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industry Tax Guide: Tourist Guest Houses

MIRA M830

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Taxpayers can rely on this guide as to the MIRA's interpretation of the relevant tax laws and regulations. If you do not understand anything in this guide or have queries related to your particular circumstances, call 1415 or send an email to 1415@mira.gov.mv.

I. Introduction

The tourist guesthouse industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the Maldives. This includes those who provide home stay service via a tourist guesthouse as well. Since tourist guesthouses are subject to a number of taxes, it is important for guesthouse operators and those venturing into the industry to be fully aware of the tax implications.

This guide explains, in relation to tourist guesthouses:

- The requirement to register for various taxes and how to go about doing it;
- The taxes you are subject to;
- The tax returns you must file and the payments you must make;
- The deadlines for filing tax returns and making payments;
- What records you must maintain; and
- Other tax-related information which you need to know.

Although this guide focuses on tourist guesthouses, see [page 21](#) for the tax implications of operating a *non-tourist* guesthouse, i.e. those that do not require an operating license from the Ministry of Tourism. It is mandatory for you to obtain an operating license from the Ministry if you wish to accommodate tourists on a commercial basis.

2. Registration

The Income Tax Act requires all persons conducting business activities in the Maldives, including guesthouse operators, to register with the Maldives Inland Revenue Authority (MIRA). However, you are not required to submit a separate registration form to MIRA – your registration with MIRA will be initiated when you submit your business registration form to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. We will communicate your registration details as soon as your registration process has been completed.

In addition to your registration under the Income Tax Act, you will also be required to register for separate tax types if you qualify for such registration (for e.g. Goods and Services Tax (GST), Green Tax).

GST registration

Since tourist guesthouses are classified as suppliers of “tourism goods and services” under the GST Act ([see page 10](#)), it is mandatory for tourist guesthouse operators to register for GST within 30 days of obtaining the operating license from the Ministry of Tourism.

Tourist guesthouses will be registered for GST in the name of the person who holds the operating license, even though it may be owned or managed by a different party. Further, each tourist guesthouse must be registered for GST separately from other business activities conducted by you. However, if you hold a permit or operating license to conduct other activities (which provide tourism goods and services) within the premises of the guesthouse, such activities must be registered together with the guesthouse.

To register for GST, you must submit a GST Registration (MIRA 105) form to MIRA.

Find out more

Instructions on completing MIRA 105 version 20.1 (GST Registration) form is available at <https://bit.ly/3JpknEn>.

When you register for GST, we will issue a GST Registration Certificate. This certificate must be displayed in a conspicuous place at the premises of the guesthouse so that your guests are aware that you are registered for GST.

In addition, if you conduct business online, you must display on your online portal a logo designated by MIRA, to indicate that you are registered for GST. To generate the logo for your online portal or webpage, go to <https://bit.ly/3kAFMAI> (“GST Registered Online Business” tab).

Green Tax Registration

Unlike the registration process for GST, tourist establishments are not required to submit a separate Green Tax registration application to us. Instead, the establishment will be automatically registered for Green Tax from the date on which the Ministry of Tourism issues an operating license to that establishment.

The establishments will be registered for Green Tax in the name of the person who holds the operating license of that establishment, even if it is managed by a different party. Each tourist establishment will be registered separately under different Taxpayer Identification Number. We will communicate registration details to the operating license holder.

Upon registration, we will issue a Green Tax Registration Certificate to the establishment. The certificate must be displayed in a conspicuous place at the business premises of the establishment.

You must start collecting Green Tax from the date of issue of the operating license even if you have not received your Green Tax Registration Certificate.

3. What you need to know for Income Tax purposes

Just like any other person carrying on business in the Maldives, tourist guesthouse operators are also subject to Income Tax.

If you are an individual, you are required to compute income tax based on individual rates. If you are a company, partnership or any other entity, you have to compute income tax based on income tax rates for persons other than banks and individuals.

Find out more

A guide explaining the basics of income tax is available at <https://bit.ly/3XucSjx>.

Accounting period

All the taxpayers are required to prepare their accounts from 1 January to 31 December every year.

Accounting basis

There are two recognized accounting bases for income tax purposes:

- **Cash basis:** Businesses with an annual turnover of less than or equal to MVR 10 million *may* opt to prepare their accounts using the cash basis.
- **Accrual basis:** Businesses with an annual turnover of more than MVR 10 million *must* prepare their accounts using the accrual basis.

