income tax return for that tax year.

99-1. Capital Gains Withholding Tax Return

- (a) The form prescribed by MIRA under Section 50-1(c) of the Act shall be referred to in this Regulation as “Capital Gains Withholding Tax Return”.
- (b) MIRA 608 (Capital Gains Withholding Tax Return) form shall be used to file the capital gains withholding tax return.

100. Interim Return

- (a) The tax return as regards interim payment specified in Section 41(b) of the Act shall be referred to in this Regulation as the “Interim Return”.
- (b) MIRA 603 (Interim Return) form shall be used to file the interim return.

100-1. Computation of interim payment

- (a) The interim payment amount may be estimated as according to Section 43(a) or 43(d) of the Act in the first interim return as well as in the second interim return.
- (b) The amount of withholding tax deducted pursuant to Section 43(f) of the Act maybe deducted as a tax credit in the computation of the person’s interim payment payable for that period.

101. Exemption from filing the income tax return

- (a) An individual who satisfies all of the following conditions in a tax year shall not be required to file an income tax return for that tax year.
 - (1) The taxable income for the accounting period ending in that tax year is less than or equal to MVR 720,000/- (Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Rufiyaa); and
 - (2) The taxable income for the accounting period ending in the previous tax year is less than or equal to MVR 720,000/- (Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Rufiyaa); and
 - (3) The total income for the accounting period ending in that tax year is less than or equal to MVR 2,000,000/- (Two Million Rufiyaa); and

- (4) The total income for the accounting period ending in the previous tax year is less than or equal to MVR 2,000,000/- (Two Million Rufiyaa).
- (b) Persons other than individuals and banks shall not be required to file an income tax return for a tax year where all of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (1) The taxable income for the accounting period ending in that tax year is less than or equal to MVR 500,000/- (Five Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa); and
 - (2) The taxable income for the accounting period ending in the previous tax year is less than or equal to MVR 500,000/- (Five Hundred Thousand Rufiyaa); and
 - (3) The total income for the accounting period ending in that tax year is less than or equal to MVR 2,000,000/- (Two Million Rufiyaa); and
 - (4) The total income for the accounting period ending in the previous tax year is less than or equal to MVR 2,000,000/- (Two Million Rufiyaa).
- (c) Where the accounting periods specified in subsections (a) and (b) are shorter than 365 (three hundred and sixty-five) days, the thresholds specified therein shall be reduced proportionately.
- (d) Notwithstanding subsection (a), an individual shall not be required to file an income tax return for a tax year where the individual's total income for the accounting period ending in that tax year consisted only of remuneration derived from 1 (one) payer.
- (e) A person who, in a tax year, is not a resident of the Maldives and does not have a permanent establishment in the Maldives shall not be required to file an income tax return for that tax year if the total income derived by that person from the Maldives in the accounting period ending in that tax year is income specified in Section 55 of the Act.
- (f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, the following persons shall be required to file an income tax return for that tax year.
 - (1) Persons deriving income specified in Section 11(r) of the Act;
 - (2) Persons carrying on insurance business;
 - (2-1) a non-resident of the Maldives who has a permanent establishment in the Maldives;

- (3) An individual who satisfies all of the following conditions;
 - (i) The individual derives remuneration from an employment exercised in the Maldives;
 - (ii) The remuneration derived by the individual is from a payer who is not a resident of the Maldives;
 - (iii) The payer of remuneration to the individual does not have a permanent establishment in the Maldives;
 - (iv) The individual has a tax liability under Section 7 of the Act.
- (g) Subsections (a) to (f) shall apply to the tax year 2021 and thereafter.
- (h) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, the following persons shall not be required to file an income tax return. Subsection (f) shall be subject to this subsection.
 - (1) State offices;
 - (2) Charitable organizations approved by the Commissioner General.

