

**The Union Taxation Law, 2019**  
**(The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 30, 2019)**  
**The 11<sup>th</sup> Waning Day of Tawthalin, 1381 M.E.**  
**(24 September 2019)**

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts this Law.

**Chapter I**

**Title, Date of Enforcement and Definition**

1. (a) This Law shall be called **the Union Taxation Law, 2019**.
- (b) This Law shall come into force from 1 October 2019.
2. The following expressions in this Law shall have the same meanings given below:
  - (a) **Tax** means the tax, customs duty, fee, licence fee, permit fee and fine collected by the Union Government for the Union according to this Law;
  - (b) **Law** means the laws regarding the collection of taxes for the Union promulgated by the Union Government;
  - (c) **Relevant Ministry** means the Ministries of the Union Government and Nay Pyi Taw Council responsible for the collection of taxes collected by the Union Government for the Union;
  - (d) **Budget Law** means the Union Budget Law and the Supplementary Appropriation Law promulgated yearly;
  - (e) **Tax rate** means the rates prescribed for the collection of taxes by the Union Government for the Union.

**Chapter II**

**Tax Estimate for Collection**

3. The receipt of tax of the Union in the Budget Law is the original estimate for the collection of taxes of the Union in schedule (1) of this Law for the relevant financial year.

**Chapter III**

**Prescribing Tax Rates and Reporting**

4. Regarding the types of tax in this Law, the relevant Ministry shall collect the tax estimated with the tax rates in this Law.
5. The Union Government shall, if desirous to amend, insert or substitute the tax rates of this Law, submit them to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for making decision.

6. (a) The relevant Ministry shall send a quarterly report on the condition of collection of the tax estimate in schedule (1) of this Law to the Budget Department.

(b) The Budget Department shall compile the lists of tax collection data sent by the relevant Ministries, and submit a quarterly report with comments to the Union Government through the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

7. The Union Government shall submit a six-monthly report on the condition of collection of the original estimate for the collection of taxes of the Union in schedule (1) of this Law to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

## **Chapter IV**

### **Duties and Powers of the Relevant Ministry**

8. The relevant Ministry shall be responsible for administering and supervising the collection of the tax estimated in schedule (1) of this Law.

9. The relevant Ministry may issue notifications, orders, directives and procedures, if necessary, without changing the original meanings of the provisions of the specific goods tax, commercial tax, income tax and royalty in this Law to abide by these provisions clearly.

10. The relevant Ministry may seek necessary information and assistance from the President of the Union, the Union Government, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Supreme Court of the Union, the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union, the Union Election Commission, Union Ministries, the Attorney General of the Union, the Auditor General of the Union, and the Union Civil Service Board, Nay Pyi Taw Council, the Central Bank of Myanmar, the Region or State Government, Leading Bodies of the Self-Administered Division or Leading Bodies of the Self-Administered Zone for the payment of taxes by the tax payers in accordance with law.

## **Chapter V**

### **Specific Goods Tax**

11. Under section 6 of the Specific Goods Tax Law, the schedules in that law are prescribed as follows:

#### **Specific Goods**

(a) In respect of the specific goods in the following schedule, the specific goods tax shall be charged at the specified tax rates shown against them:

(i) if the specific goods chargeable on the pricing tier are produced domestically, on the sale price of factory, workshop or workplace, or the sale price estimated by the Director General and the Management Committee of the Internal Revenue Department based on the market price, or whichever is higher;

(ii) if the specific goods unspecified for charging with the pricing tier are produced domestically, on the sale price specified by the Management Committee of the Internal Revenue Department;

Exception. – The Management Committee of the Internal Revenue Department shall specify the price for the specific goods that are produced domestically to be the same as the landed value of those that are imported, to be competitive with the imported specific goods in the market.