If you choose the accrual basis, you must prepare accounts in accordance with:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); or
- IFRS for SMEs; or
- Accounting standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI).

If you carry on more than one business activity, you must prepare combined financial statements for all the activities taken as a whole.

Returns and payments

If you are an individual (i.e. a sole proprietorship), you are exempt from filing an Income Tax Return (MIRA 604) for a tax year if your taxable income and gross income is less than MVR 720,000 and MVR 2,000,000 respectively in that tax year and in previous tax year.

If you are a deemed partnership, a partnership, a company or any other entity, you are exempt from filing an Income Tax Return (MIRA 604) for a tax year if your taxable income and gross income is less than MVR 500,000 and MVR 2,000,000 respectively in that tax year and in previous tax year.

You must file interim returns and make interim payments, if one of the following conditions are met:

- If this is the first tax year and estimated income tax payable for this tax year is more than MVR 20,000; or
- Annualized income tax payable for the previous tax year was more than MVR 20,000.

Income tax is to be paid in three payments: first interim payment, second interim payment and the final payment.

Below are the payment and filing deadlines for interim return and income tax return.

First interim	Interim Return (MIRA 603)	By 31 July of the same tax year
Second interim	Interim Return (MIRA 603)	By 31 January of the following tax year
Final payment	Income Tax Return (MIRA 604)	By 30 June of the following tax year

Find out more

A step-by-step guide to help you fill in the Interim Return (MIRA 603) can be retrieved from <https://tinyurl.com/4pj8wz4b> and a step-by-step guide to help fill in the Income Tax Return (MIRA 604) can be retrieved from <https://tinyurl.com/2mnkpyna>.

Presentation currency

- If your functional currency is MVR, you must prepare your Interim Returns and Income Tax Returns in MVR and you have the option of paying income tax and interim payment in either MVR or USD.
If your functional currency is not MVR, you must prepare your Interim Returns and Income Tax Returns in USD and you must pay income tax and interim payment in USD.

Find out more

To understand what your presentation currency is, refer to our Guide to Currency and Exchange Rate (MIRA M818), which is available at <https://tinyurl.com/2t9rdz6f>.

Requirement to submit audited financial statements

If your annual turnover exceeds MVR 10,000,000 (approx. USD 648,508), you must submit audited financial statements with your income tax return. The financial statements must be audited by a MIRA approved auditor.

4. What you need to know for NWT purposes

Non-residents deriving income specified in the section 55 of the Income Tax Act from Maldives are taxed through a mechanism known as “non-resident withholding tax (NWT)”. Where the payer of the income is a person carrying on business in the Maldives, the payer of the income is required to withhold NWT at the applicable rate before paying the income to the non-resident

Following types of income earned by a non-resident are subject to NWT at the applicable rate on the gross amount, if the income is paid by a person carrying on business in the Maldives.

Subject to NWT at 10%

- Rent in relation to immovable property situated in the Maldives;
- Royalty;
- Interest (other than interest paid or payable to a bank or non-banking financial institution approved by MIRA);
- Dividends;
- Fees for technical services;
- Commissions paid in respect of services supplied in the Maldives;
- Payments made in respect of performances in the Maldives by public entertainers;
- Payments made for carrying out research and development in the Maldives;
- Insurance premium paid to a non-resident insurer.

Subject to NWT at 5%

- Payments made to a non-resident contractor;

Find out more

To understand about NWT, refer to our Guide to Non-resident Withholding Tax, which is available at <https://bit.ly/3D3R4Di>.

Return and payment

NWT return (MIRA 602) must be filed together with your payment of NWT, by the 15th of the month following the month in which the payment subject to NWT was made to the non-resident. If you did not make any such payment during a particular month, you are not required to file a NWT return for that month.

If your functional currency is MVR, you must prepare your NWT returns in MVR. However if your functional currency is not MVR, you must prepare your NWT returns in USD.

IF your functional currency is MVR, you have the option of paying your NWT in either MVR or USD, even though your return is prepared in MVR. If your functional currency is not MVR, you must pay your NWT in USD.

5. What you need to know for GST purposes

GST is a tax imposed under the Goods and Services Tax Act, which states that any taxable activity carried out in the Maldives which is registered for GST will be liable to collect GST on its supplies from its customers.

