

**Federal Law No. (7) of 2017  
on Tax Procedures**

**We, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan – President of the United Arab Emirates,**

Having reviewed the Constitution,

- Federal Law No. (1) of 1972 on the Competencies of the Ministries and Powers of the Ministers and its amendments,
- Federal Law No. (5) of 1975 on Commercial Records,
- Federal Law No. (11) of 1981 on the Imposition of a Federal Customs Tax on Imports of Tobacco and its derivatives and its amendments,
- Federal Law No. (5) of 1985 promulgating the Civil Transactions Law and its amendments,
- Federal Law No. (3) of 1987 promulgating the Penal Law and its amendments,
- Federal Law No. (10) of 1992 promulgating the Law of Evidence in Civil and Commercial Transactions and its amendments,
- Federal Law No. (11) of 1992 promulgating the Law on Civil Procedures and its amendments,
- Federal Law No. (35) of 1992 promulgating the Penal Procedures Law and its amendments,
- Federal Law No. (18) of 1993 promulgating the Commercial Transactions Law,
- Federal Law No. (17) of 2004 on the combat of Commercial Concealment,
- Federal Law No. (1) of 2006 on Electronic Transactions and Trading,
- Federal Decree-Law No. (11) of 2008 on Human Resources in the Federal Government and its amendments,
- Federal Law No. (1) of 2011 on the State's Public Revenues,
- Federal Law No. (6) of 2012 on the Organization of the Translation Profession,
- Federal Law No. (12) of 2014 on the Organisation of the Auditing Profession,
- Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 on Commercial Companies;
- Federal Decree-Law No. (9) of 2016 on Bankruptcy,
- Federal Decree-Law No. (13) of 2016 on the Establishment of the Federal Tax Authority,
- Pursuant to the presentation of the Minister of Finance and the approval of the Cabinet, Federal National Council and Federal Supreme Council,

**We hereby issue the following Law:**

**Chapter One**

**Definitions and Scope of Application of the Law**

**Article (1)**

**Definitions**

In the application of the provisions of this law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings set out against each of them, unless the context otherwise requires:

**State:** United Arab Emirates

**Minister:** Minister of Finance.

**Authority:** Federal Tax Authority.

**Director General:** Director General of the Authority.

**Committee:** Tax Disputes Resolution Committee.

**Competent Court:** the federal court within whose jurisdiction the Authority's Head Office or Branch is located.

**Tax:** any federal tax administered, collected and enforced by the Authority.

**Tax Law:** any federal law pursuant to which a Federal Tax is imposed.

**Person:** a natural or legal person.

**Business:** any activity conducted in an ongoing, regular and independent manner by any Person and in any location, such as industrial, commercial, agricultural, professional, vocational or service activity, drilling activities or anything related to the use of material or non-material property.

**Taxable Person:** a Person who is subject to Tax under the provisions of the relevant Tax Law.

**Taxpayer:** any Person who is obligated to pay Tax in the State under the Tax Law whether a Taxable Person or an end consumer.

**Tax Return:** information and data specified for Tax purposes, submitted by a Taxable Person in accordance with the form prepared by the Authority.

**Tax Period:** a specified period of time in respect of which Payable Tax must be calculated and paid.

**Tax Registration:** a procedure by which a Taxable Person or his Legal Representative registers for Tax purposes with the Authority.

**Tax Registration No. (TRN):** a unique number issued by the Authority for each Person registered for Tax purposes.

**Registrant:** a Taxable Person holding a TRN.

**Legal Representative:** the manager of a company or a guardian or custodian of a minor or incapacitated person, or the bankruptcy trustee appointed by court for a company that is in bankruptcy, or any other Person appointed legally to represent another Person.

**Due Tax:** Tax that is calculated and charged under the provisions of any Tax Law.

**Payable Tax:** Tax that has become due for payment to the Authority.

**Administrative Penalties:** monetary amounts imposed on a Person by the Authority for breaching provisions of this Law or the Tax Law.

**Refundable Tax:** amounts that have been paid and that the Authority can refund in whole or in part to the Taxpayer pursuant to the relevant Tax Law, require to use for the payment of amounts due or Administrative Penalties or require to carry forward to future Tax Periods depending on the nature of the refund, according to the Tax Law.