(iii) if the goods are imported into the Country, on the landed value or the price specified in advance by the Management Committee of the Internal Revenue Department whichever is higher;

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Description of Specific Goods</b>	<b>Price Tier</b>	<b>Tax Rate</b>
1	(a) Various types of cigarette	up to the sale price of 600 kyats for a pack of 20 cigarettes	8 kyats per cigarette
	(b) Various types of cigarette	between the sale price of 601-800 kyats for a pack of 20 cigarettes	17 kyats per cigarette
	(c) Various types of cigarette	between the sale price of 801-1000 kyats for a pack of 20 cigarettes	22 kyats per cigarette

	(d) Various types of cigarette	the sale price of 1001 kyats and above for a pack of 20 cigarettes	25 kyats per cigarette
2	Tobacco		60 percent
3	Cured virginia tobacco		60 percent
4	Cheroot		75 pyas per cheroot
5	Cigar		80 percent
6	Pipe tobaccos		80 percent
7	Various types of betel chewing preparation		80 percent
8	(a) Various types of liquor	between 200-1000 kyats per litre	170 kyats per litre
	(b) Various types of liquor	between 1001-2000 kyats per litre	424 kyats per litre
	(c) Various types of liquor	between 2001-3000 kyats per litre	707 kyats per litre
	(d) Various types of liquor	between 3001-4000 kyats per litre	990 kyats per litre
	(e) Various types of liquor	between 4001-5000 kyats per litre	1273 kyats per litre
	(f) Various types of liquor	between 5001-6000 kyats per litre	1555 kyats per litre
	(g) Various types of liquor	between 6001-7000 kyats per litre	1838 kyats per litre
	(h) Various types of liquor	between 7001-8000 kyats per litre	2121 kyats per litre
	(i) Various types of liquor	between 8001-9000 kyats per litre	2404 kyats per litre

	(j) Various types of liquor	between 9001-10000 kyats per litre	2686 kyats per litre
	(k) Various types of liquor	between 10001-11000 kyats per litre	2969 kyats per litre
	(l) Various types of liquor	between 11001-12000 kyats per litre	3252 kyats per litre
	(m) Various types of liquor	between 12001-13000 kyats per litre	3535 kyats per litre
	(n) Various types of liquor	Between 13001- 14000 kyats per litre	3817 kyats per litre
	(o) Various types of liquor	between 14001-15000 kyats per litre	4100 kyats per litre
	(p) Various types of liquor	15001 kyats and above per litre	60 percent of the price of a litre
9	Various types of beer		60 percent
10	(a) Various types of wine	up to 750 kyats per litre	81 kyats per litre
	(b) Various types of wine	between 751 - 1500 kyats per litre	244 kyats per litre
	(c) Various types of wine	between 1501 - 2250 kyats per litre	406 kyats per litre
	(d) Various types of wine	between 2251 - 3000 kyats per litre	569 kyats per litre
	(e) Various types of wine	between 3001 - 3750 kyats per litre	732 kyats per litre

	(f) Various types of wine	between 3751 - 4500 kyats per litre	894 kyats per litre
	(g) Various types of wine	between 4501 - 6000 kyats per litre	1138 kyats per litre
	(h) Various types of wine	between 6001 - 7500 kyats per litre	1463 kyats per litre
	(i) Various types of wine	between 7501 - 9000 kyats per litre	1788 kyats per litre
	(j) Various types of wine	between 9001 - 10500 kyats per litre	2113 kyats per litre
	(k) Various types of wine	between 10501 - 13500 kyats per litre	2600 kyats per litre
	(l) Various types of wine	between 13501 - 16500 kyats per litre	3250 kyats per litre
	(m) Various types of wine	16501 kyats and above per litre	50 percent of the price of a litre
11	Logs and different types of timber		5 percent
12	(a) Engine power from 1501 CC to 2000 CC vans, saloons, sedans, wagons, estate wagons and coupes except double cab 4 door pickup		10 percent
	(b) Engine power from 2001 CC to 4000 CC vans, saloons, sedans, wagons, estate wagons and coupes except double cab 4 door pickup		30 percent
	(c) Engine power above 4001 CC vans, saloons, sedans, wagons, estate wagons		50 percent

	and coupes except double cab 4 door pickup		
13	Kerosene, petrol, diesel oil, jet fuel		5 percent
14	Natural gas		8 percent

(b) The person exporting the following specific goods shall pay specific goods tax on the sale proceeds at the tax rates shown against them. Apart from the above-mentioned specific goods, the specific goods tax assessed for the export of the remaining specific goods shall not be charged. The specific goods tax paid at the time of purchase or importation, production of the goods shall, in accordance with the stipulations, be set off from the specific goods tax chargeable, for the export of the specific goods.