The law categorizes GST into the following two sectors:

GST rates till 30 June 2025:

- **Tourism goods and services:** 16 percent
- **General goods and services:** 8 percent

GST rates effective from 1 July 2025:

- **Tourism goods and services:** 17 percent
- **General goods and services:** 8 percent

Tourism goods and services are:

- Goods and services supplied by tourist resorts, integrated tourist resorts, resort hotels, hotels, tourist guest houses, picnic islands, private islands, tourist vessels, yacht marinas and other such establishments authorized by the Ministry of Tourism.
- Goods sold and services supplied by shops, diving schools, spas, water sports facilities, and other such places established on establishments mentioned above excluding shops operating exclusively for the employees of the establishment.
- Travel agency service providers.
- Agents providing goods and services to foreign tourist vessels entering the Maldives.
- Domestic air transportation services provided to persons other than Maldivian citizens.

Since supplies made by tourist guesthouses are classified as “tourism goods and services”, you are required to charge GST at tourism sector GST rate for all your supplies (except zero-rated, exempt and out-of-scope supplies), irrespective the nationality of the recipient of the supply.

Time of supply

To understand *when* a particular supply is subject to GST, it is critical to understand the concept of “time of supply” specified in the GST Act. It determines the taxable period in which the GST pertaining to the supply must be accounted for to MIRA.

Time of supply is the date on which the tax invoice for a supply is raised or the date on which payment for that supply is received, whichever comes first. It is important to note that GST

must be accounted on just the amount received for any advance payment that is received before a tax invoice is issued.

Example 3: Time of supply

You received USD 150 as the advance payment from a guest on 15 January 2023. A tax invoice was issued to the guest on 5 March 2023 when he checked out from your guesthouse.

The time of supply for advance payment (USD 150) would be the day the guest paid the advance payment. Assuming that you are a monthly GST filer, you must include the GST of this advance payment in your GST return for January 2023, which together with the payment is due on 28 February 2023.

Places established within a guesthouse

If you provide food, drinks and other amenities from the guesthouse or from a place established within the guesthouse, you are required to charge GST at the tourism sector GST rate. Hence, cafés, restaurants, spas and other such places that you operate at the guesthouse must be registered for tourism sector GST, and GST must be charged irrespective of nationality of the customers.

The only exception to this rule are shops and cafes within the guesthouse that are run specifically for the employees of the guesthouse, in which case the shop must be registered for GST under the general sector if it satisfies the general sector registration criteria (see [page 21](#)).

Determining whether a place is established within the guesthouse

If you operate a diving school, shop, spa, water sports facility or a similar place within a guesthouse which is located on land leased by the Government, a City Council, an Atoll Council or an Island Council for the purpose of developing and operating a tourist guesthouse, then the goods and services supplied by that place will fall under the tourism sector GST.

Example 6: Places established at a guesthouse located on land leased by an island council

Ukulhas Council leased a plot of land to you to operate a tourist guesthouse in Ukulhas. You opened a café on the ground floor and a tourist guesthouse on the second and third floor. In this case, the café would be considered as a place established within the guesthouse as the guesthouse is located on land leased by the island council for the purpose of operating a guesthouse.

Therefore, the goods and services supplied by the café will be subject to GST at the rate of 16% (till 30 June 2025) and 17% (starting from 1 July 2025).

Even if the guesthouse is located on private land, if you or a third party conducts another business activity within the boundary of the guesthouse, then such activity would fall under tourism sector GST. Boundary of the guesthouse will be determined based on the operating license or any other document issued by the Ministry of Tourism to that guesthouse.

Example 7: Places situated within the boundary of a guesthouse

You own a 3-storey building and you obtained an operating license from the Ministry of Tourism to operate a tourist guesthouse in the building. In the ground floor you run a restaurant and the top two floors are used as the guesthouse. The operating license issued by the Ministry specifies the entire building as being the guesthouse.

In this case, you are required to register the restaurant for tourism sector GST because the restaurant is situated within the boundary of the guesthouse as per the operating license issued by the Ministry of Tourism. Even if the restaurant in the ground floor is owned or operated by a third party, the treatment would be the same.

Example 8: Places situated within the boundary of a guesthouse

You own a 3-storey building and you obtained an operating license from the Ministry of Tourism to operate a tourist guesthouse in the building. In the ground floor you run a restaurant and the top two floors are used as the guesthouse. The operating license issued by the Ministry does not specify the boundary of the guesthouse. However, the Ministry has issued a letter specifying that only the top two floors constitute the guesthouse.

In this case, the restaurant does not fall under tourism sector GST because the restaurant is not situated within the boundary of the guesthouse as per the document issued by the Ministry of Tourism. The restaurant would fall under general sector GST.

