

TAX GUIDE ON TAXATION OF EMPLOYMENT INCOME



TAXATION OF EMPLOYMENT INCOME

1. Introduction

This guide explains the employment income and its administration. It also explains how it is taxed and the rates that are applicable to it. This is explained in relation to Income Tax Act No. 9 of 1993 as amended from time to time.

2. What is an employment income?

Employment income is the total earnings of an employee that arise from an employment relationship. Total earnings refer to all income received by or credited in favor of an employee arising from an employment relationship.

Employment income, under section 18(1) of Income Tax Act 1993, includes the following: wages, salaries, bonuses, allowances, overtime payments, leave payments, commission, gratuity, supplementary pay, fees, severance pay and other income of similar nature. It may even be gifts by the employer or third parties that would otherwise not be given, but for the employment relationship.

3. How is the employment income taxed?

Under the PAYE system, the amount of tax to be deducted from the employee's remuneration or total earnings depends on the following:

- the employees' total earnings,
- the applicable marginal tax rates,
- Allowable deductions (e.g. Contributions to an approved pension fund, retirement annuity fund.)

- **Tax Rates Applicable**

Taxable income is taxed in accordance with a progressive two-rate structure of 20% and 30%. In determining the PAYE of each employee, the following marginal tax rates apply:

The minimum marginal tax rate: 20%

The maximum marginal tax rate: 30%

These rates apply as follows:

- Any chargeable income from M 4,200 up to M5,350 per month is taxable at 20%; and
- Any excess of M 5,350 per month is taxable at 30%.

- **Tax Credit:**

A tax credit is a rebate or relief granted by law to every individual who earns taxable income. A tax credit is directly deductible from the amount of tax to which an individual is liable to pay after applying the applicable tax rates to the individual's chargeable income. Individuals are granted a non-refundable tax credit of M840.00 per month.

- **Threshold for taxable / chargeable income:**

A threshold normally refers to that point in an individual's income below which the income is not taxable. Individuals who earn a gross salary of M4, 200 and below per month, will not pay any tax on their income, but those who earn above M4, 200 will be taxable for every Loti of such amount.

Examples of tax calculation

Example 1:

Suppose that an employee earns gross income of M 5, 350 per month.

Calculation of tax

The tax is calculated as follows:

M 5,350 is taxable @ 20% = M 1,070.00

Less Tax Credit = M 840.00

Total Tax due/Payable = M 230.00

Example 2:

For an individual who earns gross income of M 10,000.00, it is taxable at both 20% and 30%.

Calculation of tax

The tax is calculated as follows:

The first M 5,350 is taxable @ 20% = M 1,070.00

The balance M 4,650 is taxable @ 30% = M 1,395.00

= M 2,465.00

Less: Tax credit = M 840.00

Total Tax due/Payable = M **1,625.00**

4. The method of collecting tax on employment income (PAYE System):

This is the method of deducting and withholding tax from employees' total earnings in proportion to what they earn.

According to the system, the employer:

- has an obligation to calculate correctly tax payable by every employee,
- has the power to deduct and withhold the tax from the employee's earnings,
- where tax has not been withheld, the employer will be held liable but has the authority to recover such amounts from the employees,
- has the obligation to remit the tax to the Lesotho Revenue Authority by the 15th of every month following the month of deduction.

Disclaimer:

This Guide is for general information only, and has no binding legal authority. For any queries, you may contact the nearest LRA Advice Centre for further assistance and guidance. Please take note that it is your obligation to verify independently any matters dealt with in this Guide from primary sources of information and by taking specific professional advice, should it be necessary. The LRA excludes any liability for any costs, losses, claims, damages, expenses or proceedings (including special, incidental or consequential loss or damage, loss of profits and wasted management time) incurred or suffered by you arising directly or indirectly in connection with this Guide.