No.	Description of Goods	Tax Rate
1	Log and different types of timber	10 percent

12. Out of the specific goods tax chargeable under the Specific Goods Tax Law, the specific goods tax shall not be assessed on the production and sale of tobacco, cheroots and cigars in the country by the cooperative sector and private sector if the total sale proceeds within a year do not exceed 20 million Kyats.

13. The interpretation of the expressions in Chapter V of this Law shall have the same meanings defined in the Specific Goods Tax Law.

## Chapter VI

### Commercial Tax

14. Under section 6 of the Commercial Tax Law, the schedules in that law are prescribed as follows:

#### Schedules of the Commercial Tax Law

(a) No commercial tax shall be charged on any of the following goods:

Sr. No	Description of Goods
<b>Consumer Goods</b>	
1	Paddy, rice, broken rice, rice bran, chaff, paddy husk, wheat, wheat bran, wheat husk, corn and various types of maize

2	Various types of pulse, various types of split, various types of powdered pea, pea bran, pea shell, shelled and unshelled groundnut, sesame, flower sesame, residual oil-cake of groundnuts, sesame, cotton seeds, rice bran etc
3	Garlic, onion, potato, spicy leaf, fruits, seed and bark, masala, chili, chili powder, turmeric, turmeric powder, ginger, ripe tamarind, and various types of salt
4	Various type of fresh fruits, vegetables
5	Pickled, dried tea leaf, sweet dried tea leaf, various types of pickled or dried tea leaf
6	Fresh fish, fresh prawn, fresh meat, various types of eggs such as chicken eggs and duck eggs, etc
7	Groundnut oil, sesame oil
8	Sugarcane, sugar, jaggery, brown slab sugar, milk and various types of milk products, condensed milk, evaporated milk, various types of milk powder, yoghurt and soy milk
9	Various types of fish sauce, dried fish, various types of dried prawn, various types of pickled fish and pickled prawn, powder prawn, and powder fish, various types of fish paste
<b>Agricultural and Breeding goods</b>	
10	Mulberry leaf, and silk cocoon
11	Live animals, fish, prawn, terrestrial animals, aquatic animals, amphibians, their eggs, embryos, newborns, species, aquatic plants and seeds, sprout and algae
12	Various types of fertilizer including fertile topsoil and chemical fertilizer; various kinds of insecticide, weed-killer that are used in agriculture, preventative medicine and pesticide that used in agriculture for not occurring fungi, bacteria, nematodes and other diseases, disinfectant that are used in livestock (not including mosquito insecticide for home, spray, pesticide); animal, fish and prawn medicines, veterinary preventive medicines (including medicines and veterinary preventive medicines approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation and medicines recommended by the Department of

	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary), raw and finished materials for animal, fish and prawn feed (not including animal food that used for pets)
13	Palm oil, sunflower seed, cotton seed, pumpkin seed, watermelon seed, cashew nut, betel nut, betel nut shell, quality strains, seeds, saplings of crops
14	Raw cotton, various types of cotton, cardomom, thanakha and agricultural and gardening products not elsewhere specified, coconut oil (not palm oil)
15	Coir yarn
16	Firewood, bamboo, unfinished and finished cane, and fuel stick substitute for firewood
<b>Goods Used for Schools and Offices</b>	
17	Lac, various types of stamp (including revenue stamp)
18	State flag
19	Slate, slate pencils, chalk, pencil lead to make a pencil
20	Various kinds of textbooks, various kinds of educational and technical books to be used in each basic school, university and college, various kinds of exercise and drawing books, fiction and non-fiction books, magazine, journal and various types of newspaper and paper sheets for the production of such books (within 40 Gsm to 80 Gsm) and all sorts of pencils, rulers, erasers, pencil sharpeners
<b>Goods related to Health</b>	
21	Traditional medicines
22	Honey and bee wax
23	X-ray film plates, X-ray appliances and other pharmaceutical apparatus and equipment that are identified by the Medical Service, absorbent cotton wool, gauze, bandages, hospital sundries to take medicines, disposable surgical mask, cap, surgical glove, masks used to prevent flu infection, household pharmaceutical and other medicines and traditional medicines (the medicines received FDA registration and raw medicines including traditional raw medicines other than medicines restricted by law, rules);
24	Condom

