

Speaker









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About – CLA Emirates

Effective 1st January 2025, Emirates Chartered Accountants Group (ECAG) has rebranded as CLA **Emirates** by joining as an independent network member of **CLA Global**, a leading international organization of independent accounting and advisory firms.

Currently, CLA Global operates across more than 235 offices worldwide with over 15,000 professionals. In 2025, it was proudly ranked as the 15th largest global accounting network by the International Accounting Bulletin (IAB) World Survey.



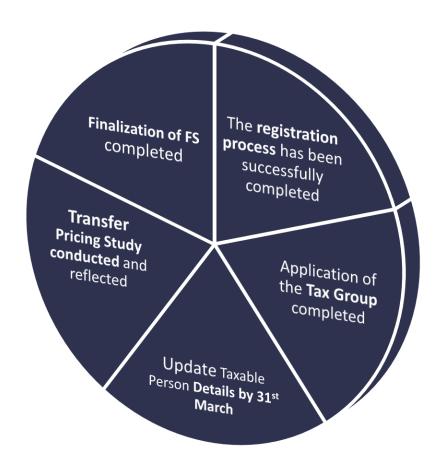
Choose your choices wisely



Where do we stand now?



Are you Ready?





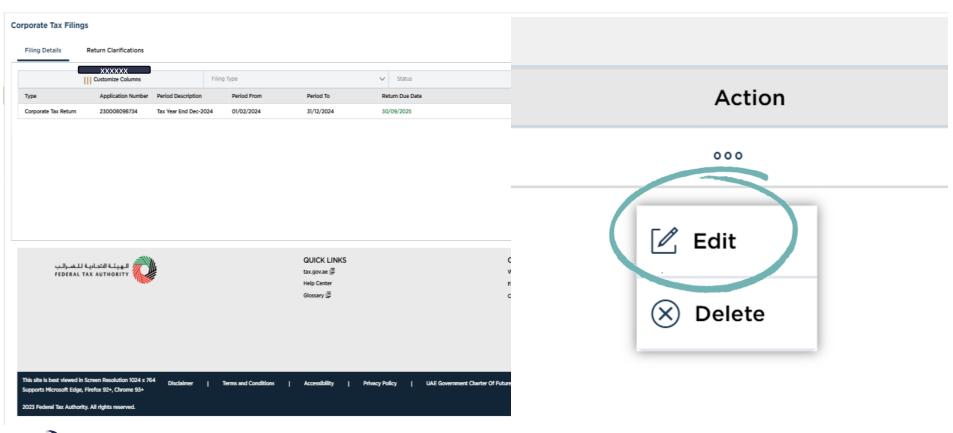
Content

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2.	Schedules Forming Part of Corporate Tax Return
3.	Elections - Options Available
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	b. Small Business Relief
	c. Adjustments Under the Transitional Rules
	d. Foreign Permanent Establishment Exemption
4.	Key Takeaways

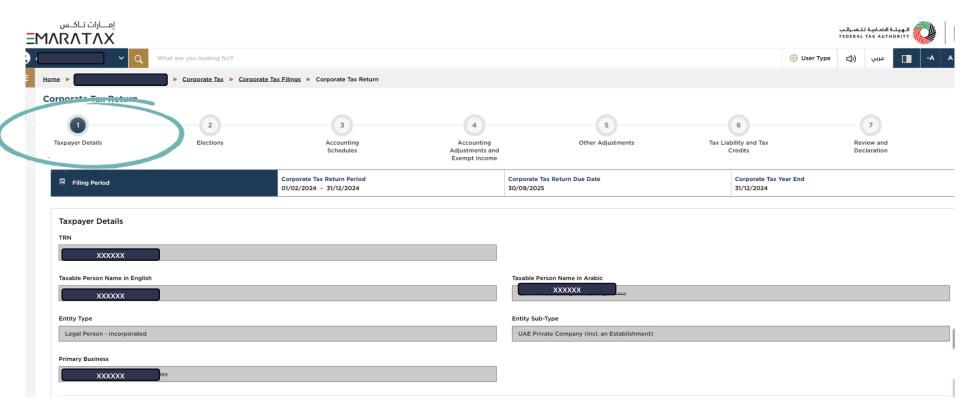


1. Corporate Tax Return - Introduction







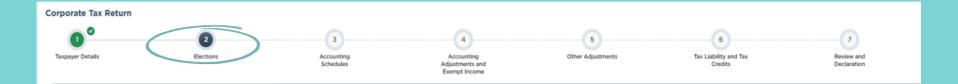




Parts of UAE Corporate Tax Return

- Part A Taxable Person Information
- Part B Elections
- Part C Accounting Schedule
- Part D Accounting Adjustments and Exempt Income
- Part E Reliefs
- Part F Other Adjustments
- Part G Tax Liability and Tax Credits
- Part H Review and Declaration
- Part I Schedules







2. Schedules forming part of Corporate Tax Return



Schedules forming part of Corporate Tax Return

- 1. Free Zone Schedules
- 2. UAE Dividends Schedules
- 3 Foreign Permanent Establishment Schedule
- 4. Tax credit Schedule
- 5. Tax Losses Schedule
- 6. Exempt Persons

- 7. Participation Exemption Schedule
- 8. Interest Capping Schedule
- 9. Tax Relief Schedule
- 10. Transitional Rules Schedule
- 11 Unrealised Gain/Loss Schedule
- 12. Related Party and Connected Person Schedule



3. Election - Options Available

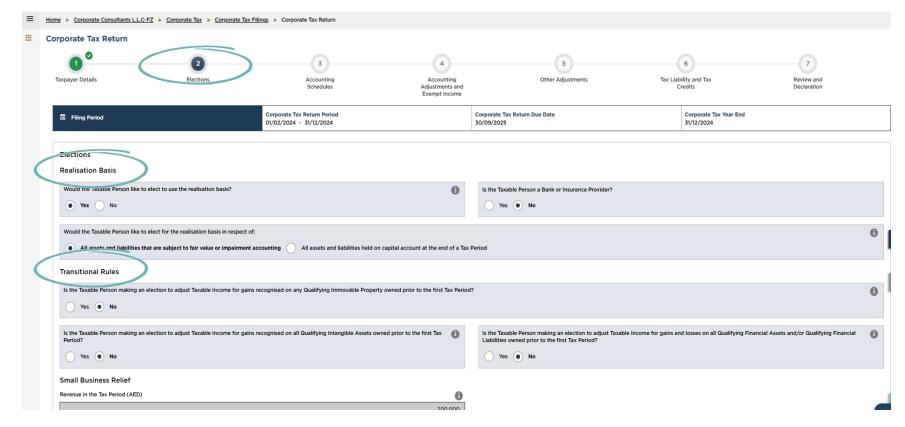


Election - Options Available for a Taxable Person

Realisation Basis	Transition al Rules	Small Business Relief	Foreign PE Exemption	Transfers within a Qualifying Group	Business Restructuring Relief	Qualifying Free Zone
Election only in the first tax period - One time election	Election only in the first tax period- One time election	Annual election [Max up to 31/12/202 6]	Annual election	In the year the transfer happens Irrevocable	In the year the business restructuring happens for each restructure	Once in every 5 years – subject to conditions



