

Tax Administration Theme Day Fourth Event 18 May 2023



Iranian Tax System

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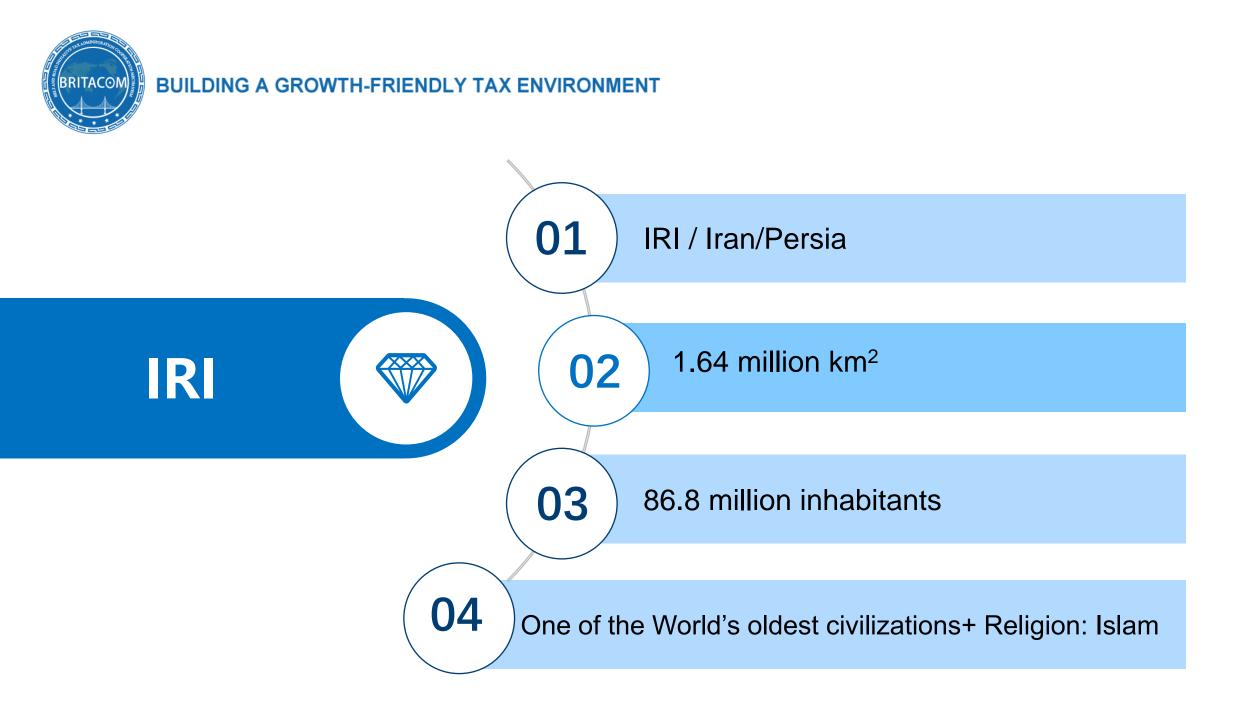


CONTENTS

01 / Islamic Republic of Iran 02 / INTA & Iranian Tax System 03 / Tax Reforms 04 / Settlement of Tax Disputes 05 / Tax Incentives



Part 01 Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI)





Part 02 INTA & Iranian Tax System



INTA

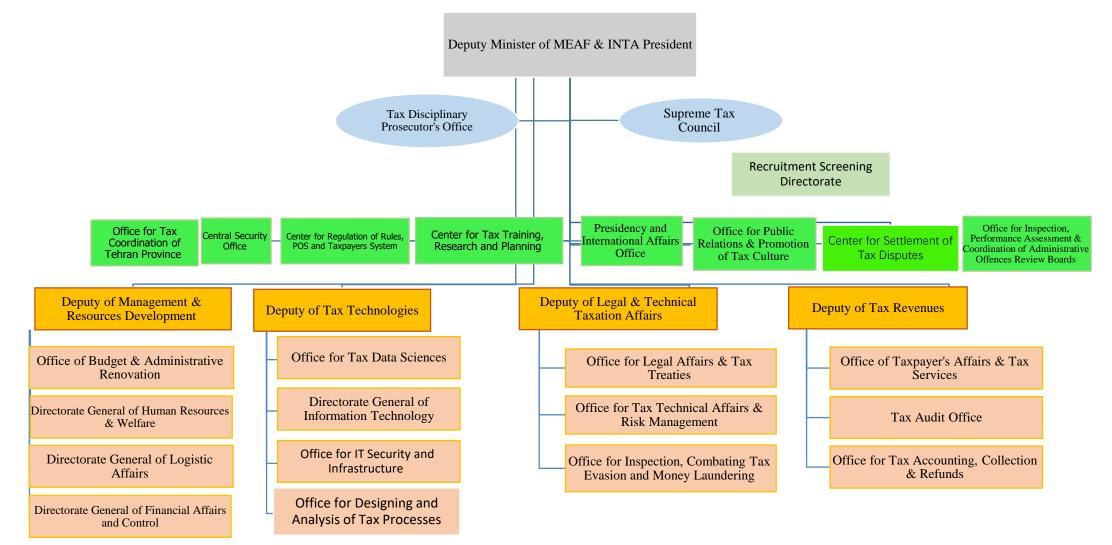
- ➤A sub-division of Ministry of Economic Affairs
- >In charge of assessing, estimating and collecting taxes (direct and indirect taxes)
- ≻42 Directorates General of Taxes throughout the Country (8 in Tehran)
- ≥26,000 employees
- ➤HQ with 4 deputies and 22 offices and 3 Centers