102. Financial statements to be submitted with the income tax return

- (a) The income tax return of a person deriving business income shall accompany the following documents:
 - (1) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Profit and Loss Statement);
 - (2) Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet);
 - (3) Statement of Cash Flows (Cash Flow Statement);
 - (4) Statement of Changes in Equity;
 - (5) Notes to the financial statements;
 - (6) Directors' Report;
 - (7) Auditor's Report.

- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a person to whom subsection (a) applies with an annual total income not more than MVR 10,000,000 (Ten Million Rufiyaa) shall not be required to submit the Auditor's Report specified in subsection (a)(7), and if such person has made an election under Section 59(e) of this Regulation, that person shall also be exempt from submitting the documents specified in subsection (a)(2), (3) and (4) of this Section.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) and (b), a person to whom subsection (a) applies and whose only income during an accounting period is rental income from immovable property in the Maldives, shall be exempt from submitting the documents specified in subsections (a)(1) to (7) where the person has made an election under Section 28 of the Act for a tax year. This provision is subject to subsection (d) of this Section.
- (d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b) and (c), persons other than companies shall not be required to submit the Directors' Report referred to in subsection (a)(6) of this Section. Companies shall prepare the Directors' Report in the format prescribed in Section 66(b) of the Companies Act of the Maldives (Law Number 10/96).
- (e) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, where a non-resident shipping or aircraft operator in international transportation derived income specified in Section 11(r) of the Act in a tax year, such person shall submit together with the income tax return for that tax year, an auditor's report attesting to the reliability of the figure declared in the income tax return as the income specified in Section 11(r) of the Act.
- (f) Notwithstanding subsection (a), where the sole income derived from the Maldives in a tax year by a non-resident shipping or aircraft operator in international transportation is income specified in Section 11(r) of the Act, such person shall not be required to submit an additional financial statement together with the income tax return for that tax year, other than the auditor's report specified in subsection (e).
- (g) Where a non-resident shipping or aircraft operator in international transportation derived in a tax year, in addition to the income specified in section 11(r) of the Act, any other income through the person's permanent establishment in the Maldives, such person shall submit, together with the income tax return, the auditor's report specified in subsection (e) and the financial statements prepared in respect of the permanent establishment as according to subsection (a) of this Section. This subsection shall be subject to Section 59(b) and 59(c) of this Regulation.

- (h) The auditor referred to in this Section shall be an independent auditor licensed by the relevant authority to conduct statutory audits in the Maldives.

102-1. Submission of consolidated financial statements to MIRA

- (a) Where the taxpayer is a parent entity, the entity shall, together with that entity's income tax return, submit consolidated financial statements to MIRA for all entities in the group of entities for which it is the parent entity, and the consolidated financial statements shall be prepared in accordance with the accounting standards adopted under Section 59(d) of this Regulation.
- (b) For the purpose of subsection (a):
 - (1) An entity shall be considered a parent entity, where the accounting standards adopted under Section 59(d) of this Regulation determine that such entity is a parent entity.
 - (2) A group of entities comprises a parent entity and all of its subsidiaries.
- (c) *(Repealed)*.
- (d) For the purpose of this Section, an entity shall be considered a subsidiary, where the accounting standards adopted under Section 59(d) of this Regulation determine that such entity is a subsidiary of a parent entity.
- (e) Notwithstanding financial statements are prepared by an entity under this section, each entity in a group of entities shall prepare separate financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards adopted under Section 59(d) of this Regulation, and submit separate income tax returns.

102-2. Commissioner General may require tax returns in certain cases

- (a) For the purpose of Section (48)(a) of the Act, the occurrence of following events and circumstances shall constitute reasonable grounds to believe that there will be loss of tax revenue.
 - (1) Leaving the Maldives to live abroad permanently;
 - (2) Leaving the Maldives for employment, where the period of employment exceeds (five) years;