Example 9: Places situated within the boundary of a guesthouse

You operate a guesthouse on part of a plot of land owned by you. The rest of the land is leased out and is used by third parties to operate various other business activities. The operating license issued by the Ministry of Tourism to your guesthouse specifies that the premises of the guesthouse is the entire guesthouse building.

In this case, other activities run within the same plot of land do not fall under tourism sector GST because those activities are not conducted within the boundary of the guesthouse.

However, if a business activity is conducted in the guesthouse building, it would fall under tourism sector GST.

If a person or a group of persons supply goods and services to the guests staying at your guesthouse, such goods and services will be considered as general sector supplies if:

- their place of business is not established on or at your guesthouse; and
- they make temporary visits to your guesthouse to supply goods or services to you or to your guests; and
- they leave your guesthouse after supplying the goods or services.

Example 10: Persons who temporarily visit the establishment to make supplies

Clean House, a cleaning services provider, sends maids to your guesthouse daily to clean the rooms. Their business is not established on or at your guesthouse. They visit your guesthouse for a few hours every day and leave the guesthouse once they are done with the cleaning.

In this case, the cleaning services provided by Clean House are general sector supplies because they fulfill the aforementioned requirements.

Goods and services supplied on a complimentary basis

If you supply goods or services on a complimentary basis or for free-of-charge, GST must be charged on the value of such supplies unless the supply was made:

- directly in connection with the promotion of your business; or
- directly for the purpose of carrying on your business; or
- as charitable donations to an institution which is financed wholly or primarily through the State budget.

Example 11: GST on complimentary supplies

If the family members of the manager of a guesthouse spend 3 days at the guesthouse for free of charge, goods and services consumed by them are subject to GST, because the supply does not fulfil any of the above criteria. The guesthouse must account for the GST in relation to their stay.

Example 12: Supplies for promotion of business

You sought the services of a marketing company in India to promote your guesthouse. Kumar, an employee from the said company visited Maldives and stayed at your guesthouse on a complimentary basis to take photographs of the guesthouse and the island.

Since the services supplied to Kumar by your guesthouse are to promote your business, you are not required to charge GST from Kumar.

Example 13: Donations to State-financed institutions

A group of students from Ihavandhoo School visits Hoarafushi on a study tour. Sunset Guesthouse offers to provide free accommodation and meals to the students for their entire stay in Hoarafushi.

In this case, GST is not applicable to accommodation and meals provided by Sunset Guesthouse to the students, as it is a donation to an institution (Ihavandhoo School) which is wholly financed by the State.

Returns and payments

GST return filing and payment frequency depends on your taxable period. Your taxable period is mentioned in the letter issued to you with your GST Registration Certificate.

- If your average taxable sales exceed MVR 1 million per month, your taxable period is each calendar month.
- If your average taxable sales does not exceed MVR 1 million per month, your taxable period is three calendar months. In this case you must file your returns quarterly (based on calendar quarters, i.e. Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec).

MIRA 206 (GST Return for Tourism Goods and Services) must be submitted by taxpayers registered in the tourism sector, while taxpayers registered in the general sector must submit MIRA 205 (GST Return for General Goods and Services) as their GST return.

Your GST return must be filed, and GST must be paid, by the 28th of the month following the end of your taxable period. If you are a monthly filer, you must file the return by the 28th of the following month. If you are a quarterly filer, you must file the return as per the schedule below.

Taxpayers registered for tourism GST must file the GST return via MIRAconnect and make the relevant payments online. Payments can be made using the MasterCard Business Debit Card issued by the Bank of Maldives or through the Maldives Real Time Gross Settlement (MRTGS) form.

Bank of Maldives has discontinued the issuance of VaaruCard from 5 May 2023. Hence, from this date onwards, MIRA will not be accepting any form of payment through VaaruCard.

Taxable period	Deadline
1 st Quarter (January – March)	28 April
2 nd Quarter (April – June)	28 July
3 rd Quarter (July – September)	28 October
4 th Quarter (October – December)	28 January

If you are registered in the tourism GST sector, you must pay GST to MIRA in United States Dollar. If you are registered in the general sector, you must make the payment in Maldivian Rufiyaa.

6. Green Tax

Green Tax is a tax payable by tourists who stay in tourist resorts, integrated tourist resorts, tourist hotels, resort hotels, hotels, tourist vessels, tourist guesthouses and other such places, per each day of stay.