BRITACOM

BUILDING A GROWTH-FRIENDLY TAX ENVIRONMENT

INTA Organizational Chart





INTA President and His Goals



Dr. Seyed Mohammad Hadi Sobhanian

- ✓ Digitalization of the Tax System
- ✓ Promotion of Tax Culture
- ✓ Establishing Tax Justice
- ✓ Satisfying Taxpayers
- ✓ Increasing Voluntary Compliance



IRI Tax Law

*****Direct Taxes Act (1987)

Taxable Entities

- 1. All owners, whether real or legal, for their properties inside Iran
- 2. Any real person residing in Iran for the incomes earned inside and outside the country
- 3. Any Iranian real person residing abroad for all the income he makes in Iran
- 4. Any Iranian legal entity for the incomes earned inside or outside the country
- 5. Any non-Iranian real or legal entities for the income earned in Iran

Types of Direct Taxes

A. Property Taxes

- Inheritance tax
- Stamp duty

B.Income Taxes

- Real Estate Income Tax
- Tax on Income from Agriculture
- Tax on Salary Income
- Tax on Individual Business Income
- Tax on the Profits of Legal Persons
- Tax on Incidental Income
- Tax on Aggregate Income Derived from Different Sources

*****Value-Added Tax Act (2021)

- VAT is levied on sale of all goods and services and their imports
- Rate: 9%



INTA International Affairs





No.	Countries	Date of Entry Into Force	No.	Countries	Date of Entry Into Force
1	Germany	1968/12/20	27	Bahrain	2008/1/1
2	France	1975/4/10	28	<u>Romania</u>	2008/5/19
3	Armenia	1997/7/11	29	Jordan	2008/9/1
4	South Africa	1998/11/23	30	Croatia	2008/10/30
5	Kazakhstan	1999/4/3	31	<u>Sudan</u>	2009/6/8
6	Turkmenistan	1999/8/3	32	<u>Oman</u>	2009/8/5
7	Lebanon	2001/1/20	33	South Korea	2009/12/8
8	Ukraine	2001/9/26	34	<u>Azerbaijan</u>	2010/1/25
9	Belarus	2001/11/5	35	Algeria	2010/3/16
10	<u>Syria</u>	2001/12/3	36	Qatar	2010/9/21
11	Georgia	2001/12/14	37	Indonesia	2010/12/1
12	<u>Sri Lanka</u>	2001/12/26	38	Kuwait	2011/2/12
13	Russia	2002/4/5	39	<u>Serbia</u>	2011/12/16
14	China	2003/8/14	40	Tajikistan	2012/11/5
15	Switzerland	2003/12/31	41	<u>Macedonia</u>	2014/1/17
16	Pakistan	2004/3/4	42	<u>Slovenia</u>	2014/4/30
17	Austria	2004/7/11	43	<u>Czech</u>	2016/8/4
18	Uzbekistan	2005/1/15	44	<u>Hungary</u>	2016/12/30
19	Turkey	2005/2/22	45	<u>Cyprus</u>	2017/3/5
20	Malaysia	2005/4/15	46	Vietnam	2017/5/5
21	<u>Tunisia</u>	2005/6/14	47	<u>Kenya</u>	2017/7/13
22	Kyrgyz Republic	2005/9/16	48	Zimbabwe	2018/5/8
23	<u>Spain</u>	2006/1/31	49	Slovak Republic	2018/5/1
24	Bulgaria	2006/6/29	50	India	2020/9/29
25	Poland	2006/12/1	51	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2020/10/22
26	Venezuela	2007/1/13			

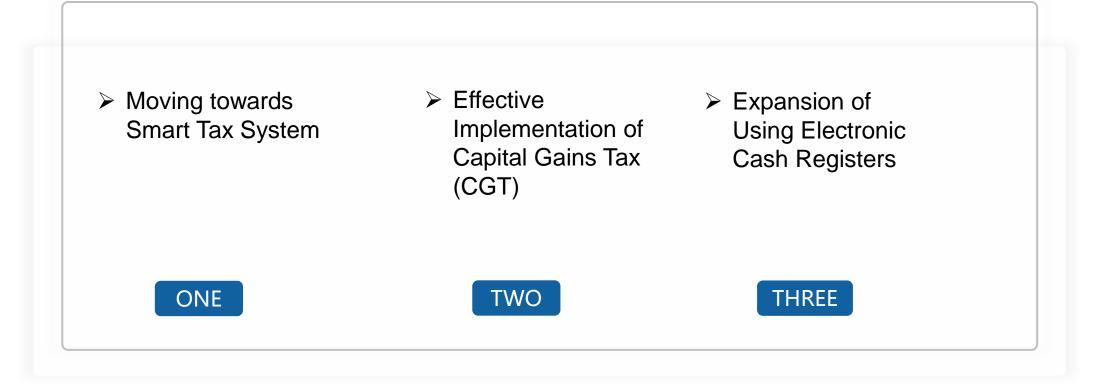


Part 03 Tax Reforms





Overview of Tax Reforms





Part 04 Settlement of Tax Disputes



Process

Administrative Hierarchies;
Boards;
Boards of Appeal;
Supreme Tax Council;
Ministerial Board; and
Administrative Justice Tribunal.



Part 05 Tax Incentives



A Look at Tax Incentives

A. Incentives for Types of Income:

- 1) Agriculture,
- 2) Production,
- 3) Services,
- 4) Exports,
- 5) Investment, and
- 6) Tourism.

B. Regional Incentives:

- 1) Less Developed Regions;
- 2) Special Trade Zones; and
- 3) Free Trade Zones.



THANKS

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