**Tax Assessment:** a decision issued by the Authority relating to Payable Tax or Refundable Tax.

**Administrative Penalties Assessment:** a decision issued by the Authority concerning Administrative Penalties due.

**Notification:** notification to the concerned Person or his Tax Agent or Legal Representative of decisions issued by the Authority through the means stated in this Law and its Executive Regulations.

**Voluntary Disclosure:** a form prepared by the Authority pursuant to which the Taxpayer notifies the Authority of an error or omission in the Tax Return, Tax Assessment or Tax refund application in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Law.

**Register:** the Register of Tax Agents.

**Tax Agent:** any Person registered with the Authority in the Register, who is appointed on behalf of another Person to represent him before the Authority and assist him in the fulfilment of his Tax obligations and the exercise of his associated tax rights.

**Tax Audit:** a procedure undertaken by the Authority to inspect the commercial records or any information or data related to a Person carrying on Business.

**Tax Auditor:** any member of the Authority's staff appointed as a Tax Auditor.

**Tax Evasion:** the use of illegal means resulting in lowering the amount of tax due, non-payment of the tax due or a refund of tax that he does not have the right to have refunded under any Tax Law.

## **Article (2)**

### **Scope of Application of the Law**

The provisions of this Law apply to tax procedures related to the administration, collection and enforcement of Tax by the Authority.

## **Article (3)**

### **Objectives of the Law**

This Law aims to achieve the following:

1. regulation of the rights and obligations between the Authority and the Taxpayer and any other Person dealing with the Authority;
2. regulation of the common procedures and rules applicable to all Tax Laws in the State.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Tax Obligations**

#### **Part One**

#### **Keeping of Accounting Records and Commercial Books**

### **Article (4)**

#### **Record Keeping**

Any Person conducting any Business must keep Accounting Records and Commercial Books of his Business and any Tax related information as determined by Tax Law and maintain the same according to the controls that will be specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

## **Article (5)**

### **Language**

1. Each Person must submit the Tax Return, data, information, records and documents related to Tax that he is required to submit to the Authority in Arabic as determined by the provisions of the Tax Law.
2. The Authority may accept data, information, records, and documents related to Tax in any other language, provided that the Person provides the Authority with a translated copy of any of them into Arabic at his expense and responsibility if so requested, and in accordance with the Executive Regulations to this Law.

## **Part Two**

### **Tax Registration**

### **Article (6)**

#### **Tax Registration, Tax De-registration and Amendments of Data related to Tax Registration**

1. A non-registered Taxable Person or any other Person who has the right to register must apply for registration under the relevant provisions of the Tax Law.
2. A Registrant must:
  - a. Include his TRN in all correspondence and transactions with the Authority or with others in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Law.
  - b. Inform the Authority, in the form prepared by it, of the occurrence of any circumstance that might require the amendment of information related to his Tax record kept by the Authority, within 20 business days from the occurrence of such circumstance.
  - c. Apply for de-registration in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Tax Law.
3. The Executive Regulations of this Law will specify the procedures for Tax Registration, de-registration, and amending Tax registration data with the Authority.
4. Government bodies that licence businesses shall notify the Authority within a time limit of (20) business days from the date of issuing any licence of the fact and according to the provisions of the Executive Regulations of this Law.

#### **Article (7)**

##### **The Legal Representative**

Any Person appointed as a Legal Representative of a Taxable Person or his funds or his inheritance must inform the Authority within 20 business days from the date of the appointment, and according to the procedures that will be specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

#### **Part Three**

##### **Tax Obligations**

#### **Article (8)**

##### **Tax Return Preparation and Submission**

1. Each Taxable Person shall:
  - a) Prepare the Tax Return for each Tax Period for each Tax within the time limit of registration in accordance with the Tax Law.
  - b) Submit the Tax Return to the Authority in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the Tax Law.
  - c) Settle any Payable Tax as specified in the Tax Return or any Tax Assessment within the timeframes specified in this Law and the Tax Law.
2. Any incomplete Return submitted to the Authority shall be treated as not having been accepted by it if it does not include the basic information determined by the Tax Law.
3. Each Taxable Person is responsible for the accuracy of the information and data in the Tax Return and in all his correspondence with the Authority.
4. Each Taxpayer shall settle any Administrative Penalties prescribed within the period of time specified in this Law and the Tax Law.

#### **Article (9)**

##### **Specifying Payable Tax when Settling**

1. A Taxable Person must, when paying any amount to the Authority, specify the type of Tax and the relevant Tax Period to which the amount relates; the Authority shall allocate the payment accordingly.