Elections- Options in the Corporate Tax Return





Elections- Options in the Corporate Tax Return





3(a). Realization Basis



Computation of Taxable Income

Taxable Income = Accounting Income +/- Adjustments as per 20(2) of CT Law

Adjustments as per Article 20(2) of CT Law:



- a. Unrealized gain or loss as determined as per the Art. 20(3)
- b. Exempt income as specified
- c. Reliefs pertaining to business restructuring and transfers within the qualifying group.
- d. Deductions as specified
- e. Transfer pricing adjustments
- f. Tax loss reliefs
- g. Any incentives or special reliefs for a Qualifying Business Activity
- h. Any income or expenditure that has not otherwise been taken into account in determining the Taxable Income as specified by the cabinet decision
- i. Any other adjustments as specified by the Minister (Ref MD 134)



Conditions to elect the use of Realization basis

Who can?

The taxable person that prepares Financial Statements on accrual basis.

When?

The election should be made by the taxable person during the **first tax period** and shall be deemed **irrevocable**. It may be revoked by FTA under exceptional circumstances

Mandatory?

NO. It is optional.

How many options are available?

Option 1- All assets and liabilities that are subject to FV or impairment accounting. [Art. 20(3)(a)]

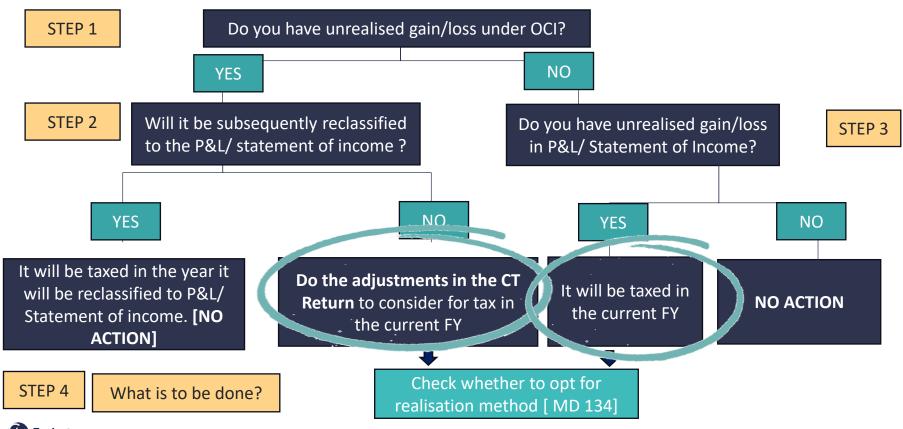
Option 2- Only assets and liabilities held under **Capital Account**. [Art. 20(3)(b)]

Additional Conditions ?

Bank and Insurance providers can opt only option 2 [Art. 20(3)(b)]



4 Steps approach to learn the MD 134 (2)



When to use the realisation basis options under MD 134?

Situation 1

Unrealised gain/loss under OCI, subsequently NOT reclassified to the statement of income

Option 1

Choose the realization option for **all assets and liabilities** that are subject to **FV or impairment** accounting Art. 20 (3) (a)

Situation 2

Unrealised gain/loss under statement of income

Option 2

Choose the realization option for only the assets and liabilities **held under Capital Account**. Art. 20 (3) (b)



Illustrative examples for OCI (gain/loss)

NOT reclassified to Statement of Income (subsequently)

- 1. IAS 16- PPE- Changes in Revaluation Surplus.
- 2. IAS 38- Intangible Assets- Changes in Revaluation Surplus.
- IAS 19 Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan.
- IFRS 9 Gains and losses from Investments in Equity Instruments.

Reclassified to Statement of Income (subsequently)

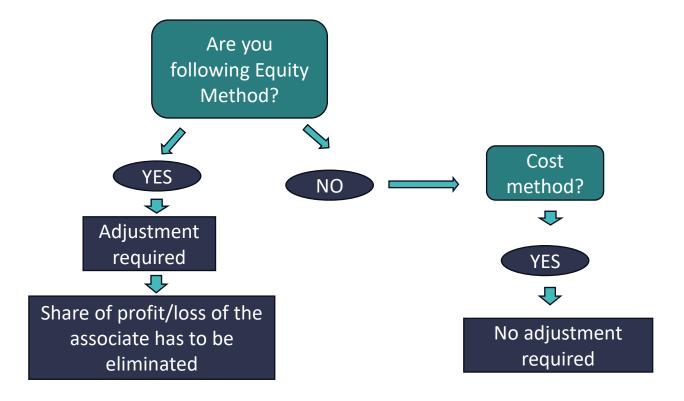
- IAS 21 Forex Gain/loss arises from translating the Fin. Statement of a Foreign Operation.
- 2. IFRS 9 Gains or losses from hedging instrument/Options/forward contracts etc. wherever applicable



ADJUSTMENT TO REPLACE THE EFFECT OF EQUITY METHOD



ADJUSTMENT UNDER MD 134 (2)(2) TO REPLACE THE EFFECT OF EQUITY METHOD





Case Study: Extract from the Statement of Financial Income of ABC LLC for the year ended 31/12/2024

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31/12/2024

Revenue 50,000,000/ Expenses 22,000,000/

Net Profit Before Tax 28,000,000/

Other Comprehensive Income

Property Revalued [4M revalued to 6M] 2,000,000/ Defined Benefit Cost 500,000/ Income from Foreign Operation translation 100,000/

Total ----- 1,600,000/

Total Comprehensive Income for the year

29,600,000/

Additional Information

1. Share of income from associates - Equity Method (included in P&L) AED 30,000/

2. Provision for doubtful debts (considered in P&L) AED 200,000/

3. Depreciation(on the Property on the Revalued Amount considered in P&L) AED 600,000/

Calculate the Corporate Tax Liability:

1. Without Electing Realisation basis

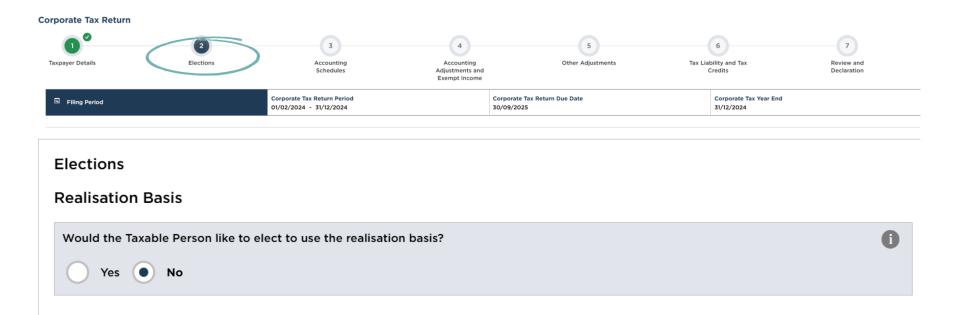
2. Electing realisation basis [20(3)(a) & 20(3)(b)]



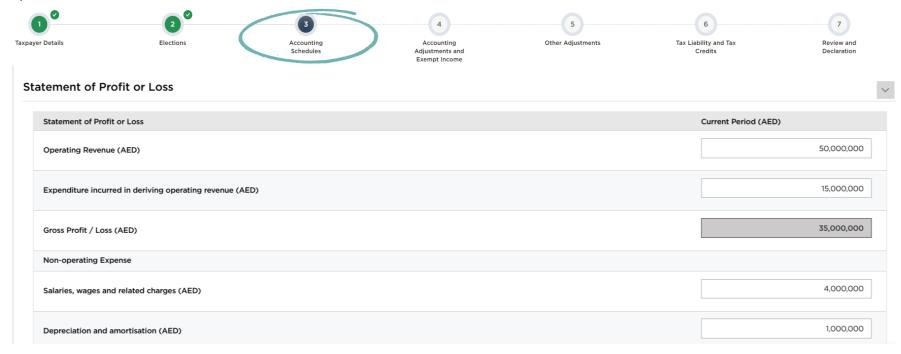
Case 1: Realisation Basis **NOT** opted



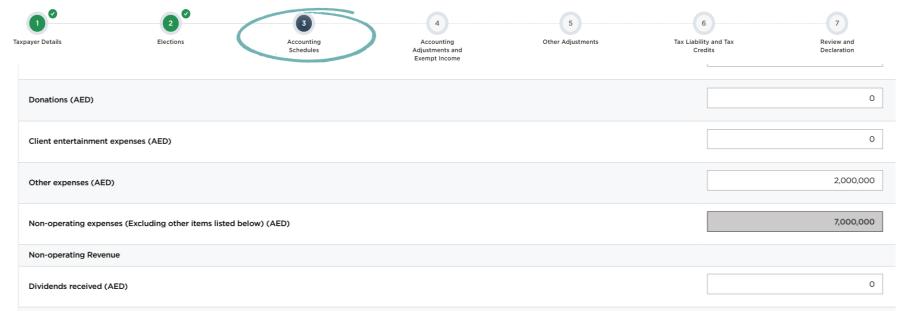
Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted



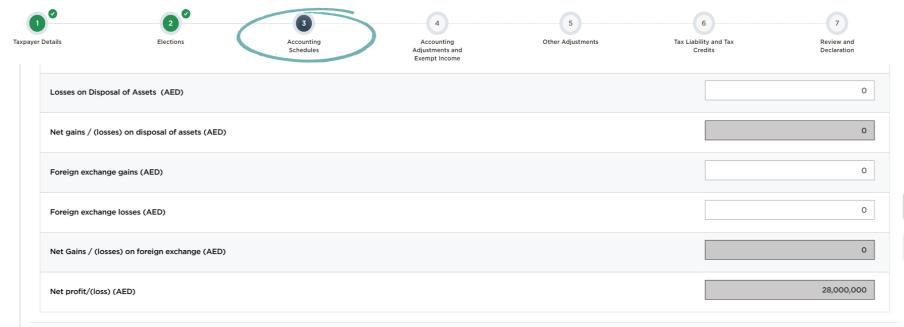




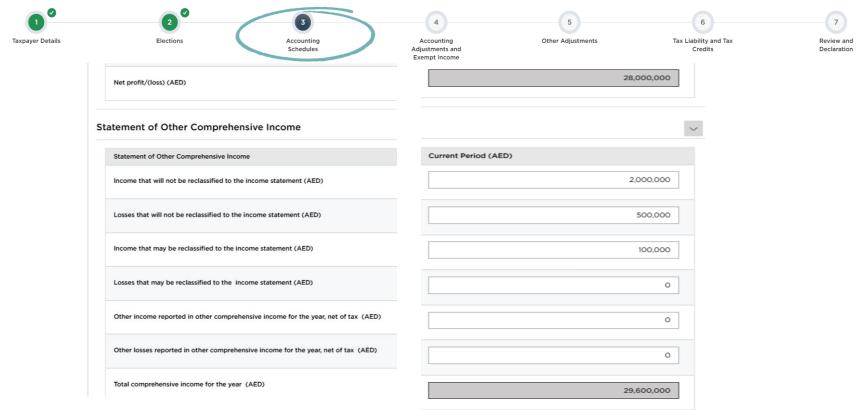




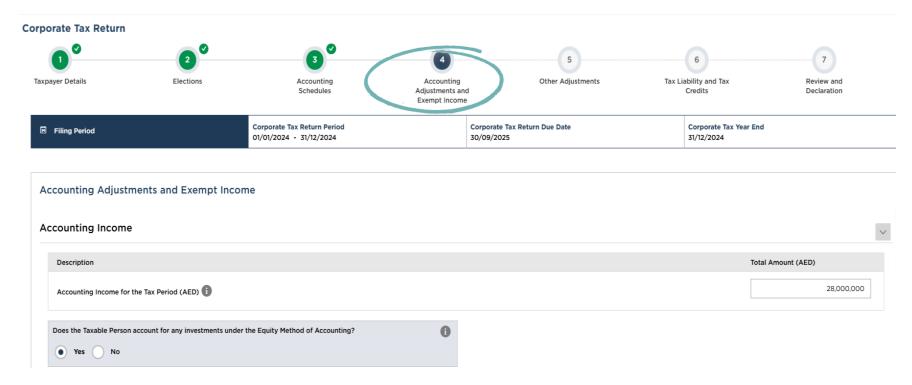














134(2)(2) – Equity Method Adjustment

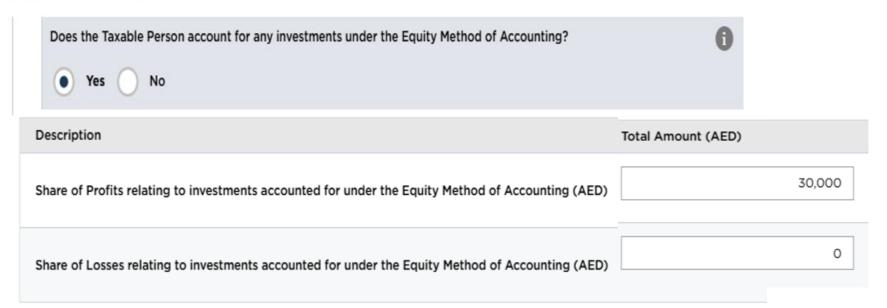
Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted





134(2)(2) – Equity Method Adjustment

Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted





CT Return – ABC LLC: Unrealised Gain/Loss under OCI

Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted

Has the Taxable Person recognised any realised or unrealised gains or losses in the Financial Statements that will not subsequently be recognised in the Income Statement?