<b>Goods Used for Religion and Welfare</b>	
25	Various types of rosary (not including rosary made of precious gemstones), attires relating to religion
26	Fire-engines, rescue vehicles, and hearses
<b>Goods related to Transportation</b>	
27	Fuel sold by the Ministry of Electricity and Energy to foreign embassies, UN organizations and foreign diplomats
28	Jet fuel sold to be used for flight itinerary
29	Machine, machinery and equipment and the spare parts of planes or helicopters
<b>Industrial Goods</b>	
30	Bleaching substance (only Hypochlorite using in bleaching), raw material used for making detergent or soap, raw detergent
31	Jute and other fibres, rubber and gum karaya or gum sterculia
32	Farm equipment, machinery and spare parts, tractors, various types of manual or power-driven machines, machinery and spare parts (except vehicles required to be registered under the Motor Vehicles Law) operating from the time for soil preparation to harvest time, livestock appliances, machineries and spare parts, hybrid for sperm liquid, stick and eggs (including frozen sperm liquid, embryo and equipment used for artificial insemination)
33	Solar panel, solar charger controller and solar inverter
34	Raw materials or parts of goods provided by non-resident supplier for direct use on a CMP basis, and goods used for packaging the finished product, machine, machinery, equipment and their spare parts (not for sale) imported by the business that operates on a CMP (cut the fabric, make garments, Trim/ Pack the garments)
<b>Goods related to Defence</b>	
35	Weapons, vehicles, machineries, accessory and equipment, spare parts and its accessories used by State Defence and Security Organizations, various kinds of gun powder, various kinds of dynamites and related substances used by civil

	departments (only the things imported with the permission of Office of the Commander- in-Chief (Army)), goods purchased for the use of defence services and for the consumption of defence services personnel incurred from the expenditure allotted the estimated budget accounts for the Ministry of Defence
<b>Gems and Mineral Goods</b>	
36	Pure gold (standard gold bars, gold block, gold coins), jade, ruby, sapphire and gemstones in uncut forms and finished in cut forms selling at the Myanmar Gems Emporium organized and held by the Union Government
37	Oil dregs
<b>General Goods</b>	
38	Materials sold in foreign currency to overseas passengers at specific places
39	Goods to be used by foreign embassies or embassies and their diplomats and non- diplomatic staff inclusive of reciprocal right policy between two countries approved the proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the approval of the Union Government, and, by notification, by the Ministry of Planning and Finance
40	Goods purchased with the money donated or contributed to the State by local and foreign organizations
41	Goods exempted by the notification of the Union Government as per the needs of the State with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw,
42	Goods imported by temporary admission or drawback system in accordance with the Customs procedures

(b) Other than the goods mentioned in subsection (a), the commercial tax shall be charged five percent on the sale proceeds if the goods are produced and sold in the country or on the landed value if the goods are imported. If any specific goods in section 11 of this Law is produced and sold in the country, the commercial tax shall be charged five percent on the sale proceeds including specific goods tax or on the landed value including specific goods tax if the goods are imported.

(c) Whoever shall, other than the goods and trading activities exempted in accordance with this Law, pay the commercial tax five percent on the sale proceeds for carrying out the following business including the specific goods in section 11:

- (i) importing goods and reselling them in the country;
- (ii) trading.

(d) No commercial tax shall be charged on the following services:

Sr. No	Types of Service
<b>Foreign Sector</b>	
1	Services acquired by foreign embassies or embassies and their diplomats and non-diplomat staff inclusive of reciprocal right policy between two countries approved the proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the approval of the Union Government, and, by notification, by the Ministry of Planning and Finance
<b>Defence Sector</b>	
2	Printing service of the security printing works of the Ministry of Defence
<b>Religious and Cultural Sector</b>	
3	Culture and fine arts service
<b>Transportation and Communication Sector</b>	
4	Renting of parking space service
5	Goods transportation service (Transportation by train, motor vehicles, vessels, airplanes and cranes except the pipeline transportation)
6	Residential moving service
7	Toll collection service
8	Domestic and international air transportation service
9	Public transportation service
10	Postal service carried out by the Union Government
<b>Education and Information Sector</b>	
11	Education service
12	Book, magazine, periodical, newspaper publishing service
<b>Health Sector</b>	

