



## INDIVIDUAL - TAX RATES

Year of assessment ending 28 February 2018:

Taxable Income	Rate of Tax
R	R
0 - 189 880	18%
189 881 - 296 540	34 178 + 26%
296 541 - 410 460	61 910 + 31%
410 461 - 555 600	97 225 + 36%
555 601 - 708 310	149 475 + 39%
708 311 - 1 500 000	209 032 + 41%
1 500 001 and above	533 625 + 45%

Tax Threshold	Below age 65	Age 65 to 74	Age 75 and over
	R 75 750	R 117 300	R 131 150

## INDIVIDUAL - REBATES

Primary	R 13 635
Secondary (persons 65 and over)	R 7 479
Tertiary (persons 75 and over)	R 2 493

Rebates are reduced proportionally where the period of assessment is less than 12 months.

## INDIVIDUAL - EXEMPTIONS

Interest Income	
Below age 65	R 23 800
Age 65 and over	R 34 500

Interest received by or accrued to a non-resident is exempt from tax, unless that individual was present in South Africa for more than 183 days during the 12 month period before the interest is received or accrued, or the debt from which the interest arises is effectively connected to a permanent establishment of that person in South Africa.

### Dividend Income

South African dividends received by a taxpayer are exempt from normal tax.

Certain foreign dividends are exempt from normal tax. Taxable foreign dividends are subject to a maximum effective rate of 20%.

No deductions are allowed for expenditure to produce foreign dividends.

## TAX FREE INVESTMENTS

Any amount received by or accrued to a natural person in respect of a tax free investment shall be exempt from normal tax.

Contributions are limited to an annual limit of R33 000 and a lifetime limit of R500 000.

## MEDICAL SCHEME FEES TAX CREDIT

A natural person must deduct a credit from normal tax payable for contributions paid to a medical scheme of R303 each for the taxpayer and first dependant and R204 for each additional dependant per month.

## ADDITIONAL MEDICAL EXPENSES TAX CREDIT

A natural person must deduct a credit from normal tax payable for additional medical expenses as follows:

**Taxpayers over 65 or for persons with a disability** 33,3% of [(fees paid to a medical scheme as exceeds three times the medical scheme fees tax credit) plus qualifying medical expenses].

**Other taxpayers** 25% of [(fees paid to a medical scheme as exceeds four times the medical scheme fees tax credit) plus qualifying medical expenses] as exceeds 7,5% of the person's taxable income].

## INDIVIDUAL - DEDUCTIONS

### Pension, Provident and Retirement Annuity Fund contributions

Total deduction limited to the lesser of: R350 000; or 27,5% of the higher of

- remuneration excluding lump sum benefits, or
- taxable income excluding lump sum benefits before this deduction.

Any excess contributions are carried forward to the next year.

### Donations

Donations to qualifying institutions are limited to 10% of taxable income before this deduction. Any excess shall be carried forward and be deemed to be a donation paid in the next year.

## PROVISIONAL TAX

Due dates for payment of provisional tax:

### Individuals

First	31 August
Second	28 February
Third - taxable income > R50 000	30 September

### Deceased Estates

Excluded from definition of a provisional taxpayer

### Companies

First	6 months from beginning of financial year
Second	Last day of the financial year
Third - taxable income > R20 000	6 months after end of financial year, or for February year end companies, 7 months after end of financial year

## DONATIONS TAX

Rate of Tax 20%

The principle exemptions are:

Casual donations by a natural person per annum	R 100 000
Casual donations by a juristic person per annum	R 10 000
Donations between spouses	
Donations to certain institutions	
Bona fide contribution by donor towards the maintenance of any person	

## SARS - INTEREST RATES

Fringe Benefits "official rate of interest" 8%

With effect from 1 July 2016, until change in the PFMA rate:

Payable to SARS (non-deductible)	10,5%
Payable by SARS (taxable)	6,5%

It is proposed that interest payable by SARS should be deemed to accrue on the date of payment.

## TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE

With effect from 1 March 2017:

Value of vehicle	Fixed Cost	Fuel Cost	Maintenance Cost
R	R	c	c
0 - 85 000	28 492	91,2	32,9
85 001 - 170 000	50 924	101,8	41,2
170 001 - 255 000	73 427	110,6	45,4
255 001 - 340 000	93 267	118,9	49,6
340 001 - 425 000	113 179	127,2	58,2
425 001 - 510 000	134 035	146,0	68,4
510 001 - 595 000	154 879	150,9	84,9
595 001 and above	154 879	150,9	84,9

A deduction for business travelling expenses may only be claimed against the allowance if a log book is maintained.

No fuel cost may be claimed if the employee has not borne the full cost of fuel, and no maintenance cost may be claimed if the employee has not borne the full cost of maintaining the vehicle (eg. if vehicle is covered by a maintenance plan).

Actual costs may be used instead of the tables.

80% of the allowance is subject to PAYE. However, only 20% of the allowance is subject to PAYE if the employer is satisfied that at least 80% of the use of the vehicle for the year of assessment will be for business purposes.

Where the distance travelled for business purposes does not exceed 12 000 kilometres per annum, no tax is payable on an allowance up to the rate of 355 cents per kilometre.

## EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

### Medical scheme

The taxable fringe benefit is the full medical scheme contributions paid by the employer to a medical scheme. The taxable fringe benefit is deemed to be contributions paid by the employer for deduction purposes. The contributions are taken into consideration for PAYE purposes.

### Pension, Provident and Retirement Annuity Fund

The taxable fringe benefit is the full contributions paid by the employer to any pension fund, provident fund or retirement annuity fund. The taxable fringe benefit is deemed to be contributions paid by the employer for deduction purposes. The contributions are taken into consideration for PAYE purposes.

## COMPANY CARS

### Monthly taxable benefit:

- 3,5% of the determined value (incl. VAT)
- 3,25% if vehicle is subject to maintenance plan
- If acquired under operating lease, the cost incurred under the operating lease plus the cost of fuel

The value is reduced on assessment in the ratio of business travel to total travel.

Where employee bears full cost of licence or insurance or maintenance, then the value may be reduced on assessment by multiplying the cost by ratio of private travel to total travel, excluding vehicles acquired under an operating lease.

Where employee bears full cost of fuel for private use, then the value may be reduced on assessment by multiplying private kilometres travelled by fuel cost in travel allowance table, excluding vehicles acquired under an operating lease.

A log book must be maintained to qualify for a reduction of the value.

80% of the value is subject to PAYE. This may be reduced to 20% where at least 80% of use is for business purposes.

## TRUST – TAX RATES

Year of assessment ending 28 February 2018

**Rate of tax** 45%

Special trusts and testamentary trusts established for the benefit of minor children will be taxed at the individual tax rates.

## VALUE-ADDED TAX

**Standard rate** 14%

Registration Levels – Annual income from taxable goods and services:

< R50 000	Deregistration compulsory
≤ R1 000 000 > R50 000	Registration voluntary
> R1 000 000	Registration compulsory
> R30 000 000	Monthly returns

## ESTATE DUTY

**Rate of tax** 20%

Principle deductions:

Basic deduction – R3 500 000 plus the unused basic deduction of the pre-deceased spouse.

All property accruing to a surviving spouse.

Any claim arising out of the Matrimonial Properties Act.

## CORPORATE TAX RATES

### Normal tax

#### Companies

Year of assessment ending on or after 1 April 2017 28%

#### Small Business Corporations

Year of assessment ending on or after 1 April 2017

Taxable income	Rate of Tax
R	R
0 – 75 750	0%
75 751 – 365 000	7%
365 001 – 550 000	R20 248 + 21%
550 001 and above	R59 098 + 28%

#### Personal service provider companies

Year of assessment ending on or after 1 April 2017 28%

#### South African Branches of Foreign Companies

Year of assessment ending on or after 1 April 2017 28%

## WITHHOLDING TAXES

**Dividends – with effect from 22 February 2017** 20%

The withholding tax is levied on any dividend paid by a company, subject to certain exemptions, including a South African company as the beneficial owner.

**Royalties** 15%

Final tax imposed on the gross amount of royalties from a South African source payable to foreign residents.