2. If a Taxable Person makes any payment without specifying the type of Tax or the Tax Period, the Authority shall have the right to allocate the full amount or part thereof according to the mechanism that will be specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.
3. If a Taxable Person pays more than the Payable Tax amount, the Authority shall have the right to allocate the difference to a later Tax Period, unless such Taxable Person submits a refund application in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
4. If a Taxable Person pays less than the Payable Tax amount, the provisions of Chapter Three, Part Four of this Law shall apply.

**Part Four**  
**Voluntary Disclosure**  
**Article (10)**  
**Voluntary Disclosure**

1. If a Taxable Person becomes aware that a Tax Return submitted by him to the Authority or a Tax Assessment sent to him by the Authority is incorrect, resulting in a calculation of Payable Tax according to the Tax Law being less than it should have been, the Taxable Person must in that event apply to correct such Tax Return by submitting a Voluntary Disclosure within the time limit specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.
2. If a Taxpayer becomes aware that a Tax refund application that he has submitted to the Authority is incorrect, resulting in a calculation of a refund to which he is entitled according to the Tax Law being more than it should have been, he must in that event apply to rectify the Tax refund application by submitting a Voluntary Disclosure within the time limit specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.
3. If a Taxable Person becomes aware that a Tax Return submitted by him to the Authority or a Tax Assessment sent to him by the Authority are incorrect, resulting in the calculation of Payable Tax according to the Tax Law being more than it should have been, he may in that event apply to rectify such a Tax Return by submitting a Voluntary Disclosure.
4. If a Taxpayer becomes aware that a Tax refund application that he has submitted to the Authority is incorrect, resulting in the calculation of a refund amount to which he is entitled according to the Tax Law being less than the it should have been, he may in that event apply to rectify the Tax refund application by submitting a Voluntary Disclosure.

**Chapter Three**  
**Tax Procedures**  
**Part One**  
**Notification**  
**Article (11)**  
**Methods of Notification**

1. The Authority shall notify a Person of any decisions or procedures through the address stated in the correspondence between the Authority and that Person.
2. The Authority shall notify a Taxable Person through the address stated in the Tax Return, unless the Authority is informed of a change in address by the Taxable Person, his Legal Representative or his Agent.
3. In all cases, a Person shall be treated as having been notified of any decision and as having received any correspondence if it appears that the Authority has sent the notification and correspondence according to the provisions of sections (1) and (2) of this Article.
4. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the means used for Notifications and correspondence.

**Part Two**

**Tax Agent**

**Article (12)**

**Register of Tax Agents**

A Register of Tax Agents shall be established at the Authority. For each Tax Agent there will be a file in which all matters related to his professional conduct shall be lodged.

**Article (13)**

**Tax Agents Registration**

It is not permitted for any Person to practise the profession of a Tax Agent in the State unless he is listed in the Register and licensed for this purpose by the Ministry of Economy and the competent local authority.

**Article (14)**

**Conditions of Registration in the Register**

1. Anyone listed in the Register must satisfy the following conditions:
  - a. be of good conduct and behaviour and never have been convicted of a crime or misdemeanour prejudicial to honour or honesty, notwithstanding that he may have been rehabilitated.
  - b. hold an accredited qualification from a recognised university or institute showing his specialisation and practical experience as specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.
  - c. be medically fit to perform the duties of the profession.
  - d. hold professional indemnity insurance.
2. A Tax Agent must notify the Authority of any period during which he ceases to practise his profession as a Tax Agent if he is hindered from practicing, and he can request to resume his practice when such hindrance ceases to exist.
3. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the procedures for listing a Tax Agent in the Register and the rights and obligations of the Tax Agent before the Authority and the Person.

**Article (15)**

**Appointment of a Tax Agent**

1. A Person may appoint a Tax Agent to act in his name and on his behalf with regard to his tax affairs with the Authority without prejudice to that Person's responsibility to the Authority.
2. It is not permitted for the Authority to deal with any Tax Agent regarding any Person if such Person informs the Authority that his agency engagement has ended or that the Tax Agent has been dismissed.

