



(The Income Tax Act)

Year of assessment 2013

(Income for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012)

ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

DECEASED PERSON'S ESTATE (SUCCESSION)

This return duly filled in should be submitted by every succession, so as to reach the office of the Director-General, Mauritius Revenue Authority, not later than 1 April 2013.

Please read the notes before filling in this return.

Section I	SUCCESSION IDENTIFICATION	
I.1	Name of succession	
I.2	Principal place of business	
I.3	Address for correspondence	
I.4	Email address	
I.5	Main business activity	
I.6	National Identity Number of the deceased (If death occurred during the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012)	<input type="text"/>
I.7	Tax Account Number (TAN) of the deceased	<input type="text"/>
I.8	Is this the succession's first return?	Please tick (✓) appropriate box. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
I.9	Daytime phone number	<input type="text"/>
I.10	Number of employees including exempt employees as at 31 December 2012	Male <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/>

2 DECLARATION (Note 1)

I,
(Full name in BLOCK LETTERS)

residing at
(Address in BLOCK LETTERS)

being
(a heir, the surviving spouse etc. whichever is applicable. See note 1)

of late who died on

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

, hereby declare that -

(Full name of deceased in BLOCK LETTERS)

(a) to the best of my judgment and belief, the particulars shown in this return and stated in the accompanying documents are true and correct in every detail and disclose a full and complete statement of the total income accruing from all sources both in and out of Mauritius to the deceased's estate for the year ended 31 December 2012;

(b) at 31 December 2012 the deceased's estate had not been distributed/had been distributed*.
Where the estate has been distributed, please attach a certified copy of the Tableau d'Abandonnement.

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

Date : Signature :

3 TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (Note 3)		Rs	Rs
3.1	Turnover or Gross amount receivable	.....	3.1
3.2	Less: Cost of sales	.....	3.2
3.3	Gross Profit/Loss	.....	3.3
3.4	Add: Dividends	.....	3.4
3.5	Interest	.....	3.5
3.6	Rent	.....	3.6
3.7	Royalties	.....	3.7
3.8	Profit on disposal of assets	.....	3.8
3.9	Profit on sale of securities	.....	3.9
3.10	Other income / items credited to profit and loss account	.....	3.10
3.11	Total lines 3.3 to 3.10	➤	3.11
	Deduct: Expenses per Profit and Loss account		
3.12	Wages and salaries	.....	3.12
3.13	Other staff costs	.....	3.13
3.14	Commissions and discounts	.....	3.14
3.15	Entertainment expenses, gifts and donations	.....	3.15
3.16	Stationery and consumables	.....	3.16
3.17	Information systems and computer expenses	.....	3.17
3.18	Security and cleaning services	.....	3.18
3.19	Advertising and promotional expenses	.....	3.19
3.20	Overseas travelling expenses	.....	3.20
3.21	Overseas marketing and promotional expenses	.....	3.21
3.22	Legal and professional fees	.....	3.22
3.23	Management fees	.....	3.23
3.24	Interest	.....	3.24
3.25	Bank charges	.....	3.25
3.26	Loss on foreign currency exchange	.....	3.26
3.27	Electricity, water and telephone charges	.....	3.27
3.28	Rent	.....	3.28
3.29	Rates and taxes	.....	3.29
3.30	Royalties	.....	3.30
3.31	Licences	.....	3.31
3.32	Insurance	.....	3.32
3.33	Motor vehicle expenses	.....	3.33
3.34	Repairs and maintenance	.....	3.34
3.35	Depreciation	.....	3.35
3.36	Bad debts and provision for doubtful debts	.....	3.36
3.37	Loss on disposal of assets	.....	3.37
3.38	Loss on revaluation of assets	.....	3.38
3.39	Other expenses	.....	3.39
3.40	Total lines 3.12 to 3.39	➤	3.40
3.41	Net Profit or Loss per Profit and Loss Account (Transfer to page 3)	➤	3.41

4 COMPUTATION OF NET INCOME/(LOSS) (Note 4)			
		Rs	
4.1	Net profit or loss per Profit and Loss account <i>(Transfer from page 2)</i>		4.1
	Add: Unauthorised deductions		
4.2	Expenditure incurred in the production of exempt income	.....	4.2
4.3	Transfers to provisions and reserves	.....	4.3
4.4	Expenditure/loss recoverable under a contract of insurance or indemnity	.....	4.4
4.5	Income tax or foreign tax	.....	4.5
4.6	Penalties and fines	.....	4.6
4.7	Depreciation	.....	4.7
4.8	Loss on disposal/revaluation of fixed assets including securities	.....	4.8
4.9	Other non allowable expenditure or loss	.....	4.9
4.10	Add: Income not included in Profit and Loss account	.....	4.10
4.11		TOTAL >	4.11
4.12	Deduct: Dividends receivable from resident companies	.....	4.12
4.13	Other exempt income	.....	4.13
4.14	Annual allowance	.....	4.14
4.15	Gain on disposal/revaluation of fixed assets including securities	.....	4.15
4.16	Disabled employee deduction	.....	4.16
4.17	Other deductible items	.....	4.17
4.18	NET INCOME/(LOSS) OF SUCCESSION >		4.18

5 TAX DEDUCTION AT SOURCE (TDS)		
	TAN of Payer/Société (Note 6)	Amount of tax deducted
5.1		
5.2		
5.3		
5.4		
5.5		
5.6		
5.7		
5.8		
5.9		
5.10		
5.11	Total	

6 SHARE OF BENEFICIARIES (Note 7)

Note: A statement should be given to each beneficiary giving, as shown below, an analysis of his share of income/loss and of the amount of tax deducted at source for inclusion in his annual return of income.