**Interest** 15%

Final tax imposed on interest from a South African source payable to non-residents, subject to certain exemptions including interest paid by a bank.

**Foreign entertainers and sportspersons** 15%

**Disposal of immovable property by a non-resident**

Non-resident individual	7,5%
Non-resident company	10%
Non-resident trust	15%

For all the withholdings taxes above there may be exemptions that apply, and in certain circumstances the tax rate may be reduced in terms of a tax treaty in place with the country of residence of the non-resident.

#### Service Fees

There is no withholding tax on service fees, but qualifying fees may fall into the provisions related to reportable arrangements.

## MICRO BUSINESSES

Sole proprietors, partnerships and incorporated businesses may elect to be taxed on a turnover based system. Year of assessment ending on or after 1 March 2017 up until 28 February 2018:

Taxable turnover	Tax liability
R	R
0 – 335 000	0%
335 001 – 500 000	0 + 1%
500 001 – 750 000	1650 + 2%
750 001 – 1 000 000	6 650 + 3%

## TRANSFER DUTY

The duty is payable on transactions which are not subject to VAT.

Rates applicable to all persons:

Property value	Rate of tax
R	R
0 – 900 000	0%
900 001 – 1 250 000	0 + 3%
1 250 001 – 1 750 000	10 500 + 6%
1 750 001 – 2 250 000	40 500 + 8%
2 250 001 – 10 000 000	80 500 + 11%
10 000 001 and above	933 000 + 13%

## RESIDENCE BASIS OF TAXATION

Residents of South Africa are taxed on their world wide income. Non-residents may be taxed on South African source income.

### Definition of Resident

Individuals

- Any person who is ordinarily resident in the Republic.
- Any person who was physically present in South Africa for greater than 91 days per tax year for 6 consecutive tax years and was physically present for 915 days in aggregate during the first 5 years.

Companies

- Incorporated or effectively managed in South Africa, subject to exclusions.

Excluded from the definition of a resident is any person that is exclusively a resident of another country by virtue of an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation.

## CAPITAL GAINS TAX

- Residents are subject to the tax on the disposal of their assets held worldwide, while non-residents are taxed on certain assets in South Africa.
- Gains accruing after 1 October 2001 will be subject to the tax, which will be levied on a realisation basis. Realisation occurs on disposal of an asset. Death, emigration and donation of an asset are deemed to be disposals.
- The first R40 000 a year of capital gain or loss realised by individuals will be excluded except in the year of death where such exclusion will be R300 000.
- The first R2 000 000 of capital gain or loss on the disposal of a primary residence will be excluded.
- Certain exemptions apply to personal use assets, assurance and retirement benefits, assets of a small business disposed of for retirement, compensation for personal injury, lottery receipts, foreign currency converted for personal use, diplomats and diplomatic missions, gains arising on assets donated to certain public-benefit organisations.
- Rollover relief is provided for assets in certain circumstances, e.g. certain transfers between spouses or involuntary disposals.
- Capital gains will be taxed with other income, with a portion of the net capital gain being included in taxable income, depending on the nature of the taxpayer.

The following rates will apply for disposal of assets in years of assessment commencing on or after 1 March 2017:

Taxpayer	Inclusion rate	Maximum effective rate of tax
<b>Individual &amp; special trust</b>	40%	18%
<b>Trust</b>	80%	36%
<b>Companies</b>	80%	22,4%

## LOANS TO A TRUST

With effect from 1 March 2017, a new or existing loan made by a natural person to a trust, subject to certain exclusions, that is interest free or bears interest at a rate that is less than the official rate of interest, may give rise to donations tax. The interest foregone will be treated as a donation made by the natural person.

Anti-avoidance provisions have been proposed to counter schemes whereby the loan is made to companies owned by a trust.

The information contained herein is a précis of current legislation and budget proposals, is subject to change and should not be used as a substitute for detailed professional advice.

## THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD

### Cape Town

+27 21 686 7890

capetown@rsmza.co.za

### Johannesburg

+27 11 329 6000

johannesburg@rsmza.co.za

### Durban

+27 31 266 9222

durban@rsmza.co.za

### Tshwane

+27 12 460 5241

tshwane@rsmza.co.za

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