13	Healthcare service except body fitness
14	Traditional massage service/ Blind massage service
15	Animal healthcare and welfare service
16	Collecting fees at public toilet service
<b>Planning and Finance Sector</b>	
17	Life insurance service
18	Microfinance service
19	Capital market service
20	Monetary service providing with the permission of the bank and Central Bank
21	Customs and port clearance service
22	Lottery service
<b>Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Sector</b>	
23	Hiring of equipment used in catering service
24	Funeral service
25	Childcare service
<b>Industrial and Electricity Sector</b>	
26	Turning raw materials into finished products service
27	Agro-industry service
28	Private small-scale electricity services providing electricity services for areas which are not connected with the national grid
<b>General Sector</b>	
29	Licence fees to be paid to State organizations for getting permission to carry out any activity
30	Services exempted by the notification of the Union Government with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as per the needs of the State
31	Service acquired with the money donated or contributed to the State by local and foreign organizations

32	Mutual providing services of Office of the President, Office of the Union Government, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Office, the Pyithu Hluttaw Office, the Amyotha Hluttaw Office, the Supreme Court of the Union, the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union, the Union Election Commission Office, the Office of the Attorney General of the Union, the Office of the Auditor General of the Union and the Union Civil Service Board Office, Union Ministries, Nay Pyi Taw Council Office, the Central Bank of Myanmar, the Social Security Board , State or Region Government Office, Departments (excluding services provided by State-owned enterprises and services acquired by State-owned enterprises)
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(e) The commercial tax shall be charged five percent on the receipt of the other services provided in the country other than the services contained in subsection (d).

(f) The commercial tax shall be charged three percent on the sales proceeds of the building built and sold in the country. A person who builds and sells the building shall comply with the duties and enjoy all rights mentioned in the Commercial Tax Law and the Commercial Tax Regulations.

(g) The commercial tax shall be charged one percent on the sale proceeds of the jewellery made of gold and its landed value for importation. Provided that the commercial tax paid for the jewellery made of gold at the time of purchase in the country or importation from the foreign country shall not be set off from the commercial tax to be paid for it at the time of selling in the country or exporting to the foreign country.

15. (a) The Ministry of Planning and Finance may, with the approval of the Union Government, grant exemption or relief from the commercial tax for services being carried out with donation, grant and loans of local and foreign organizations.

(b) No commercial tax shall be imposed unless it exceeds the following sale proceeds or the proceeds of service accrued for the cooperative sector and private sector under the Commercial Tax Law:

(i) the total sale proceeds of 50 million kyats in a financial year for the domestic production and sale of goods chargeable to the commercial tax;

(ii) the total proceeds of service of 50 million kyats in a financial year for providing services chargeable to the commercial tax;

(iii) the total sale proceeds of 50 million kyats in a financial year for trading;

(iv) the Deminimis Value Threshold of the Customs Department which may exempt taxes on the goods that convey and take out urgently in accordance with the norms of the customs procedures

Explanation: (1) The total sale proceeds or proceeds of service of 50 million kyats in a financial year means the sale proceeds or proceeds of service to be received in the coming 12 months consecutively including the commencement month of the business.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision in the Commercial Tax Law, a person who will receive the sale proceeds chargeable related to registration or a person who wants to set off the commercial tax shall carry out registration.

16. Any person shall, if he receives foreign currency from producing and selling any type of goods chargeable to the commercial tax, providing any service chargeable to the commercial tax and trading under this Law, pay the commercial tax in kyats on such sale proceeds or proceeds of service in foreign currency in accordance with the Commercial Tax Regulations calculated at the relevant tax rates in this Law.

17. (a) The commercial tax shall be charged eight percent on the exported electricity and five percent on crude oil.

(b) The commercial tax shall be charged zero percent on the sale proceeds for the export of the goods other than the goods in subsection (a). The commercial tax paid at the time of purchase or production of the goods may, in accordance with the regulations, be set off from the commercial tax for the export of the goods. Notwithstanding anything in the Commercial Tax Regulations, if the chargeable commercial tax paid for the export is less than the commercial tax paid at the time of purchase or production of the goods, a refund may be demanded. However, it shall not apply to the goods that are purchased in the country and brought overseas for his own use.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the determination of the amount of sale proceeds or proceeds of service which is not taxable.

18. The meaning of expressions in Chapter VI of this Law shall have the same meanings defined in the Commercial Tax Law.

## Chapter VII

### Income Tax

19. (a) No income tax shall be levied on any person who receives the income from salary up to 4.8 million kyats per year. Not to be assessed above the matters, if the document related to the exempted income is requested, the Internal Revenue Department shall issue it in accordance with the stipulations.