**Article (16)**

**Person's Records with the Tax Agent**

1. The Tax Agent must, upon the Authority's request, provide it with all the information, documents, records and data required for any Person represented by the Tax Agent.
2. The Authority may review the records of any Person available with his Tax Agent and may rely on them for the purposes of a Tax Audit, even after the expiry of the agency engagement or the dismissal of the Tax Agent.

### **Part Three**

#### **Tax Audits**

##### **Article (17)**

###### **The right of the Authority to perform a Tax Audit**

1. The Authority may perform a Tax Audit on any Person to ascertain the extent of that Person's compliance with the provisions of this Law and the Tax Law.
2. The Authority may perform the Tax Audit at its office or the place of business of the Person subject to the Tax Audit or any other place where such Person carries on Business, stores goods or keeps records.
3. If the Authority decides to perform a Tax Audit at the place of Business of the Person subject to the Tax Audit or any other place where such Person carries on his Business, stores goods or keeps records, the Authority must inform him at least five business days prior to the Tax Audit.
4. By way of exception to section (3) of this Article, the Tax Auditor has the right of entry to any place where the Person subject to the Tax Audit carries on his Business, stores goods, or keeps records, and as the case may be it will be temporarily closed in order to perform the Tax Audit for within a time limit not exceeding 72 hours without prior notice in any of the following cases:
  - a. if the Authority has serious grounds to believe that the Person subject to the Tax Audit is participating or involved in Tax Evasion whether related to this Person or another Person;
  - b. if the Authority has serious grounds to believe that not temporarily closing the place where the Tax Audit is conducted will hinder the conduct of the Tax Audit;
  - c. if the Person who has been given advance notice of the Tax Audit under section (3) of this Article attempts to hinder the Tax Auditor's access to the place where the Tax Audit is to be performed.
5. In all cases stated in section (4) of this Article, the Tax Auditor must obtain the prior written consent of the Director General; and if the place to be accessed is a place of residence then a permit from the Public Prosecutor must also be obtained.
6. Places closed under this Article must be reopened upon the expiration of 72 hours, unless the Authority obtains a permit from the Public Prosecutor to extend the closure time limit for a similar period prior to the expiry of the preceding 72 hours.
7. A criminal case can be initiated only upon an application from the Director General.
8. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the necessary procedures related to the Tax Audit.

##### **Article (18)**

###### **The Right of the Authority to Access the Original Records or Copies Thereof During a Tax Audit**

While conducting a Tax Audit, the Tax Auditor may obtain original records or copies thereof, or take samples of the stock, equipment or other assets from the place at which the Person subject to the Tax Audit carries on his business or which are in his possession, or may seize them in accordance with the rules that shall be specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

##### **Article (19)**

###### **Timing of the Tax Audit**

A Tax Audit will be conducted during the official working hours of the Authority. In cases of necessity, a Tax Audit may be exceptionally conducted outside such hours by decision of the Director General.

#### **Article (20)**

##### **New Information Surfacing after a Tax Audit**

The Authority may audit any issue previously audited if new information surfaces that might impact the outcome of the Tax Audit, provided that the Tax Audit procedures shall apply in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its Executive Regulations.

#### **Article (21)**

##### **Cooperation during the Tax Audit**

Any Person subject to a Tax Audit, his Tax Agent or Legal Representative must facilitate and offer assistance to the Tax Auditor to enable him to perform his duties.

#### **Article (22)**

##### **The Audited Person's Rights**

The audited Person has the right to:

1. request the Tax Auditors to show their job identification cards.
2. obtain a copy of the Tax Audit Notification.
3. attend the Tax Audit which take place outside the Authority.
4. Obtain copies of any original paper or digital documents seized or obtained by the Authority during the Tax Audit, according to what is specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

#### **Article (23)**

##### **Notification of the Tax Audit Results**

1. The Authority must inform the Person subject to Tax Audit of the final results of the Tax Audit within the time limit and according to the procedures specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.
2. The Person subject to the Tax Audit may view or obtain the documents and data on which the Authority based its assessment of Due Tax according to the provisions specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

#### **Part Four**

##### **Tax Assessments and Administrative Penalties Assessment**

#### **Article (24)**

##### **Tax Assessments**

1. The Authority shall issue a Tax Assessment to determine Payable Tax and notify the Taxable Person within five business days of its issuance, in any of the following cases:
  - a. the Taxable Person failing to apply for registration within the timeframe specified by the Tax Law.
  - b. the Registrant failing to submit a Tax Return within the timeframe specified by the Tax Law.
  - c. the Registrant failing to settle the Payable Tax stated as such on the Tax Return that was submitted within the time limit specified by the Tax Law.
  - d. the Taxable Person submitting an incorrect Tax Return.
  - e. the Registrant failing to account for Tax on behalf of another Person when he is obligated to do so under the Tax Law.