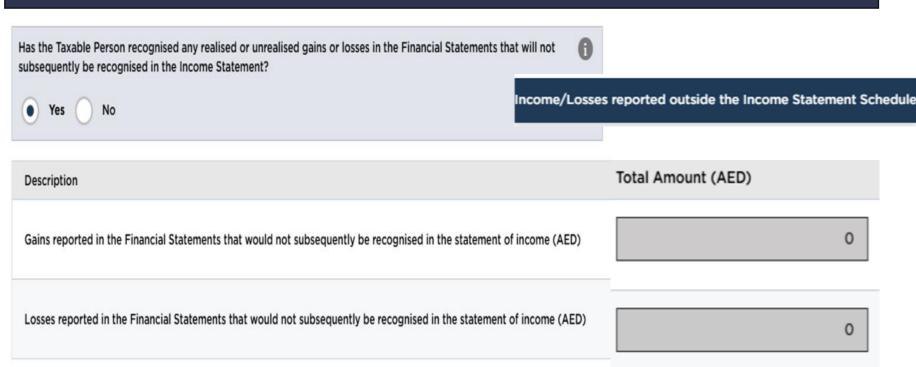
Q: Is it applicable only for the Taxable Persons opted for the realisation method?

A: Any taxable person having above type of OCI should choose "YES"



134 (2)(1) – Unrealised Gain/Loss (OCI not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Income)

Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted

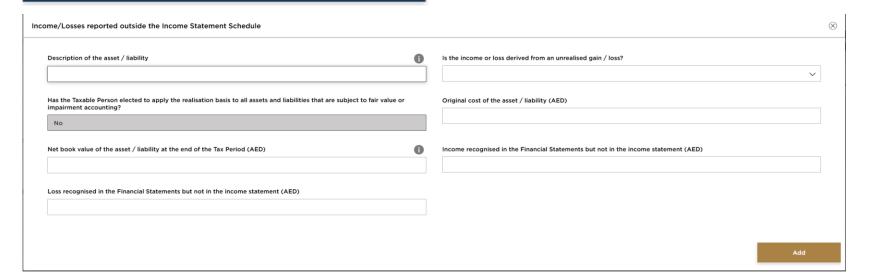




134 (2)(1) – Unrealised Gain/Loss (OCI subsequently not reclassified)

Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted

Income/Losses reported outside the Income Statement Schedule





134 (2)(1) – Unrealised Gain/Loss (OCI subsequently not reclassified)

Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted

Income/Losses reported outside the Income Statement Schedule

Income/Losses reported outside the Income Statement Schedule	8
Description of the asset / liability Property	Is the income or loss derived from an unrealised gain / loss?
Has the Taxable Person elected to apply the realisation basis to all assets and liabilities that are subject to fair value or impairment accounting?	Original cost of the asset / liability (AED)
No Net book value of the asset / liability at the end of the Tax Period (AED)	Income recognised in the Financial Statements but not in the income statement (AED)
5,400,000	2,000,000
Loss recognised in the Financial Statements but not in the income statement (AED) 0	



Add

134 (2)(1) – Unrealised Gain/Loss (OCI subsequently not reclassified)

Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted

Income/Losses reported outside the Income Statement Schedule

Income/Losses reported outside the Income Statement Schedule

You need to download template below and then upload it after filing the schedule details as mentioned in the template.

Download Template

Download Template

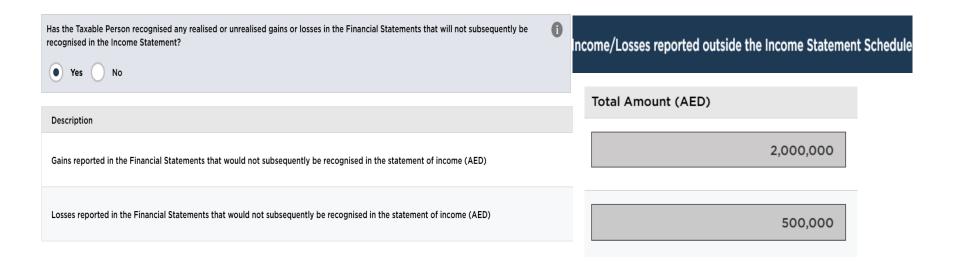
+ Add New Item

Customize Columns Search								
Description of the asset / liability	Is the income or lo an unrealised gain		Has the Taxable Person elected to apply the realisation basis to all assets and liabilities that are subject to fair value or impairment accounting?	Original cost of the asset / liability (AED)	Net book value of the asset / liability at the end of the Tax Period (AED)	Income recognised in the Financial Statements but not in the income statement (AED)	Loss recognised in the Financial Statements but not in the income statement (AED)	Action
Property	Yes		No	4,000,000	5,400,000	2,000,000	0	000
Defined Benefit Cost	Yes		No	1,000,000	900,000	0	500,000	000
Total (AED)						2,000,000	500,000	



134 (2)(1) – Unrealised Gain/Loss (OCI subsequently not reclassified)

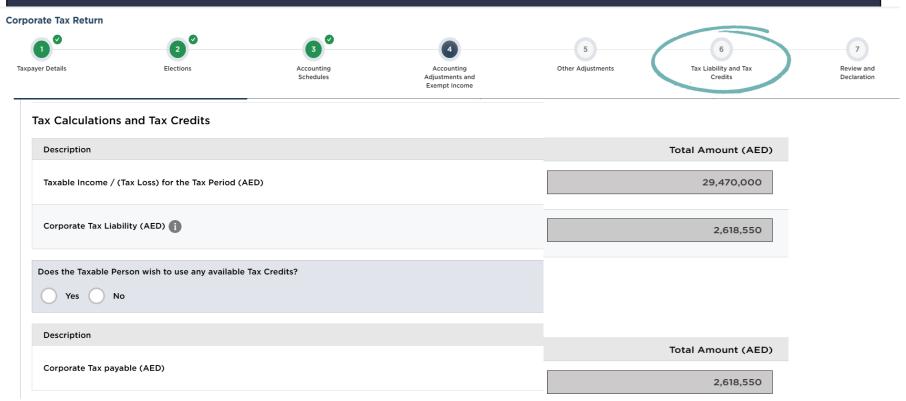
Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted





Tax Calculations

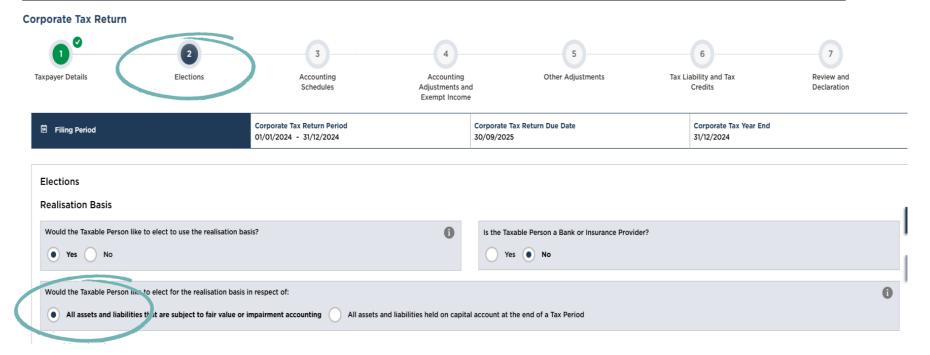
Case 1: Realisation Basis not opted





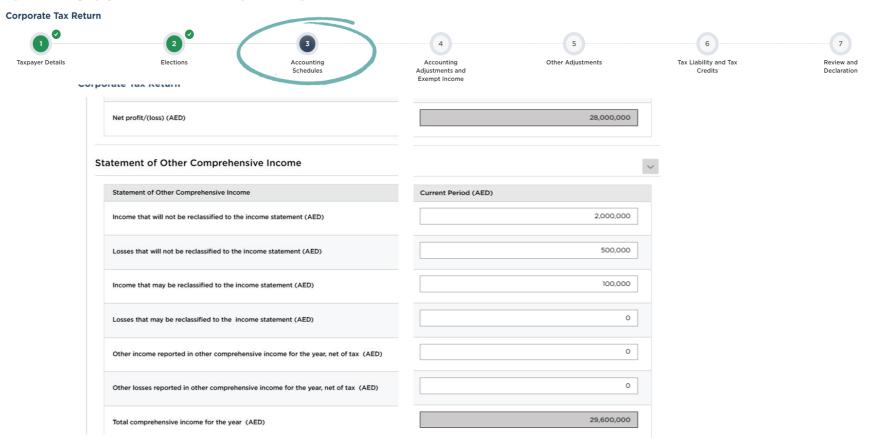


CT Return – ABC LLC



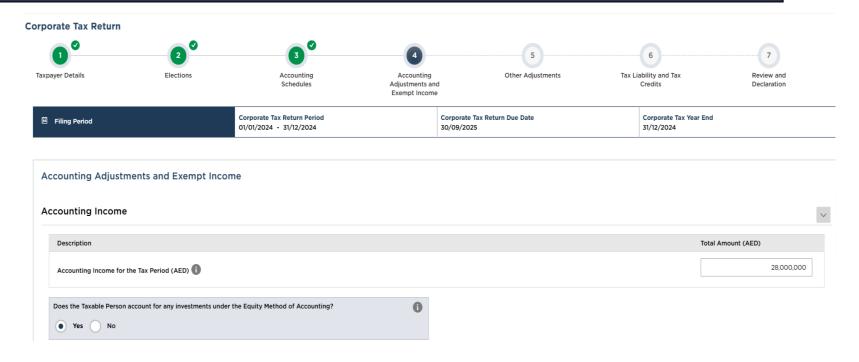


CT Return – ABC LLC





CT Return – ABC LLC

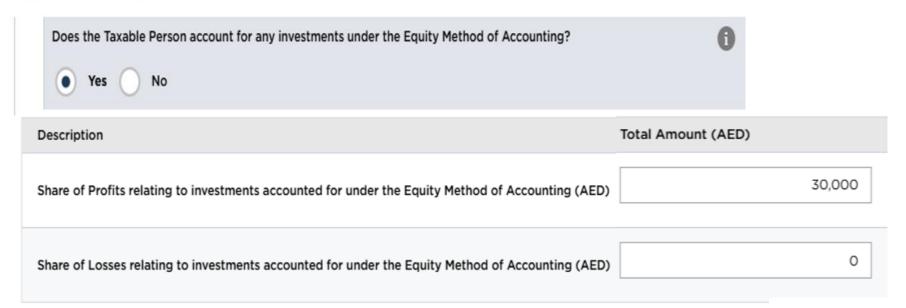




134(2)(2) – Equity Method Adjustment

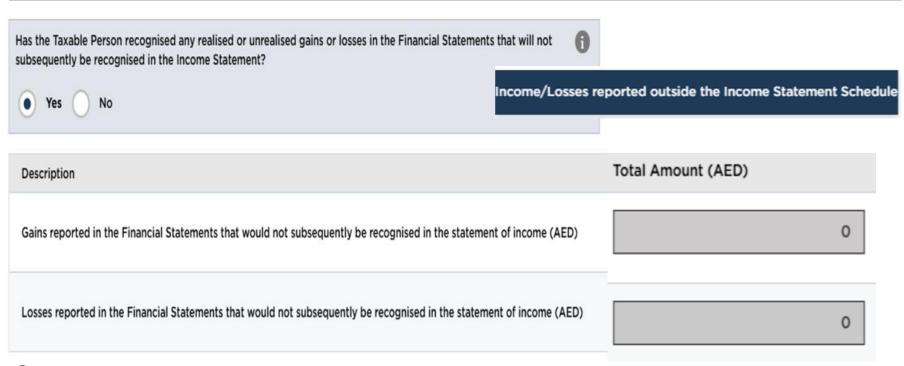
Case 2: Elected to pay on realisation basis – 20(3)(a)

Corporate Tax Return





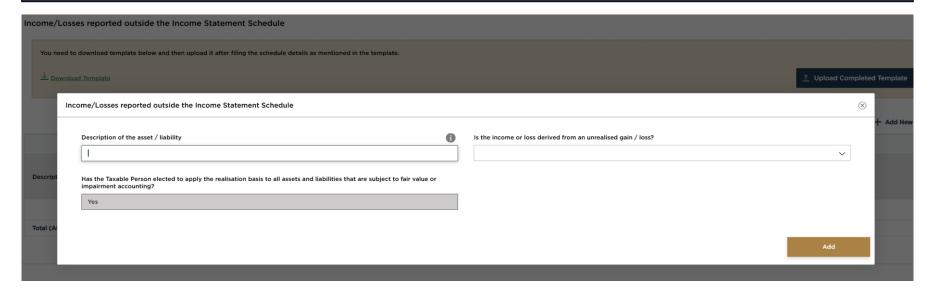
134 (2)(1) – Unrealised Gain/Loss (OCI not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Income)