(b) However, if a person earns income from salary per year exceeds 4.8 million kyats, the income tax shall be charged on total income.

(c) However, if a person earns income from salary per year exceeds 4.8 million kyats or the income is from professional business, enterprise and other sources, the tax rate to be levied on any person according to the income bracket on the remaining income, after setting off the reliefs under subsection (a) of section 6 of the Income Tax Law from the total income, are prescribed as follows:

Sr. No	Income Bracket to be Levied		Income Tax Rates to be Levied
	From	To	
	Kyats	Kyats	
1	1	2,000,000	0 percent
2	2,000,001	5,000,000	5 percent
3	5,000,001	10,000,000	10 percent
4	10,000,001	20,000,000	15 percent
5	20,000,001	30,000,000	20 percent
6	30,000,001 and above		25 percent

(d) Notwithstanding any provision in the Income Tax Law, the income tax shall be levied separately ten percent on the remaining income of any person after deducting reliefs from the total rental income received from leasing land, building and apartments under subsection (a) of section 6 of the Income Tax Law. The tax shall not be levied again in combination of

other income. In the case of State-owned enterprises and businesses, companies and cooperative societies operating with the permission of the Myanmar Investment Commission, the income tax shall be levied at the specific tax rates prescribed according to the types of taxpayers.

(e) If it is the partnership, the income tax shall be paid according to the income tax rates in subsection(c) after deducting the reliefs under subsection (a) of section 6 of the Income Tax Law.

(f) The income tax rates in this section shall not apply to the taxpayers for whom the specific income tax rates are prescribed for any person receiving income or any type of income.

20. The basic relief shall, under clauses (i) and (ii) of subsection (a) of section 6 of the Income Tax Law, be equivalent to 20 percent of the income for each type of income. Provided that, the total basic relief for a year shall not exceed 10 million kyats.

21. According to clauses (i) and (ii) of subsection (a) of section 6 of the Income Tax Law, the following reliefs permitted shall be deducted from the total income of the individual in clause (ii) of subsection (c) of section 6 of the Income Tax Law, and the tax shall be levied on the remaining amount of income:

(a)	for a parent who stays together	Kyats 1,000,000 each
(b)	for a spouse only	Kyats 1,000,000
(c)	for a child	Kyats 500,000 each

22. The income tax shall be levied ten percent on the total income earned abroad in the foreign currency except of the exempted heading of non-resident citizens before deducting the relief under sections 6 and 6-A of the Income Tax Law.

23. (a) The income tax shall be levied 25 percent on the total net profit before deducting the reliefs under section 6 of the Income Tax Law in respect of the following types of taxpayers:

(i) the company that is registered and established in Myanmar under the Myanmar Companies Act or the Special Companies Act, 1950;

(ii) the other income except the head salary of the non-resident foreigner;

(iii) the business that operates with the permission issued by the Myanmar Investment Commission;

(iv) State-owned economic organizations.

(b) The income tax shall be levied 25 percent on the remaining income after deducting reliefs under section 6 of the Income Tax Law from the net profit of cooperative societies except the primary cooperative society.

24. If a foreigner is a non-resident, the reliefs under sections 6 and 6-A of the Income Tax Law shall not be deducted. In the case of income under the head salary, the income tax shall be levied on total income at the tax rates in subsection (c) of section 19 of this Law.

25. (a) The income tax shall be levied 30 percent on undisclosed income before deducting reliefs under sections 6 and 6-A of the Income Tax Law. Provided that, the income tax shall be levied according to the following tax rates on the remaining undisclosed income, after deducting if any citizen can show the source of income expended in buying, constructing and acquiring any assets, and establishing the new start-up or expanding the business and on the income expended if he is unable to show the source of income. No income tax shall be levied if the source of income is able to show for all income used. The levy under this section shall not apply to the possession or trade of properties obtained illegally or the action taken under the Anti-Money Laundering Law.

No.	Income (kyat)		Income Tax Rate
	From	To	
	Kyats	Kyats	
1	1	100,000,000	3 percent
2	100,000,001	300,000,000	5 percent
3	300,000,001	1,000,000,000	10 percent
4	1,000,000,001	3,000,000,000	15 percent
5	3,000,000,001 and above		30 percent

(b) The undisclosed income in subsection (a) means the undisclosed income before 1 October 2019.