- f. there being a shortfall in Payable Tax as a result of a Person's Tax Evasion, or as a result of a Tax Evasion in which such Person was involved.
2. The Authority shall issue an estimated Tax Assessment if it has not been possible to determine the amount of Tax deemed to be Payable Tax or the Refundable Tax that has not been due to be refunded, as the case may be.
3. The Authority may amend an estimated Tax Assessment based on new information that surface after the issue of the estimated Tax Assessment. It must notify the concerned Person of these amendments within (5) five business days from the date of amendment.
4. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the information or data that must be included in the Tax Assessment.

## **Article (25)**

### **Administrative Penalties Assessment**

1. The Authority shall issue an Administrative Penalties Assessment for a Person and notify him within (5) five business days for any of the following violations:
  - a. the Person carrying on a Business failing to keep the required records and other information specified in this Law and the Tax Law.
  - b. the Person carrying on Business failing to submit the data, records and documents related to Tax in Arabic to the Authority when requested.
  - c. the Taxable Person failing to submit a registration application within the timeframe specified in the Tax Law.
  - d. the Registrant failing to submit a deregistration application within the timeframe specified in the Tax Law.
  - e. the Registrant failing to inform the Authority of any circumstance that requires the adjustment of the information pertaining to his tax record kept by the Authority.
  - f. the Person appointed as a Legal Representative for the Taxable Person failing to inform the Authority of his appointment within the specified timeframe, in which case the penalties will be due from the Legal Representative's own funds.
  - g. the Person appointed as a Legal Representative for the Taxable Person failing to file a Tax Return within the specified timeframe, in which case the penalties will be due from the Legal Representative's own funds.
  - h. the Registrant failing to submit the Tax Return within the timeframe specified in the Tax Law.
  - i. the Taxable Person failing to settle the Payable Tax stated in the submitted Tax Return or Tax Assessment he was notified of, within the timeframe specified in the Tax Law.
  - j. the Registrant submitting an incorrect Tax Return.
  - k. the Person voluntarily disclosing errors in the Tax Return, Tax Assessment or Refund Application pursuant to Article 10 (1) and (2) of this Law.
  - l. the Taxable Person failing to voluntarily disclose errors in the Tax Return, Tax Assessment or Refund Application pursuant to Article 10 (1) and (2) of this Law before being notified that he will be subject to a Tax Audit.
  - m. the Person carrying on a Business failing to offer the facilitation and assistance to the Tax Auditor in violation of the provisions of Article (21) of this Law.
  - n. the Registrant failing to calculate Tax on behalf of another Person when the registered Taxable Person is obligated to do so under the Tax Law.
  - o. any other violation for which a resolution is issued by the Cabinet.
2. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the information and data that must be included in the Administrative Penalties Assessment.

3. The Cabinet shall issue a resolution that specifies the Administrative Penalties for each of the violations listed in section (1) of this Article. Such Administrative Penalties shall be no less than 500 Dirhams for any violation and shall not exceed three times the amount of Tax in respect of which the Administrative Penalty was levied.
4. The imposition of any Administrative Penalty pursuant to the provisions of this Law or any other law shall not exempt any Person of his liability to settle the Due Tax in accordance with the provisions of this Law or the Tax Law.