- (3) Transferring funds of or assets worth more than MVR 10,000,000 (Ten Million Rufiyaa) out of the Maldives, in any given tax year;
 - (4) Where Section 11(n)(2) of the Act applies, a share or any interest in a company, partnership or trust is disposed of and at the time of such disposal of share or interest, more than 50% (fifty percent) of the value of the company, partnership or trust is directly or indirectly related to an immovable property situated in the Maldives;
- (b) For the purpose of the application of 48 of the Act, the following shall be the events stipulated under the Section 48(a)(5) of Act:
- (1) Transfer of asset(s) attributable to a permanent establishment of the person situated in the Maldives to the person's head office situated outside the Maldives or another permanent establishment situated outside the Maldives;
 - (2) Transfer of asset(s) attributable to the person's head office in the Maldives to a permanent establishment of the person situated outside the Maldives;
 - (3) Ceases to be a resident of the Maldives as a result of relocation of the head office or management and control;
 - (4) Where Section 11(n)(2) of the Act applies, a share or any interest in a company, partnership or trust is disposed of and at the time of such disposal of share or interest, more than 50% (fifty percent) of the value of the company, partnership or trust is directly or indirectly related to an immovable property situated in the Maldives;
 - (5) Where Section 11(n)(3) of the Act applies, the person not being a resident of the Maldives, disposes of a share or any interest the person holds in a company, partnership or trust which is a resident of the Maldives.
- (c) Where an asset transferred in an event specified in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) or (b)(3) is an asset of the type referred to in Section 3(k) of the Act, such transfer of asset shall be deemed to be a "relevant event" under Section 73(g)(1) of this Regulation.
- (d) Where an asset transferred in an event specified in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) or (b)(3) is an asset of the type referred to in Section 3(l) of the Act, such transfer of asset shall be deemed to be a "disposal" under Section 3(l) of the Act.

- (e) The disposal value of an asset for the purposes of subsections (b)(4) and (b)(5) and (c) and (d), shall be the open market value of the asset at the time of its disposal.
- (f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Regulation, an income tax return shall be prepared for the period up to and including the estimated date of occurrence of an event specified in subsections (a)(1) to (a)(3) and such return shall be filed 15 (fifteen) days prior to the occurrence of such event.
- (g) The tax return filed under subsection (f) shall, in addition to the income derived from the disposal of an asset pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), consist of the total income derived during that tax year up to the end of the period required to be covered in that return.
- (h) Where the actual amount of income is greater than the amount included in the return filed under subsection (f), an amended tax return shall be submitted at a date not later than 15 (fifteen) days from the date of such change.
- (i) A person who fails to submit a tax return required under subsection (f) or (h) shall be subject to the penalties specified in Section 65 of Tax Administration Act (Law number 3/2010).

103. Submission of return and payment of tax via MIRAconnect

- (a) The following tax returns shall be submitted to MIRA via MIRAconnect, and, payments pertaining to such returns shall be made via MIRAconnect or MRTGS (Maldives Real Time Gross Settlement).
 - (1) Employee Withholding Tax Return;
 - (2) Withholding Tax Reconciliation Return;
 - (3) Non-resident Withholding Tax Return;
 - (4) Capital Gains Withholding Tax Return.
- (b) The following tax returns shall be submitted to MIRA via MIRAconnect.
 - (1) Income Tax Return;
 - (2) Interim Return.

- (c) Subsection (b) shall not apply to the following persons given that their total income for the tax year immediately preceding the tax year to which the tax return relates was less than MVR 10,000,000/- (Ten Million).
 - (1) Individuals;
 - (2) Deemed partnerships.
- (d) Payments pertaining to tax returns submitted under subsection (b) shall be made via MIRAconnect or M.R.T.G.S.
- (e) Subsection (d) shall not apply to persons whose total income for the tax year immediately preceding the tax year to which the tax return relates was less than MVR 20,000,000/- (Twenty Million).
- (f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, the Commissioner General, may at his discretion, accept tax returns and payments submitted otherwise, upon request by the taxpayer.
- (g) For the purposes of this Section, total income shall include income exempted under Section 12 and Section 12-1 of the Act.