134 (2)(1) – Unrealised Gain/Loss (OCI not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Income)

Case 2: Elected to pay on realisation basis – 20(3)(a)



Note: The details of the assets/liabilities are not disclosed in the schedule if elected under 20(3)(a)/(b)

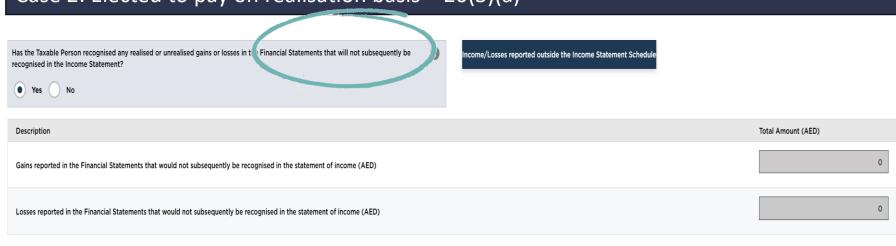


134 (2)(1) – Unrealised Gain/Loss Schedule (OCI not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Income)

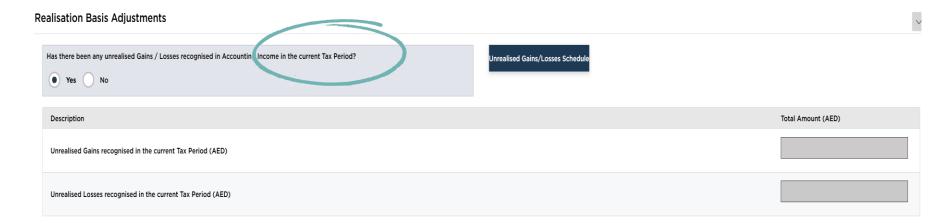




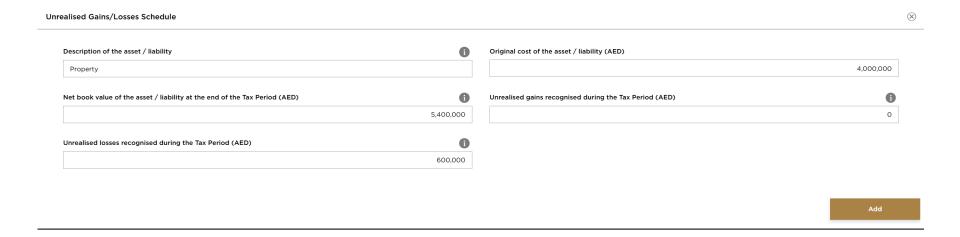
134 (2)(1) – Unrealised Gain/Loss (OCI not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Income)



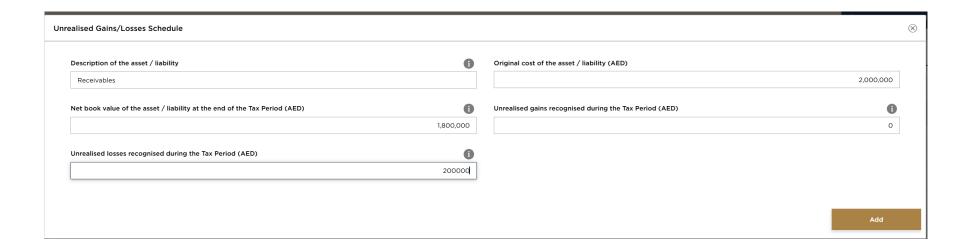














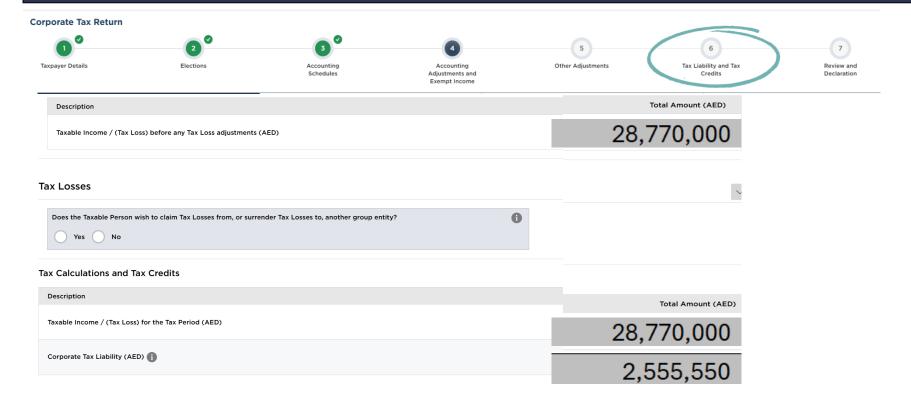








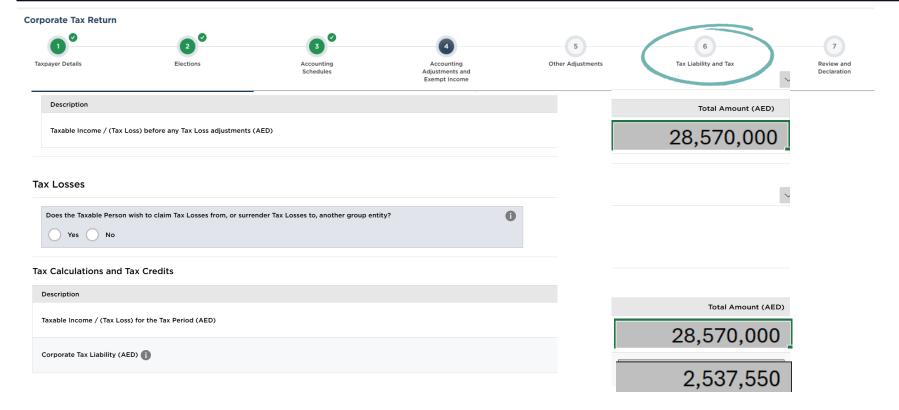
Calculation of Tax Liability







Calculation of Tax Liability





Realization Basis- Checkpoints

- 1 Learn the industry and Activity of the Taxable Person
- 2 Identify the assets and liabilities subject to Fair value method of accounting
- Option to be elected whether all assets or only capital assets
- To evaluate the unrealized gains not subsequently reclassified during the relevant tax period
- 5 Unrealised gain / loss of previous year data to be maintained
- Necessary calculation of depreciation should be done and adjustments to be made in the return
- 7 Exact description of asset / liability
- 8 Deferred Tax asset or liability to be calculated



3(b). Small Business Relief



Small Business Relief

Particulars	SBR
Required to register for Corporate Tax	~
Tax Return	Simplified
Required to calculate Taxable Income	×
Corporate Tax payable	×
Must comply with Transfer Pricing documentation requirements	×
Must comply with the Arm's Length Principle	/
Can carry forward losses	×
Cash Basis	/



- Documents to verify:
 - Sales ledgers Invoices or other records of daily earnings, such as till rolls
 - Bank statements
 - Order records and delivery notes
 - Other relevant Business correspondence

When to choose?