## **Part Five**

### **Penalties**

#### **Article (26)**

##### **Tax Evasion Penalties**

1. Without prejudice to any more severe penalty applicable under any other law, a prison sentence and monetary penalty not exceeding five times the amount of evaded Tax or either of the two, shall be imposed on:
  - a. a Taxable Person who deliberately fails to settle any Payable Tax or Administrative Penalties.
  - b. a Taxable Person who deliberately understates the actual value of his Business or fails to consolidate his related Businesses with the intent of remaining below the required registration threshold.
  - c. a Person who charges and collects amounts from his clients claiming them to be Tax without being registered.
  - d. a Person who deliberately provides false information and data and incorrect documents to the Authority.
  - e. a Person who deliberately conceals or destroys documents or other material that he is required to keep and provide to the Authority.
  - f. a Person who deliberately steals, mis-uses or causes the destruction of documents or other materials that are in the possession of the Authority.
  - g. a Person who prevents or hinders the Authority's employees from performing their duties.
  - h. a Person who deliberately decreases the Payable Tax through Tax Evasion or conspiring to evade Tax.
2. The imposition of a penalty under the provisions of this Law or any other Law shall not exempt any Person from the liability to pay any Payable Tax or Administrative Penalties under the provisions of this Law or any Tax Law.
3. The competent court shall impose Tax Evasion penalties against any Person who is proven to have been directly involved or instrumental in Tax Evasion pursuant to Federal Law No. (3) of 1987 referred to.
4. Without prejudice to section (2) of this Article, any Person who is proven to have been directly involved or instrumental in Tax Evasion pursuant to section (3) of this Article shall be jointly and severally liable with the Person whom he has assisted, to pay the Payable Tax and Administrative Penalties pursuant to this Law or any other Tax Law.

## **Chapter Four**

### **Objections**

#### **Part One**

##### **Application for Reconsideration**

#### **Article (27)**

##### **Procedures for Application for Reconsideration**

1. Any Person may submit a request to the Authority to reconsider any of its decisions issued in connection with him in whole or in part provided that reasons are included, within 20 business days from him being notified of the decision.
2. The Authority shall review a request for reconsideration if it has fulfilled the requirements and issue its decision with reasons within 20 business days from receipt of such application. The Authority must inform the applicant of its decision within five business days of issuing the decision.

## **Part Two**

### **Objections to the Committee**

#### **Article (28)**

##### **Tax Disputes Resolution Committee**

1. One or more permanent committee shall be formed known as the “Tax Disputes Resolution Committee”, chaired by a member of the judicial authority and two expert members being persons registered on the register of Tax experts to be appointed by a decision by the Minister of Justice in coordination with the Minister.
2. A decision shall be issued by the Cabinet regarding the Committee’s code of practice rules, the remuneration of its members, and the procedures it shall follow.

#### **Article (29)**

##### **Jurisdictions of the Committee**

The Committee shall have jurisdiction to:

1. decide in respect of objections submitted regarding the Authority’s decisions on reconsiderations requests.
2. decide in respect of reconsideration requests submitted to the Authority where the Authority has not made a decision according to the provisions of this Law.
3. any other jurisdictions entrusted to the Committee by the Cabinet.

#### **Article (30)**

##### **Procedures for Submitting Objections**

1. An objection regarding the Authority’s decisions on areconsideration request shall be submitted within 20 business days from the date of Notification.
2. An objection submitted to the Committee shall not be accepted in the following instances:
  - a. if a reconsideration request has not been previously submitted to the Authority.
  - b. if the Tax and Penalties subject of the objection have not been settled.

#### **Article (31)**

##### **Procedures of the Committee**

1. The Committee shall review the objection submitted and make a decision within 20 business days from receipt of the objection.
2. The Committee may extend the time for making its decision for no more than additional 20 business days after the end of the time limit specified in section (1) of this Article if it sees that there are reasonable grounds for that extension in order to make a decision regarding the objection.
3. The Authority shall inform the Person submitting the objection of its decision within five business days of its issuance.

4. The Committee's decision on the objection shall be treated as final if the total amount of the Tax and Administrative Penalties due is not more than 100,000 Dirhams.
5. In no case may Tax disputes may be brought before the Competent Court if an objection has not been first submitted to the Committee.

#### **Article (32)**

##### **Enforcement the Committee's Decision**

Final decisions issued by the Committee regarding disputes which do not exceed 100,000 Dirhams shall be treated as executory instruments pursuant to this Law, while final decisions of disputes exceeding 100,000 Dirhams shall be treated as executory instruments if they are not challenged before the Competent Court within 20 business days from the date of rejection of the objection and shall be enforced through the execution judge at the Competent Court pursuant to the Civil Procedures Law in the State.