The following are exempt from Green Tax:

- Maldivians
- Resident permit holders
- Children below the age of 2 years

The operator of the tourist establishment is responsible for collecting Green Tax from tourists and paying it to MIRA. It is the responsibility of the local agent appointed by the foreign vessel to collect Green Tax from tourists on board the vessel and pay it to MIRA.

Green Tax is collected under the Maldives Tourism Act.

Find out more

To learn more about Green Tax, check out our Green Tax Guide (MIRA R825), which is available at <https://bit.ly/3kwrY9A>.

Computation of Green Tax

Green Tax is payable for every 24 hours the tourist spends at a tourist establishment. This means that each 24-hour block between check-in time and check-out time will be considered as 1 taxable day, for which Green Tax will be collected at the respective rate per each day, as specified below.

Green Tax rates

Green Tax rates starting from 1 November 2015 to 30 September 2016

Name (Establishment/ Vessel)	Rate (United States Dollars for every 24 hours)
Tourist resort	USD 6
Tourist hotels	USD 6
Tourist vessels	USD 6

Green Tax rates starting from 1 October 2016 to 2 July 2022

Name (Establishment/ Vessel)	Rate (United States Dollars for every 24 hours)
Tourist resorts	USD 6
Tourist hotels	USD 6
Tourist vessels	USD 6
Tourist guesthouses	USD 3

With the 11th amendment to the Maldives Tourism Act, Green Tax is not required to be charged from 00:00 hours of 3 July 2022. However, with the enactment of the 12th amendment to the Maldives Tourism Act, tourism establishments are required to charge Green Tax starting from 21 September 2022 onwards. Hence, Green Tax should not be collected from 3 July 2022 to 20 September 2022.

Green Tax rates starting from 21 September 2022 to 31 December 2022

Name (Establishment/ Vessel)	Rate (United States Dollars for every 24 hours)
Tourist resorts	USD 6
Tourist hotels	USD 6
Tourist vessels	USD 6
Tourist guesthouses	USD 3

Green Tax rates starting from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024

Name (Establishment/ Vessel)	Rate (United States Dollars for every 24 hours)
Tourist resort	USD 6
Integrated tourist resort	USD 6

Tourist hotel	USD 6
Resort hotel	USD 6
Hotels with more than 50 rooms [irrespective where it is operated in]	USD 6
Hotels operated in uninhabited islands [irrespective of number of rooms]	USD 6
Hotels with 50 or fewer rooms and operated in inhabited islands	USD 3
Tourist vessel	USD 6
Tourist guesthouses with more than 50 rooms [irrespective where it is operated in]	USD 6
Tourist guesthouses operated in uninhabited islands [irrespective of number of rooms]	USD 6
Tourist guesthouses with 50 or fewer rooms and operated in inhabited islands	USD 3
Any other tourist establishment similar to the ones above	USD 6

Green Tax rates starting from 1 January 2024

Name (Establishment/ Vessel)	Rate (United States Dollars for every 24 hours)
Tourist resort	USD 12
Integrated tourist resort	USD 12
Tourist hotel	USD 12
Resort hotel	USD 12
Hotels with more than 50 rooms [irrespective where it is operated in]	USD 12
Hotels operated in uninhabited islands [irrespective of number of rooms]	USD 12

Hotels with 50 or fewer rooms and operated in inhabited islands	USD 6
Tourist vessel	USD 12
Tourist guesthouses with more than 50 rooms [irrespective where it is operated in]	USD 12
Tourist guesthouses operated in uninhabited islands [irrespective of number of rooms]	USD 12
Tourist guesthouses with 50 or fewer rooms and operated in inhabited islands	USD 6
Any other tourist establishment similar to the ones above	USD 12

Green Tax return and payment

Each establishment and vessel (excluding foreign tourist vessel) must file a monthly Green Tax return by the 28th day of the following month, using MIRA 501 (Green Tax Return). The return must be supported by an Information Sheet.

Find out more

Instructions on completing MIRA 501 and the Information Sheet is available at <https://bit.ly/3QWXjOO>.

Your Green Tax return and Information Sheet must be filed via our online portal “MIRAconnect”. All Green Tax related payments must also be paid through this portal, or via the MRTGS facility.

If you are faced with a situation where you are unable to file or pay through the portal or via MRTGS, you may request us to allow you to file and pay “offline”. We will allow you to do so if your circumstances are genuine and exceptional.

