

# Tax alert | Tax grouping

United Arab Emirates | 2 March 2023



**The introduction of corporate tax (CT) in the UAE from 1 June 2023 will increase the effective tax rate for UAE businesses – as well as compliance burdens. To maintain international tax competitiveness, the UAE’s tax authority (the Federal Tax Authority (FTA)) has set out conditions for companies to form tax groups.**

## What if there is no tax group?

In the absence of a tax group, tax losses in one group company cannot be offset against the profits of another. Similarly, transfers of assets between group companies are subject to a capital gains tax based on the market value of the transferred asset at the date of transfer. Intra-group transactions are subject to transfer pricing (TP) rules, with companies required to maintain documentation to support the arm’s length price charged in respect of these transactions.

## Conditions and filing requirements for a tax group:

Treated as a single taxable person, a tax group consists of a resident parent company and its 95% owned or controlled (directly or indirectly) subsidiaries. The parent prepares consolidated financial statements for tax purposes and files a single tax return for the whole group. Every member of the tax group is jointly and severally liable to pay any corporate tax liabilities.

## Benefits of establishing a tax group:

Group companies can surrender losses to each other, reducing the overall effective tax rate. Filing a single return for the entire group avoids the complexity of filing multiple returns. Intra-group restructuring and asset transfers are on a ‘no gain, no loss’ basis, provided the asset remains within the group for at least two years. From a TP perspective, intra-group transactions are treated as tax-neutral, (in principle) simplifying documentation requirements.

**Disclaimer:** This tax alert is based on our review and translation of Saudi Arabia’s tax legislation - including the tax law and tax by-laws - and leading practice in taxation matters. It is for general information only. Seek professional advice in relation to your particular circumstances.

## What should you do before forming a tax group?

- Revisit legal structures to identify companies meeting group ownership and control conditions
- Assess each company’s tax position – including consistently loss-making businesses will reduce a group’s overall effective tax rate
- Identify and exclude exempt or free zone companies (subject to a tax rate of 0%)
- Ensure fiscal year ends are consistent across the group
- Select a test year and analyse tax positions with and without grouping to determine tax and administrative savings

## How can Keypoint help?

- Assess legal structures (including exempt businesses) and ownership levels
- Calculate tax positions for individual companies and on a group level
- Determine tax and administrative efficiencies

## Contact us:



**George Cambell**  
Senior Director  
george.campbell@keypoint.com  
+973 3833 8641



**Raman Ohri**  
Direct tax leader | Tax advisory  
raman.ohri@keypoint.com  
+973 3516 2335



**Tariq Haq**  
Senior Manager | Tax advisory  
tariq.haq@keypoint.com  
+973 3628 3351