3 (c). Adjustments Under the Transitional Rules



Case Study 2: Sales of an Immovable Property





Immovable property purchased

- Purchase date 1/1/2014
 - Cost: 10 millions
 - (Useful life 20 years)

1st Jan 2024 to 31st Dec 2024

First Tax period

Market value as on 31.12.2023

12 millions

Net book value as on 31.12.2023

5 Millions

31st December 2025

Sale of Immovable property

Sale value:

15 millions

Net book value as on 31.12.2025:

4 millions



Should the Taxable person pay tax for the profit AED 11 M?



Transitional Provision – Requirements : MD 120

Taxable person electing for Transitional provisions must elect in the first tax period



Notes

- *Maximum 10 years considered assets owned before the first Tax Period.
- It is an irrevocable election



Transitional rule for Immovable Property



1st Jan 2014

1st Jan 2024 to 31st Dec 2024

31st December 2025

Immovable property purchased

- Purchase date 1/1/2014
 - Cost: 10 millions
 - (Useful life 20 years)

First Tax period

Market value as on 01.01.2024

12 millions

Net book value as on 31.12.2023:

5 Millions

Sale of Immovable property

Sale value:

15 millions

Net book value as on 31.12.2025:

4 millions

Option 1: VALUATION METHOD

Exempt Gain as on 1.1.2024 as per sub clause 2 (a)

Market value – Cost

AED 12m - AED 10m = AED 2m

Option 2: TIME APPORTIONMENT METHOD

Exempt Gain as on 31/12/2025 as per sub clause 2 (b) with sub clause (4)

Sale price - cost x

No of days owned before tax period

Total No. of days owned up to sale

(AED 15m - AED 10m) x

3,650 Days (1.1.2014 to 31.12.2023) = AED 4.167 M

4380 Days (1.1.2014 to 31.12.2025)

Taxable Gain = (AED 15m − AED 4m) − AED 2 m (AED 9 M

Taxable Gain = (AED 15m - AED 4m) - AED 4.167 M = AED 6,833 M



Transitional Provision Election - Checkpoints

1

Will get the benefit if disposed of /deemed to be disposed of

2

Verify the documents to determine the legal title

3

Proper disclosure in the FS with regards to Historical Cost 4

If Valuation method is opted, then Market valuation report as at start of the first Tax period to be taken

5

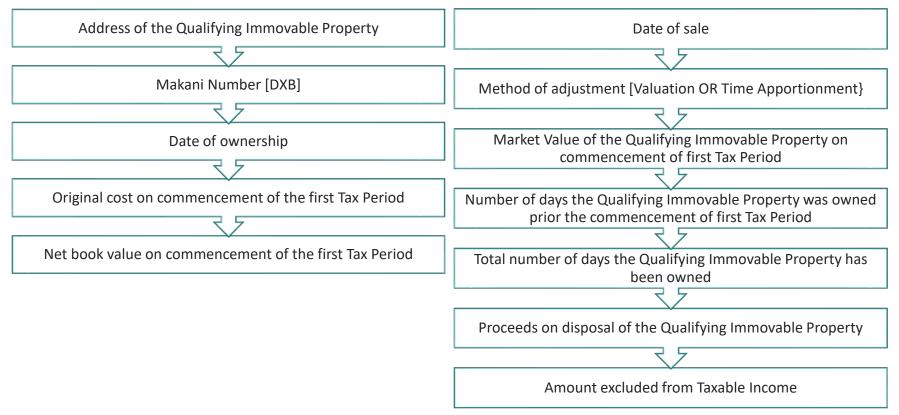
Clear
determination
of asset sold
and value of
sale to
determine
exemption in
the year of sale