7. Record keeping

It is compulsory for all businesses to maintain all business records for a minimum period of 5 years. In general, you are required to maintain all business-related records, including but not limited to, details of business related correspondences, payment vouchers, invoices, receipts, bank statements, business agreements, details of withdrawals for private purposes, details of income and expenses, details of fixed assets purchased, details of credit sales and purchases, details of donations and all documents needed for verification of such records.

Additionally, guesthouses must maintain the following records:

- A Guest Registration Card for each guest
- ADR (Average Daily Rate) and occupancy
- Details of payments subject to NWT
- Copy of Passport/ VISA/Identification card

8. Local guesthouses

Local guesthouses (or non-tourist guesthouses) are guesthouses which are not authorized by the Ministry of Tourism to accommodate tourists. Under the Maldives Tourism Act, it is an offence to provide accommodation service to tourists from a facility not registered with the Ministry of Tourism.

Even if you operate a local guesthouse, the requirement to register yourself with MIRA and other tax obligations remain the same. However, since local guesthouses do not require an operating license from the Ministry of Tourism, services provided by local guesthouses do not fall within the tourism sector. Instead, such services fall within the general sector, which means that you must register for general sector GST if you meet any one of the following conditions:

- Your taxable supplies during the past 12 months exceeded MVR 1 million.
- Your taxable supplies for the next 12 months is expected to exceed MVR 1 million.
- You import goods.

To check whether or not you meet the registration threshold of MVR 1 million, you must consider taxable sales from all your business activities in the general sector. Taxable sales refer to sales generated from supplies of standard-rated and zero-rated goods and services.

Example 14: Local guesthouse

Asim owns a retail shop and a local guesthouse. Asim expects average monthly taxable sales of MVR 70,000 from the shop and MVR 20,000 from the guesthouse over the next 12 months. Is Asim required to register for GST?

Yes, Asim is required to register for general sector GST as his combined taxable sales for the next 12 months (MVR 1,080,000) is expected to exceed MVR 1,000,000. The retail shop and the guesthouse must therefore charge GST on their supplies at the rate of 6% (till 31 December 2022) and 8% (starting from 1 January 2023).

If it is found that your local guesthouse provides accommodation service to tourists in violation of the law, you would be registered for tourism sector GST and charged at the tourism sector GST rate retrospectively. In such cases, all applicable fines would also be applied retrospectively, and your details will be referred to the Ministry of Tourism.

9. Penalties

Non-payment of tax:

- 0.05% of the outstanding amount per day.

Late-submission of returns:

- 0.5% of the amount of tax payable for the period.
- MVR 50 per day of delay.

10. Relevant laws, regulations and tax rulings

The following laws, regulations and tax rulings provide the legal basis for the guidelines provided in this guide:

- Income Tax Act (Law Number 25/2019): <https://bit.ly/3HlxuVw>
- Income Tax Regulation (Regulation Number 2020/R-21): <https://bit.ly/3ZSvbQZ>
- Eighth Amendment to the Maldives Tourism Act (Law Number 13/2016): <https://bit.ly/3Xt2AQx>
- Eleventh Amendment to the Maldives Tourism Act (Law Number 13/2016): <https://bit.ly/3XsnE9S>.
- Twelfth Amendment to the Maldives Tourism Act (Law Number 14/2022): <https://bit.ly/3ZSng6i>
- Goods and Services Tax Act (Law Number 10/2011): <https://bit.ly/3kC4iAN>
- Goods and Services Tax Regulation (Regulation Number 2011/R-43): <https://bit.ly/3J45Nlm>
- Green Tax Regulation (Regulation Number 2015/R-181): <https://bit.ly/3J7titB>
- Tax Administration Act (Law Number 3/2010): <https://bit.ly/3GSNZqs>
- Tax Administration Regulation (Regulation Number 2013/R-45): <https://bit.ly/3wkztTR>
- Tax Ruling TR-2013/G16 (Tenth amendment to the Goods and Services Tax Regulation): <https://bit.ly/3XwuNpB>
- Tax Ruling TR-2014/G22 (Domestic air transportation services supplied to Maldivian citizens and supplies to employees at tourist establishments): <https://bit.ly/3WDptji>
- Tax Ruling TR-2016/G33 (Places established on tourist establishments): <https://bit.ly/3XwlUv6>
- Tax Ruling TR-2016/G39 (Nineteenth amendment to the Goods and Services Tax Regulation): <https://bit.ly/3D6hd4a>
- Tax Ruling TR-2016/G40 (First amendment to the Tax Ruling TR-2016/G33): <https://bit.ly/3HpPAG3>



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