104. Audit of financial statements

The Auditor's Report referred to in Section 102(a)(7) of this Regulation shall be signed by an independent auditor licensed by the relevant authority at the time of submission of the person's income tax return.

105. Currency in which financial statements must be prepared

The financial statements specified in Section 102(a) of this Regulation shall be prepared in the functional currency of the person.

106. Presentation currency

- (a) The currency in which a person presents tax returns, financial statements and other documents specified in Section 102(a) of this Regulation to MIRA shall be the person's presentation currency.

- (b) Where a person's functional currency is Rufiyaa, the person's presentation currency shall be Rufiyaa.
- (c) Where a person's functional currency is United States Dollar, the person's presentation currency shall be United States Dollar.
- (d) Where a person's functional currency is neither Rufiyaa nor United States Dollar, the person may elect Rufiyaa or United States Dollar as the person's presentation currency.
- (e) Where the presentation currency of a person differs from the person's functional currency, the financial statements of the person shall be translated into the presentation currency by applying the principles in International Accounting Standard 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates), using a rate within $\pm 2\%$ (plus or minus two per cent) of the rate published by the Maldives Monetary Authority, pertaining to the relevant date.

107. Presentation currency of the return

- (a) The income tax return and interim return shall be prepared in the person's presentation currency.
- (b) The following returns shall be prepared in Maldivian Rufiyaa.
 - (1) Employee withholding tax return;
 - (2) Non-resident withholding tax return;
 - (3) Withholding tax reconciliation return;
 - (4) Capital gains withholding tax return.

108. Payment currency

- (a) Where the presentation currency of a person is Rufiyaa, the amount of tax payable under Section 41(a) of the Act and the interim payment required under Section 41(b) of the Act shall be paid to MIRA in Rufiyaa.
- (b) Where the presentation currency of a person is United States Dollar, the amount of tax payable under Section 41(a) of the Act and the interim payment required

under Section 41(b) of the Act shall be paid to MIRA in Rufiyaa or United States Dollar.

- (c) Where the presentation currency of a person is United States Dollar and the person elects to pay tax in Rufiyaa as pursuant to subsection (b), the amount to be paid shall be translated from United States Dollar into Rufiyaa at the rate of USD 1 (One United States Dollar) equals to MVR 15.42 (Fifteen Rufiyaa Forty-Two Laari).
- (d) Non-resident withholding tax and employee withholding tax and capital gains withholding tax shall be paid in Maldivian Rufiyaa.

109. Death of a taxpayer

- (a) On the occurrence of the death of a taxpayer, the heirs of the deceased shall notify MIRA of the death within 30 (thirty) days of occurrence and in doing so, present an official document, or a copy of such a document that certifies the death of the taxpayer.
- (b) The heirs of the deceased shall be responsible for making an application to a court of law for the purpose of determining a person or persons to be in charge of the deceased person's tax obligations as specified under Section 52(a) of the Act, within not more than 60 (sixty) days from the date of the death.
- (c) MIRA may make an application to a court of law in order to determine a person or persons to be in charge of the deceased person's tax obligations if the heirs of the deceased fail to act in accordance with subsection (b).
- (d) The person responsible for tax obligations of the deceased shall have all the rights and privileges that would have been accorded to the deceased under the Act had the deceased been alive.
- (e) The following shall apply with respect to the taxation of income of a deceased person.
 - (1) Where a taxpayer dies, the final accounting period of that taxpayer shall end on the date of the death.
 - (2) Where, on behalf of the deceased, a tax return for the final accounting period or a tax payment for the final accounting period is required, the deadline for the filing of the tax return and payment of tax shall be the later of the following dates:

- (i) The date specified in Section 42 of the Act;
 - (ii) The first 30th of June after the date of appointment of a person by a court of law to be in charge of the deceased person's tax obligations.
- (3) No interim payment shall be required to be paid, calculated based on the amount of tax payable for the final accounting period referred to in this Section.
- (f) The following shall apply with respect to the withholding tax obligations specified in Sections 54 and 55, of a deceased person:
 - (1) The deadline for the filing of the withholding tax return and payment of tax required under Section 57 of the Act for the month in which the death occurred shall be the later of the following dates:
 - (i) The date specified in Section 58 of the Act;
 - (ii) The 15th day of the month which commences after the date of appointment of a person by a court of law to be in charge of the deceased person's tax obligations.
 - (2) The deadline for the filing of the withholding tax reconciliation return specified in Section 59 of the Act for the tax year in which the death of the taxpayer occurred shall be the deadline for the filing of withholding tax reconciliation return for the tax year in which the day the person to be in charge of the deceased person's tax obligations is appointed by a court of law falls.
- (g) Where a deceased person, at the occurrence of the person's death, has any tax obligations pending, or if it can be expected that an obligation may arise as regards the deceased person's final accounting period or month, the heirs of the deceased person must comply with subsection (b).
- (h) Income derived by a person upon the death of a taxpayer, by inheritance, if utilized by the person who derives it, shall be deemed to be the income of that person and that person shall be fully responsible to account for tax in respect of that income.
- (i) Where a person runs a business of a deceased person which is registered under the Act, the obligations arising under Sections 54 and 55 of the Act as respects

that business shall be deemed to be the obligations of that person running the business.

CHAPTER 15: FOREIGN TAX CREDIT

110. The amount of tax payable in the Maldives from the net amount of foreign sourced income

- (a) For the purpose of Section 72 (a)(2) of the Act, the amount of tax payable in Maldives from the net amount of foreign sourced income shall be computed using the following formula:

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C$$

Where,

A = Net amount foreign sourced income

B = Total taxable income computed as per the Act

C = Tax payable under the Act (before the deduction of tax credit allowed under Section 72 (a) of the Act)

- (b) In the computation of the net amount of foreign sourced income, no amount shall be deducted in respect of a loss incurred in an accounting period or loss arising in the computation of the net amount of foreign sourced income.

111. Different accounting periods

Where the accounting period in respect of the foreign tax payable is different from the accounting period specified in Section 58 of this Regulation, the “amount of foreign tax paid”, specified in Section 72 (a)(1) of the Act shall be computed based on the proportion of the income included in the total income from the income subject to tax in the foreign jurisdiction.

112. Circumstances where no amount is deductible as tax credit

No amount shall be deducted, in the following circumstances, as a credit for foreign tax paid as specified in Section 72 (a) of the Act.

- (a) The amount of foreign tax paid specified in Section 72 (a)(1) of the Act is equal to or less than 0 (zero);
- (b) The amount of tax payable in the Maldives from the net amount of foreign sourced income, specified in Section 72 (a)(2) of the Act, is equal to or less than 0 (zero);

113. Tax credit to persons who control Controlled Foreign Entities (CFEs)

- (a) For the purpose of Section 72 of the Act, the proportion of foreign tax paid by a CFE which is attributable to a person resident in the Maldives who controls such entity, may be deemed to be a foreign tax paid.
- (b) Where subsection (a) applies, the amount of “foreign tax paid” specified in Section 72 (a) of the Act shall be computed using the following formula:

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C$$

Where,

A = resident shareholder’s interest

B = Total of all shareholder’s interests

C = Total foreign tax paid by the CFE

- (c) Where subsection (a) applies, the amount of “net foreign sourced income” specified in Section 72 (b) of the Act shall be the amount computed using the formula prescribed in Section 70 (c) of the Act.

CHAPTER 16: GENERAL PROVISIONS

114. Payment date

For the purpose of Section 80(a) of the Act, payment date shall be:

- (a) Where the payment is made in cash, the date on which the payment is made to the payee or a person acting on behalf of the payee.
- (b) Where the payment is made by check, the date on which the check is written.
- (c) Where the payment is made via telegraphic transfer, the date of application for the telegraphic transfer.
- (d) Where the payment is made by an offset in the payer's accounting records against an amount owing to the payer or by crediting the payee's account (including a current account), the date on which the adjusting journal entries are recorded in the books of accounting.