Qualifying Immovable Property – Details Required on

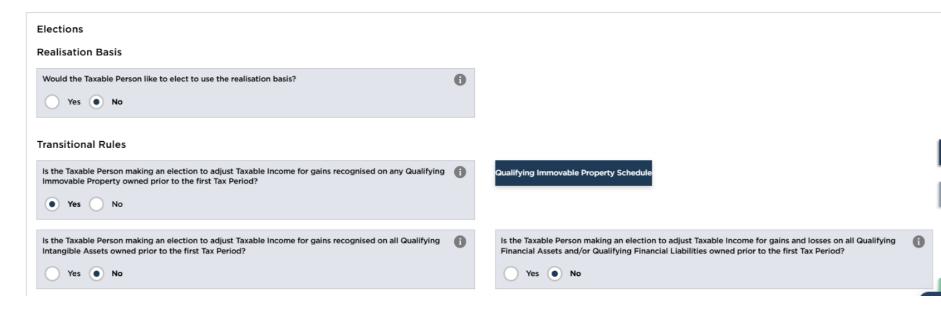
FIRST YEAR

YEAR OF DISPOSAL



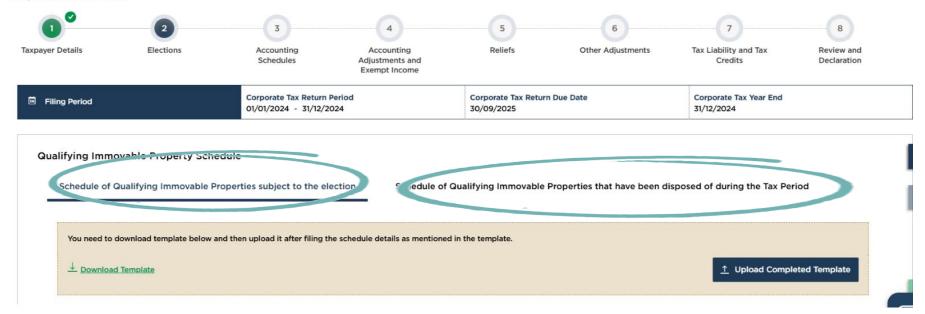


Corporate Tax Return

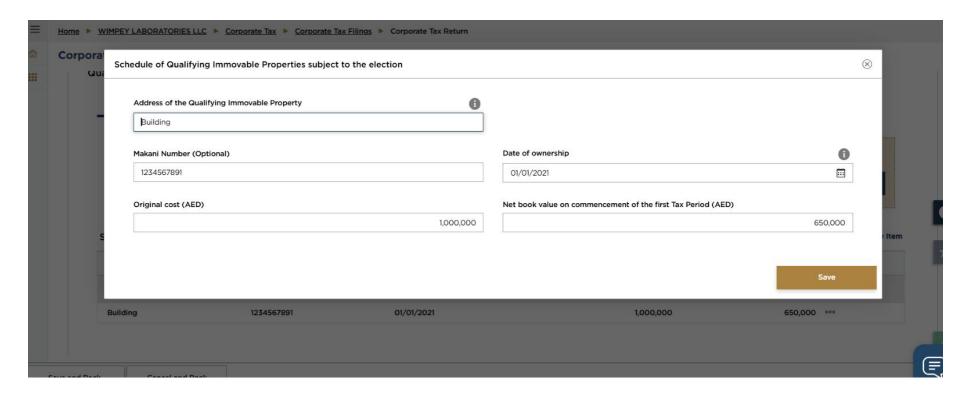




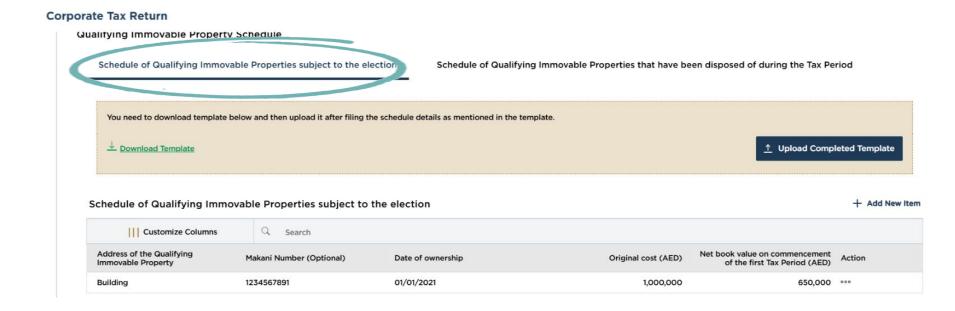
Corporate Tax Return







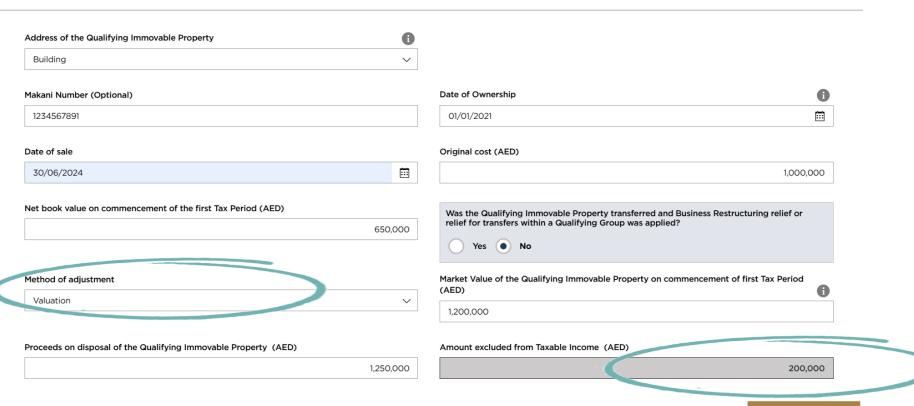






Transitional Provision - Disposal

Schedule of Qualifying Immovable Properties that have been disposed of during the Tax Period



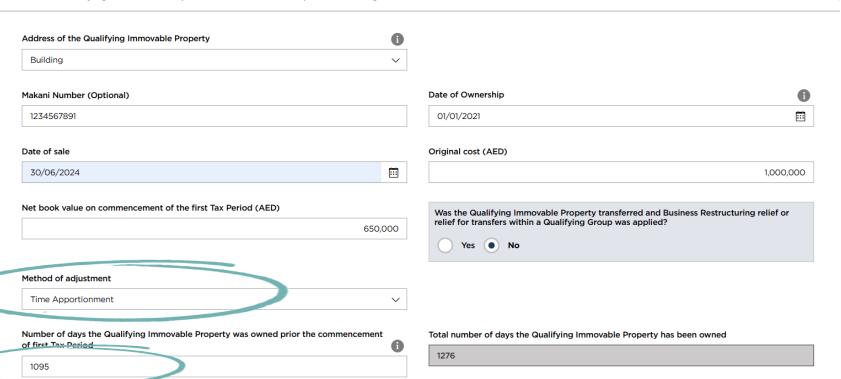


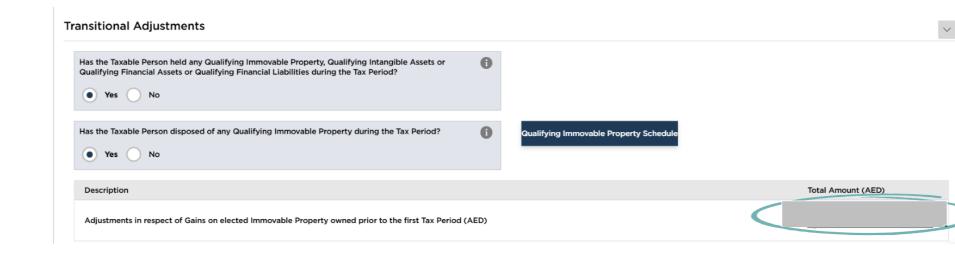
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Transitional Provision Disposal

Schedule of Qualifying Immovable Properties that have been disposed of during the Tax Period



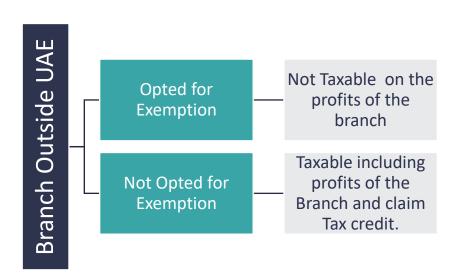




3 (d) Foreign Permanent Establishment Exemption



Foreign Permanent Establishment



Requirement

Sample

Details

Documents/

Branch Name

Country of incorporation

Tax residency details

Decision for opting the exemption

Branch Revenue and Profits

Proof of payment of Tax

Tax returns

Calculation of the Tax credit

Disclosure in Financials



The Key Takeaways



Choose your choices wisely



Speaker









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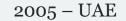
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