

penalties are as indicated in the Table xx below:

Table : Penalties

No.	Offence	Penalty Rate
1.	Late submission of return	1,000 penalty units per month or part thereof
2.	Late payment	5% of tax payable but not paid
3.	Under-declaration of income	Negligence : 17.5% of the income omitted
		Willful default: 35% of the income omitted
		Fraud: 52.5% of the income omitted
4.	Tax evasion (fraudulent returns)	Fraud: 52.5% of the income omitted
		300,000 penalty units or 3 years imprisonment, or both

What specific tax rates and presumptive tax amounts apply to betting and gaming businesses?

TAX ON BETTING AND GAMING

Type of Game	Monthly Tax Rate or Monthly Tax Amount
1. Casino Live games	20 percent of gross takings
2. Casino Machine Games	35 percent of gross takings
3. Lottery Winnings	35 percent of net proceeds
4. Betting	10 percent of gross takings
5. Gaming:	
(a) Slot Machines (Bonanza)	K250 per machine
(b) Gaming Machines (Limited Pay Out)	K500 per machine

NOTES:

1. "Net proceeds" means the gross proceeds less sums paid out for the prizes.
2. "Gross takings" means the total amount staked by players less winnings payable.

NOTE:

The tax payable per month for the casino live games, casino machine games, lottery winnings and betting will be computed on the net income (total takings less pay outs). The tax payable for slot machines and gaming machines is a fixed amount per machine per month.



PRESUMPTIVE TAX

GAMING AND BETTING BUSINESSES

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(a) What is Presumptive Tax?

These are estimates of tax payable that are used in dealing with incomes or activities that are hard to tax, e.g. the informal sector.

Presumptive taxation offers the possibility of reducing tax evasion at low cost and broadening the revenue base.

(b) Presumptive tax on betting and gaming businesses

Persons carrying on betting and gaming business will no longer be eligible to register for income tax or turnover tax.

This regulation makes it mandatory for a betting and gaming business to notify the Commissioner-General of its establishment as provided below:

A person liable to pay presumptive tax under section sixty-four A of the Act shall, within thirty days of establishing a business, notify the Commissioner-General of the establishment of the business.

What happens to businesses that are already registered on other tax types

and are eligible for registration under presumptive tax?

Businesses that are already registered with the Zambia Revenue Authority either on income tax or turnover tax will be required to migrate to the presumptive tax regime effective 1st January 2019.

What is the due date for payment of presumptive tax?

The due date for the payment of presumptive tax is the 14th day of the month following the end of the tax period.

Is there any provision for tax refunds incase excess tax is paid?

A refund of excess tax will be paid in accordance with the Income Tax Act.

What is the due date for submission of presumptive tax returns?

In the case of a return submitted manually, the due date is by the 5th day of the following tax period while a return submitted electronically is due by the 14th day of the following tax period.

Note: The manual return for January 2019 is due by 5th February 2019 while the electronic return for the same period is due by 14th February 2019.

What is the prescribed period for retention of records for presumptive tax?

The records should be retained in the English language, within the Republic and for a period of six years.

Examples of business records include, but not limited to:

- (i) record of initial deposits;
- (ii) record of cash payout;
- (iii) record of machine customer wins;
- (iv) machine and table reports (daily, weekly, monthly);
- (v) inventory of machines and tables;
- (vi) cash book;
- (vii) bank statements;

When can a business cease to be liable to pay presumptive tax?

A business shall cease to be liable to pay presumptive tax under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) if the person is adjudged bankrupt;
- (b) in the case of a sole proprietor, upon the death of the person;
- (c) upon the winding up of the person's business; or
- (d) any other circumstances as may be determined by the Commissioner-General.

What are the penalties for taxpayers who commit offences against the presumptive tax regulations?

Some of the offences and corresponding