	TAN <i>(if available)</i>	Full name of beneficiary	Profit sharing ratio (%)	Share of net income/loss	Share of TDS
6.1					
6.2					
6.3					
6.4					
6.5					
6.6					
6.7					
6.8					
6.9					
6.10					
6.11					
6.12					
6.13					
6.14					
6.15					
6.16					
6.17					
6.18					
6.19					
6.20					

NOTES

Year of Assessment 2013

(Income for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012)

Note 1 (Section 2)

DECLARATION

The return should be made by a representative of the succession and all the particulars furnished must relate to the year ended 31 December 2012.

State whether the return is made by you as –

- (a) an heir who has accepted the succession of the deceased simply or under benefit of inventory;
- (b) a surviving spouse;
- (c) a universal legatee;
- (d) an executor;
- (e) a notary acting as liquidator of the succession of the deceased;
- (f) a legatee or donee; or
- (g) the Curator of Vacant Estates.

Note 2

INCOME PERIOD

All successions are required to file tax returns in respect of income derived on a calendar year basis, i.e for the period 1 January to 31 December. As a result, all successions should close their accounts on 31 December each year. The return for the year of assessment 2013, based on income derived for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012, should be submitted to MRA not later than 1 April 2013.

Note 3

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The details of trading and profit & loss a/c should be given on page 2. No accounts should be attached. Any item of expenditure in the Trading & Profit & Loss a/c not indicated in the return should be included in item 3.39 'other expenses'.

Note 4

COMPUTATION OF NET INCOME

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

Income to be expressed in Mauritian Rupees

All transactions should be expressed in Mauritian rupees at the rate in force at the date the amount is remitted, or where any amount has not been remitted, the rate in force at the end of the income year.

General Rule for deduction of expenses

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

Unauthorised deductions

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

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

Expenditure incurred in the production of exempt income

- (a) Expenditure or loss exclusively incurred in the production of exempt income is not allowable.
- (b) Where expenditure or loss is incurred in the production of both gross income and exempt income, that part of the expenditure or loss attributable to the production of exempt income shall be calculated using the following formula:

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

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

Dividends receivable

Dividends receivable from a resident company are exempt from tax. However, the expenses incurred to produce such exempt income should be added back in Item 4.2 of Page 3. Dividends receivable from outside Mauritius are taxable.

Annual Allowance

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

Capital Expenditure incurred on —	Rate of Annual Allowance Percentage of	
	Base Value	Cost
Industrial premises	-	5
Commercial premises	-	5
Hotels	30	-
Plant or Machinery-		
(a) costing or having a base value of 30,000 rupees or less	100	or 100
(b) costing more than 30,000 rupees-		
(i) ships or aircrafts	20	-
(ii) aircrafts and aircraft simulators leased by a company engaged in aircraft leasing	-	100
(iii) motor vehicles	25	-
(iv) Electronic and high precision machinery or equipment, computer hardware and peripherals and computer software	50	-
(v) furniture and fittings	20	-
(vi) other	35	-
Improvement on agricultural land for agricultural purposes	25	-
Scientific research	25	-
Golf courses	15	-
Acquisition or improvement of any other item of a capital nature which is subject to depreciation under the normal accounting principles	-	5

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

Where a succession, not carrying on the business of tour operator or car rental, incurs capital expenditure on or after 1 January 2011 on a motor car costing more than three million rupees, the annual allowance shall be 25% of three million rupees.

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

Note 5 (Section 3.5)**INTEREST INCOME**

Interest earned by a succession as from 1 January 2010 on savings and fixed deposit accounts maintained with a bank or non-bank deposit taking institution, Government securities and Bank of Mauritius Bills are exempt.

However, all interests earned during period 1 July 2006 to 31 December 2009, which were paid to the succession in year 2012 are taxable.

Note 6 (Section 5)**TAX DEDUCTION AT SOURCE (TDS)**

Enter at section 5 the amount deducted at source as TDS in the year 2012 on the succession's income as per **Statement of Income Received**.

The TAN of the payer should be inserted where the TDS has been deducted on income derived by the succession directly. However, where the succession is entitled to deduct its share of TDS on income derived by a société, the TAN of that société should be inserted.

Note 7 (Section 6)**SHARE OF BENEFICIARIES**

(a) The succession is not liable to income tax in respect of income derived by the succession. Each heir is required to declare in his return of income his share of income derived by the succession, whether or not such income has been distributed among the heirs.

(b) Where tax has been deducted at source from any income derived by the succession, each of its beneficiaries is entitled to claim a credit in respect of his share of the amount of the tax deducted at source.

Note 8

A statement should be given by the succession to each beneficiary, showing the details at section 6 for inclusion in the beneficiary's annual return of income.