(c) The tax relief rates in subsection (a) shall affect from 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2020.

26. The income tax shall be levied according to the income tax rates in subsection (c) of section 19 of this Law on the remaining income after deducting reliefs under section 6 of the

Income Tax Law from the net profit of the primary cooperative societies registered and formed under the Cooperative Society Law.

27. In case of the capital gains from selling, exchanging or transferring by any other means, one or more assets in kyats or foreign currency, before deducting reliefs under sections 6 and 6-A of the Income Tax Law:

(a) if the company operates in Myanmar oil and gas sector, the income tax shall be levied in the type of currency earned according to the tax rates shown against the capital gains specified as follows:

<b>Capital gains</b>		<b>Income tax rate to be paid</b>	
(i)	equivalent up to (100,000) million kyats		40 percent
(ii)	equivalent from (100,000) million kyats		45 percent
	to (150,000) million kyats		
(iii)	equivalent to (150,000) million kyats and above		50 percent

(b) the income tax shall be levied ten percent in kyats or foreign currency on the capital gains of an individual or an association of persons except the companies operating in Myanmar oil and gas sector. In case of a non-resident foreigner, the tax shall be paid in the type of currency earned.

28. No income tax shall be levied if the total value of one or more assets sold, exchanged or transferred by any other means within a year does not exceed 10 million kyats even though the capital gains arise from asset.

29. The exemption of the income tax shall be allowed to the extent of 10 million kyats of three consecutive years including the year of commencement of this business for new start-up small and medium enterprises based on industry. If the income exceeds the aforesaid amount, the income tax shall be levied on the excess amount.

30. If the income is earned in the foreign currency for other income heading except the heading of capital gains from assets, the income tax shall, in accordance with the provisions of regulation 8 of the Income Tax Regulations, be calculated, on such income and the income tax shall be charged in kyats on citizens and foreigners residing in the country and shall be charged in the type of currency earned on a non-resident foreigner.

31. (a) The income tax is exempted on any of the following income or types of income:
- (i) total income received from cash award programme whether once or repeatedly lump sum during a year on seizures under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law;
  - (ii) total income received from cash award programme whether once or repeatedly lump sum during a year on seizure of illegal properties;
  - (iii) rewards received together with title, honorary and medal conferred by the State;
  - (iv) income from head salary earned in the foreign currency of a citizen residing abroad;
  - (v) lottery rewards received from Aung-bar-lay, Myanmar lottery;
  - (vi) pension received when a civil servant retires, a sum received in commutation of a pension and gratuity;
  - (vii) rewards from the State on finding antiques.
- (b) The Ministry of Planning and Finance may, with the approval of the Union Government, grant exemption or relieve from:
- (i) the income tax matters relating to the businesses operated with money donated or contributed to the State by local and foreign organizations;
  - (ii) the income tax matters related to the development of the security exchange market.
32. The meaning of the expressions in Chapter VII of this Law shall have the same meanings defined in the Income Tax Law.

## Chapter VIII

### Royalty

33. The raw gemstone, finished gemstone, jewellery, or substance made of gems shall be imposed royalty as the tax rates shown against them under section 38 of the Myanmar Gemstone Law. The collected royalty shall be transferred to the relevant bank account of the Internal Revenue Department:

- (a) if the sale of gems, on the actual selling price, the selling price fixed by the Myanmar Gems Enterprise based on the actual selling price, or whichever is higher;
- (b) if they are imported into the country, on the landed value.

No.	Types of Gem	Tax Rate
1	Jade in uncut forms	11 percent

2	Ruby, sapphire, and other precious gemstone in uncut forms except diamond and emerald	9 percent
3	Jade, ruby, sapphire and other precious gemstone finished in cut forms, jade, ruby, sapphire and other precious gemstone in cut form fitted in jewellery except diamond and emerald	5 percent
4	Substances made of gems	5 percent

## Chapter IX

### Other Tax Rates to be Collected

34. The relevant Ministries shall, in accordance with the existing law, administer the following tax rates, exemption and relief upon:

- (a) excise duty;
- (b) import licence fees, permit fees;
- (c) Myanmar lottery;
- (d) fees for vehicle, driving licence and business licence;
- (e) court fees and stamp duty;
- (f) licence fees for tourism licence, hotels and guesthouse licence, tour guide business licence;
- (g) customs duty;
- (h) land revenue;
- (i) water tax;
- (j) embankment tax;
- (k) tax on production of forest products;
- (l) tax on production of minerals (excluding minerals for raw industrial materials and decorative stones);
- (m) tax on fisheries;
- (n) tax on production of petroleum and natural gas;
- (o) tax on minerals and royalty;
- (p) tax on communication services;
- (q) free power charges received in term of hydropower resource;

(r) tax collected from the people who have the right to use vacant, fallow and virgin land.