115. Payable date

- (a) For the purposes of Section 80 of the Act, an amount shall be considered as being payable in the books of accounts of a person on the earlier of the following dates:
 - (1) The date on which the payer accrues the payment as payable to another person in his books of accounts;
 - (2) The date on which a present obligation arises on the payer towards another person, as a result of a past event.
- (b) Where the exact date in a particular month on which a payment that became payable pursuant to subsection (a) was made cannot be ascertained, it shall be assumed to have become payable on the final day of that month.

116. International Organizations approved by the Commissioner General

For the purposes of Section 12(j) of the Act, international organizations approved by the Commissioner General shall include:

- (a) International bodies and associations of which the Maldives is a member country;
- (b) Unions of countries and bodies made up of countries;
- (c) Agencies controlled by international organizations specified in subsections (a) or (b).

117. Educational institutions and research institutions approved by the Commissioner General

For the purposes of Section 12(n) of the Act, educational institutions and research institutions approved by the Commissioner General shall be such those acceptable to the Maldives Qualification Authority.

118. Education grants and scholarships

- (a) For the purposes of Section 12(n) of the Act, the amount of education grants and scholarships shall be the sum of:
 - (1) Tuition fee payable to the educational or research institute;
 - (2) Stipend, up to a maximum of an amount determined as per the rates set by the Ministry of Higher Education;
 - (3) If the grant or scholarship is to pursue education or conduct research in a country other than the Maldives, economy class airfare, limited to once a year, for travel between Maldives and that country.

119. *(Repealed)*

120. *(Repealed)*

121. Valuation methods accepted by the Commissioner General

The open market value of allowances and benefits that constitute remuneration, for which a valuation method has not been prescribed in this Regulation, and assets and goods, services and benefits which cannot be valued in accordance with Section 73(c)(1) and (2) of the Act, shall be valued pursuant to the principles set in the International Financial Reporting Standard 13 (Fair Value Measurement) as specified in Section 73 (c)(4) of the Act.

122. Accounting standards approved by the Commissioner General

For the purpose of Section 13(b) of the Act, international accounting standards approved by the Commissioner General are:

- (a) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS);
- (b) International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs);
- (c) Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions Standards (AAOIFI).

123. Refunds

- (a) Where the submission of a tax return or amendment of a tax return results in a payment of more than the requirement amount by a taxpayer, such overpaid amount shall be refunded to the taxpayer by MIRA in accordance with the Tax Administration Regulation (Law Number 2013/R-45), without contravention of subsections (c) and (d) of this Section.
- (b) *(Repealed)*.
- (c) Money paid as employee withholding tax by a payer of remuneration to MIRA shall be deemed to be tax paid by the employee from whom tax is deducted, that is to say, an amended employee withholding tax return filed under Section 46 of the Act shall not result in tax being paid in excess by the payer of remuneration.

- (d) Money paid to MIRA by a person who is carrying on business in the Maldives, in respect of income derived by a non-resident of the Maldives carrying on business in the Maldives through a permanent establishment, shall be deemed to be tax paid by the non-resident person from whom tax is withheld, that is to say, the result of an amended non-resident withholding tax return filed under Section 46 of the Act shall not result in tax being paid in excess by the person carrying on business in the Maldives.

124. Ownership of asset

- (a) For the purpose of this Regulation, the owner of an asset shall be deemed to be the legal owner of the asset.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the owner of an asset acquired through a finance lease shall be the “lessee”, and the “lessor” in such case, shall not be the owner of the asset.

125. Disclosure of information of remuneration to the recipient of remuneration

The details of remuneration shall be provided in writing by the payer of remuneration to the each of the recipients of remuneration, in the following manner.