#### **Part Three**

##### **Challenges before Courts**

#### **Article (33)**

##### **Challenge Procedures before Courts**

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (32) of this Law, the Authority and a Person may challenge any of the Committee's decisions before the Competent Court within 20 business days from the objector being notified of the Committee's decision.
2. Challenges may be made to the Competent Court in the following instances:
  - a. There being an objection to the whole or part of the decision of the Committee.
  - b. A decision not having been issued by the Committee regarding an objection submitted to it in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

#### **Chapter Five**

##### **Refund and Collection of Tax**

#### **Part One**

##### **Refund of Tax**

#### **Article (34)**

##### **Application for Tax Refunds**

A Taxpayer may apply for a refund of any Tax he has paid if he is entitled to a refund under the Tax Law and it appears that the amount he has paid is in excess of the Payable Tax and Administrative Penalties, pursuant to the procedures specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

#### **Article (35)**

##### **Tax Refund Procedures**

1. The Authority shall set-off the amount applied to be refunded against any other Payable Tax or Administrative Penalties due from the Taxpayer who has applied for the refund pursuant to the Tax Return or Tax Assessment issued by the Authority before refunding any amount relating to a particular tax.
2. The Authority may decline to refund the amounts mentioned in section (1) of this Article if it finds that there are other disputed Tax amounts that are due in relation to that Person or according to a decision of the Competent Court.

3. The Authority shall issue a Tax refund under this Article pursuant to the procedures and provisions specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

**Part Two**  
**Tax Collection**

**Article (36)**

**Collection of Payable Tax and Administrative Penalties**

If a Taxable Person fails to settle any Payable Tax or Administrative Penalties within the specified timeframe under this Law and the Tax Law, the following measures shall be taken:

1. the Authority shall send the Taxable Person a notice to pay Payable Tax and Administrative Penalties within 20 business days of the date of Notification.
2. If the Taxable Person fails to make payment after the being notified pursuant to section (1) of this Article, the Director General shall issue a decision obligating the Taxable Person to settle the Payable Tax and Administrative Penalties which shall be communicated to him within five business days from the issuance of the decision accompanied by the Tax Assessment and Administrative Penalties Assessments.
3. The decision of the Director General regarding the Tax Assessment and Administrative Penalties Assessments shall be treated as an executory instrument for the purposes of enforcement through the execution judge at the Competent Court.

**Part Three**

**Settlement and Collection of Tax and Administrative Penalties in Special Cases**

**Article (37)**

**Obligations of the Legal Representative**

The Legal Representative must continue to submit the required Tax Returns to the Authority on behalf of the Taxable Person.

**Article (38)**

**Responsibility of Settlement in the Case of a Partnership**

If multiple Persons participate in a Business that does not have independent legal personality, each of them shall be jointly and severally liable towards the Authority for any Payable Tax and Administrative Penalties related to such Business.

**Article (39)**

**Tax and Administrative Penalties Settlement in Special Cases**

1. In cases of death, Payable Tax shall be paid as follows:
  - a. for Payable Tax due from a natural Person prior to the date of death, payment shall be made from the value of the elements of the inheritance or income arising thereof prior to distribution among the heirs or legatees.
  - b. if it transpires after the distribution of the inheritance that there is Payable Tax still outstanding, recourse shall be had against the heirs and legatees for payment of such outstanding tax, unless a Clearance Certificate has been obtained from the Authority for the inheritance representative or any of the heirs.

2. Payable Tax and Administrative Penalties due from a Taxable Person of missing capacity, or who is absent or missing, or a person without a known place of residence, or the like, shall be paid by their Legal Representative from the funds and assets of the Taxable Person.
3. Payable Tax and Administrative Penalties due from a Taxable Person who is an incapacitated person shall be paid by their Legal Representative from the funds and assets of the Taxable Person.

#### **Article 40**

##### **Settlement of Tax in Bankruptcy Case**

1. The appointed Trustee shall communicate with the Authority to notify him of the Due Tax or of its intention to perform a Tax Audit for the specified Tax Period or Tax Periods.
2. The Authority shall notify the Trustee of the amount of Due Tax or of the Tax Audit within 20 business days after being notified by the Trustee.
3. The Trustee may object or appeal the estimate of the Authority or settle the Due Tax.
4. The Executive Regulations shall specify the procedures of communicating with the Authority, objection, appeal and settlement of Due Tax.