## **Chapter X**

### **Miscellaneous**

35. The Union Government shall, by notification, form the Revenue Generating Team.

36. Without contrary to the international agreements signed by the State, in order to sell the goods produced in the State and the goods imported competitively in the market and develop long-term benefit of the domestic agriculture and livestock farming mainly based on the domestic production activities and the current domestic and foreign investment, the Union Government shall:

(a) carry out to obtain the highest advantages and reliefs as the ASEAN countries within the framework of the World Trade Organization, the World Customs Organization and ASEAN Free Trade Agreement with regard to the permitted amount of import and the customs duty rates;

(b) make the necessary arrangement in accordance with the provisions of the customs law or import and export procedures and quota allocation.

37. (a) The Internal Revenue Department shall raise awareness of tax reliefs and exemptions that may be enjoyed in accordance with law to the public, calculate and permit in collecting the tax in accordance with the reliefs, recognize the dutiful taxpayers and taxpayees, and manage the due rewards.

(b) The Ministry of Planning and Finance may, with the approval of the Union Government, permit the current expenditures of the Internal Revenue Department in the Union Budget Law in accordance with the financial procedures implementing the matters in subsection (a) for the implementation of the transformation process of the tax system effectively.

(c) The Ministry of Planning and Finance may, in accordance with the financial procedures, expend the expenditures in subsection (b) for offering rewards to the dutiful civil servants in collecting the tax.

38. 20 % of the collection of fines imposed for the possession and ownership of the untaxed specific goods shall be awarded to the informer and 30 % of the collection of fines shall be awarded to the search and seizure person. No particulars about the informer shall be disclosed other than the matter of the Government:

(a) with regard to the specific goods to be stamped the tax stamp and sold, the fines imposed on a person who possesses the untaxed specific goods and a producer of the specific goods who is failed to stamp the stipulated tax stamp under subsections (c) and (f) of section 22 of the Specific Goods Tax Law;

(b) with regard to the remaining specific goods, the fines imposed on a person who possesses the untaxed specific goods under subsection (c) of section 22 of the Specific Goods Tax Law.

39. (a) Notwithstanding in subsection (f) of section 21 of the Commercial Tax Law, if the Township Revenue Officer finds that the failure of giving a receipt or voucher to a customer or service receiver although having the evidence of a receipt or voucher, or the failure of stamping the tax stamp according to the chargeable tax stipulated by the Commercial Tax Regulations although giving a receipt, he shall cause to pay him 100% of the tax to be paid additionally on the evidence of a receipt or voucher for such failure as a fine, and the following amount shall be paid as a fine for the time of failure:

- (i) five hundred thousand kyats for the failure of the first time;
- (ii) one million kyats for the failure of the second time;
- (iii) one million and five hundred thousand kyats for the failure of the third time;
- (iv) two million kyats for the failure of the third time and above.

(b) If the Township Revenue Officer finds that the goods are sold without stamping the tax stamp with regard to the goods to be stamped the tax stamp and sold, a person who possesses the goods shall pay 100% of the value of the goods as a fine for the possession of the goods which are not stamped the tax stamp.

40. The Union Government may issue notification for rewarding gratuity related to the following collected fine:

(a) notwithstanding anything in the Commercial Tax Law, the fine imposed under subsection (a) of section 39 of this Law, for the failure of giving a receipt or voucher to the customer or service receiver although having the evidence of a receipt or voucher or for the failure of stamping the tax stamp equivalent to the chargeable tax although giving a receipt;

(b) the fine imposed under subsection (b) of section 39 of this Law, for selling the goods without stamping the tax stamp as the stipulation with regard to the goods stipulated to stamp the tax stamp.

I hereby sign in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Sd/ Win Myi

President

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Myanmar Law Information System (MLIS)