- (a) Where the recipient of remuneration is subject to employee withholding tax, the amount of remuneration of that month subject to employee withholding tax shall be disclosed in that month’s pay slip;
- (b) Where the recipient of remuneration is not subject to employee withholding tax, the total amount of remuneration paid in that tax year shall be provided to the recipient of remuneration within not more than 30 (thirty) days from the end of that tax year.

126. Management and control

For the purpose of the Act and this Regulation, the factors which shall be taken into consideration in determining the location of management and control of a company or partnership shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Where meetings of the board of directors or partners are usually held;

- (b) Where high level matters, such as general policies and strategic directions, major agreements and significant financial matters, are decided;
- (c) Where the overall performance is monitored and strategic recommendations made in light of performance reviews.

127. Immovable property

For the purposes of the Act and this Regulation, “immovable property” shall mean the following property.

- (a) Buildings, warehouses, plants, factories, land, uninhabited islands, lagoons, reefs, reef knolls, permanent structures and any other such property;
- (b) Any structural improvement to a property specified in subsection (a) or an interest in such property or structural improvement;
- (c) Including sublease, a lease of a property specified in subsection (a) or lease of a structural improvement specified in subsection (b);
- (d) Livestock and equipment used in agriculture and forestry, rights to which the provisions of general law respecting landed property apply, usufruct of immovable property and rights to variable or fixed payments as consideration for the working of, or the right to work, mineral deposits, sources and other natural resources, a license or a permit to supply a good or service to the Maldives or any part therein;
- (e) any property accessory to a property specified in this Section.

128. Services supplied in the Maldives

For the purpose of Section 55 (a)(6) of the Act, services shall be deemed to be supplied in the Maldives where:

- (a) The supplier of the service is in the Maldives at the time of supply of the service or part thereof; or
- (b) The service of part thereof is supplied through or by an employee or agent of the supplier of the service in the Maldives.

128-1. Tax avoidance

- (a) For the purpose of Section 66(a) of the Act, committing of any one of the following acts shall suffice as reasonable grounds for the Commissioner General to believe that one of the purposes of the arrangement or transaction entered into was avoidance of tax or obtaining of a reduction in tax liability.
- (1) Carrying out of a transaction which lacks a bona fide commercial purpose;
 - (2) Carrying out of a transaction which lacks economic substance;
 - (3) Abuse of organizational form;
 - (4) Recharacterization of an arrangement or transaction.
- (b) For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), an abuse of organizational form in relation to a transaction includes:
- (1) in the case of a person resident in the Maldives or a permanent establishment situated in the Maldives, indirect ownership of that person or permanent establishment through one or more intermediary persons or permanent establishments, where that intermediary person is a resident of, or permanent establishment is situated in, a country where it faces an effective tax rate below the rate specified in the Act; or
 - (2) the circumstance where a person who is a resident of a country with which the Government of the Maldives has entered into an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation:
 - (i) has an ownership interest, control, or is otherwise associated with a person who is a resident of the Maldives or a permanent establishment situated in the Maldives; and
 - (ii) is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another person who is not a resident of such a country or of any other country with which the Government of the Maldives has entered into an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation.

128-2. Commission paid for specific services, or management services

For the purpose of Section 24(c)(2) of the Act, commission paid for specific services performed or management services provided, shall include payments made, in respect of such services, based on the amount of profit or income.

CHAPTER 17: DEFINITIONS

129. Definitions

Unless otherwise specified in this Regulation:

- (a) The meaning of “interest” shall include interest on a finance lease as defined under Section 79(dd) of the Act.
- (a-1) The meaning of “interest” shall not include interest on an operating lease as defined in this Regulation.
- (a-2) Operating lease shall mean any lease that is not within the definition of a finance lease.
- (b) “Act” refers to the Income Tax Act (Law number 25/2019).

CHAPTER 18: COMMENCEMENT OF THE REGULATION

130. Commencement of the Regulation

This Regulation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

131. Repealed Regulation

The Income Tax Regulation (Regulation Number 2019/R-1090) shall be repealed from the date of effect of this Regulation.