#### **Chapter Six**

##### **General Provisions**

##### **Part One**

##### **Confidentiality**

##### **Article (41)**

##### **Professional Confidentiality**

1. Employees of the Authority must not disclose information that they have obtained or to which they have had access to in their capacity as employees or by reason of such capacity while during their employment, save as specified or defined in accordance with the Executive Regulations of this Law.
2. In all cases provided for in section (1) of this Article, disclosure may be made only with the approval of officers authorised by the Authority's board of directors, in accordance with the Executive Regulations of this Law.
3. Employees of the Authority shall, after cessation of their employment, continue to maintain professional confidentiality, and shall not disclose information that they have obtained or to which they have had access to in their capacity as employees or by reason of such capacity, unless otherwise requested by the judicial authorities and in accordance with the Executive Regulations of this Law.
4. Any person who has obtained information pursuant to the provisions of this Law shall not disclose or use the information for any purposes other than those for which the information was obtained, without prejudice to the obligation arising from judiciary.
5. The Authority's board of directors shall issue the regulations and instructions regulating internal procedures to protect confidentiality of information within the Authority, and the obligations of the Tax Agent in this regard.

##### **Part Two**

##### **Timeframes and Lapse of Time**

##### **Article (42)**

##### **Statute of Limitation**

1. Except in cases of proven Tax Evasion or non-registration for Tax purposes, the Authority may not conduct a Tax Assessment after the expiration of five years from the end of the relevant Tax Period.
2. In case Tax Evasion is proven, the Authority may conduct a Tax Assessment within 15 years from the end of the Tax Period in which the Tax Evasion occurred.
3. In cases of non-registration for Tax purposes, the Authority may conduct a Tax Assessment within 15 years from the date on which the Taxable Person should have registered.

#### **Article (43)**

##### **The Authority's Right to Claim**

Payable Tax and Administrative Penalties of which the Taxable Person has been notified do not lapse with time and the Authority may claim them at any time.

#### **Article (44)**

##### **Time Limit for Tax Obligations**

In case a period of time is not specified for the performance of any obligations or other procedure in this Law or the Tax Law, the Authority shall grant the Taxable Person a period appropriate to the nature of the obligation or procedure of not less than five business days and not exceeding 40 business days from the date of the event resulting in the arising obligation or the conduct of the procedure.

#### **Article (45)**

##### **Calculation of Timeframes**

In all events, the following rules shall be observed when calculating time limit:

1. The day of notification or the day of occurrence of the event by reason of which the time limit began shall not form part of it.
2. If the last day of the time limit coincides with a public holiday, the time limit shall be extended to the first business day thereafter.

#### **Article (46)**

##### **Reduction of or Exemption from Administrative Penalties**

If the Authority imposes an Administrative Penalty on any Person for a violation of the provisions of this Law or the Tax Law, the Authority may reduce or exempt the Person from such Administrative Penalty if the Person produces evidence justifying the reason for his failure to comply, pursuant to the provisions specified in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

#### **Article (47)**

##### **Calendar**

Timelimits and due dates provided for in this Law and the Tax Law shall be calculated according to the Gregorian calendar.

#### **Part Three**

##### **Closing Provisions**

**Article (48)**

**Proof of Accuracy of Data**

The burden of proving the accuracy of the Tax Return falls upon the Taxable Person, and the burden of proving cases of Tax Evasion falls upon the Authority.

**Article (49)**

**Conflict of Interest**

All Authority staff members are prohibited from performing or participating in any tax procedures related to any Person in the following cases:

1. The member of staff and that Person being related up to the fourth degree.
2. There being a common interest between the member of staff and Person or between any of their relatives up to the third degree.
3. The Director General deciding that the member of staff should not perform any tax procedures related to that Person owing to a case of conflict of interest.

**Article (50)**

**Judicial Officers**

The Director General and Tax Auditors appointed by a decision from the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister shall have the capacity of Judicial Officers in recording violations of the provisions of this Law, the Tax Law or decisions issued in implementation thereof.

**Article (51)**

**Authority Fees**

The Cabinet shall, according to a suggestion by the Minister, issue a decision specifying the fees due in implementation of the provisions of this Law and its Executive Regulations.

**Article (52)**

**Repeal of Conflicting Provisions**

All provisions contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this Law are repealed.

**Article (53)**

**Executive Regulations**

The Cabinet shall, according to a suggestion by the Minister, issue the Executive Regulations of this Law within 6 months of the issuance of this Law.

**Article (54)**

**Publication and Coming into Force of this Law**

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force 30 days from the date of publication.

**Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan**



This is an unofficial translation

**President of the United Arab Emirates**

**Issued by us at the Presidential Palace in Abu Dhabi**

On: 16 Ramadan 1438H

Corresponding to: 11 June 2017