UAE CORPORATE TAX - SMALL BUSINESS RELIEF



The UAE Ministry of Finance (MoF) has issued Ministerial Decision No, 73 of 2023 on "Small Business Relief" for the purpose of Federal Decree Law No. 47 of 2022 on Taxation of Corporations and Businesses. The decision is issued in accordance with Article 21 of the CT Law, which treats the taxable person as not having derived any taxable income in a given tax period where the revenue does not exceed a certain threshold. The threshold and certain conditions have now been specified in this

Ministerial Decision.

APPLICABILITY

The Small Business Relief ('SBR') is applicable to a resident person as defined in Article 11 of the CT Law.

TAXABLE PERSON'S REVENUE THRESHOLD



- Threshold AED 3,000,000 for each tax period
- Threshold shall apply to tax periods commencing on or after 1st June 2023 to tax periods that end on or before 31st December 2026.
- SBR not applicable if revenue has exceeded threshold in any relevant or previous tax periods.
- Revenue to be determined in accordance with applicable accounting standards accepted in the UAE.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

SBR not applicable to following resident persons:

- A Constituent Company of a MNE Group as defined in Cabinet Decision No. 44 of 2020. MNE
 Groups are groups of companies with operations in more than one country having consolidated
 group revenues of more than AED 3.15 billion.
- A Qualifying Free Zone Person

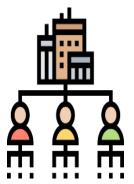
TAX LOSS RELIEF & GENERAL INTEREST DEDUCTION LIMITATION RULE

- Tax losses or net interest expenditure carry forward cannot be carried forward if incurred in tax period in which SBR is claimed
- Unutilised Tax Losses or net interest expenditure if incurred in tax periods where SBR is not claimed, then can be carried forward to future tax periods where SBR is not claimed – subject to Article 37 and 30 of CT Law





CONSEQUENCES OF ARTIFICIAL SEPARATION OF BUSINESS



- An arrangement to obtain a CT advantage under Article 50(1) of CT Law if all the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a. Where Authority establishes that one or more persons have artificially separated their business or business activity
 - b. Revenue across the person's entire business or business activity exceeds threshold specified above in any tax period
 - c. Such one or more persons have elected to apply SBR
- For determining whether business or business activity has been artificially separated, the Authority shall consider following:
 - a. Valid commercial purpose
 - b. Whether persons carry on substantially the same business or business activity by taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances including but not limited to their financial, economic and organisational links.
- Consequences of Article 50:
- a. FTA can make a determination that CT advantage to be counteracted/adjusted
- b. FTA can issue assessment after disallowing the SBR falsely claimed. FTA can also make compensating adjustments to CT liability.

OUR SERVICES:

Our team of experts would be glad to do impact assessment & guide further with respect to implementation of changes required to adapt to Corporate Tax regime. For any further clarification / assistance, do not hesitate to contact following:

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