

PAYROLL UPDATE 2021

08 NOVEMBER 202



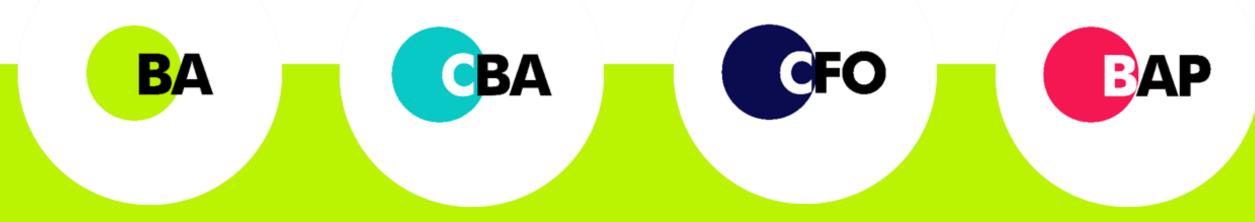
OLIVIA PS ABIATAL CA(NAM)

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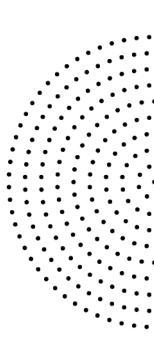


About the presenter



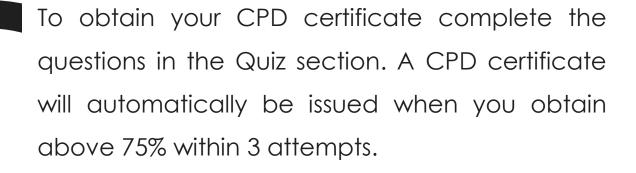
Olivia PS Abiatal is a qualified chartered Accountant, registered with the institute of Chartered accountants in Namibia. Olivia completed her articles with PwC Namibia in January 2020 and furthered to serve the First National Bank of Namibia, as a Finance Manager within the space of Human Capital. Olivia is eager to learn and identifies to build strong skills in connecting the Accounting and Finance discipline within Human Capital.

With a teaching passion, Olivia provides tutor classes to the center of distance learning at the University of Namibia.



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Queries regarding your CPD can be send

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Email questions to:

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Questions and Answers will be shared later in the Q&A section.



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PRACTICE Ignition







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Saiba Amendments to payroll taxes



2020/2021 FISCAL YEAR

Tax Policy and general reforms

- -Relief to the tax payers
- -There has been no other amendments to the policies and general reforms to PAYE tax in Namibia.
- -General tax rates and the individual tax table remains the same as that of the prior year.

Worth noting for 2022/2023 Fiscal Year:

-Tax deduction of pension fund and educational policies contributions increase from N\$ 40,000.00 to N\$ 150,000.00



Saiba Amendments to payroll taxes

Individual Tax Tables 2020/2021

Tax on excess (%)	Tax on column 1 (NAD)	ome (NAD*)	Taxable inco
0	0	50,000	0
18%	0	100,000	50,000
25%	9,000	300,000	100,001
28%	59,000	500,000	300,001
30%	115,000	800,000	500,001
32%	205,000	1,500,000	800,001
37%	429,000		1,500,001

No changes to the individuals tax tables and tax rates for the 2020/2021 fiscal year.





Important to keep note on individual tax

- The Namibian tax system is source based: 'originating cause' of income. (Resident)
- If 'originating cause' is services rendered within Namibia, the income will be subject to Namibian tax
- Non-resident relief from being taxed in Namibia if Double Taxation Agreement ("DTA") is available which
 provides for exemption or a credit for tax.
- NB: Returns in Namibia is always submittable, even if an individual is working in foreign country.
- Section 95 of Income Tax Act of 1981 Onus is always on the taxpayer to prove that transactions or schemes are not with purpose of avoiding tax as defined within Section 95 of the Income Tax Act.
- **IF** any other income is received above N\$5 000, the taxpayer is liable to register for provisional tax.



Important to keep note, anti avoidance Act

- Some remuneration (terms and conditions apply) of heads of foreign governments and United
 Nations (UN) employees stationed in Namibia is exempt from taxation.
- Any relocation and movement expenses paid directly by the employer are not taxed as fringe benefits in the employee's hands. (Cost to company)
- Reimbursement of actual business expenses paid on behalf of the employer is not taxable.
- Where an approved scheme by the Receiver of Revenue is established for the provision of employee housing, the taxable fringe benefit arising from provision of accommodation, housing allowances, or mortgage interest subsidies is reduced by a maximum of one-third. *Proof of housing expenses should be retained by the employer to verify the tax benefit provided to the employee.
- Employer contributions to approved Namibian retirement funds and medical aid schemes (private health insurance) are not taxable in the hands of employees.



Important to keep note on individual tax

Countries with DTA (Double Tax Agreement with Namibia:

- 1. Botswana
- 2. Malaysia
- 3. France
- 4. Germany
- 5. India
- 6. Mauritius
- 7. Romania
- 8. Russian Federation
- 9. South Africa
- 10. Sweden
- 11. United Kingdom





Important to keep note on individual tax

GOOD TO KNOW TIP: Calculating taxable income formula

Gross Income : Gross employment income/ remuneration includes all receipts in respect of

services rendered, in cash or in kind

<u>LESS exemptions</u>: Income Tax Act provides specific exclusions for exemptions

Equals : Gross Income

<u>LESS deductions</u>: Income Tax Act provides specific deductions as deductions

Equals : Taxable income







Remuneration

As per Labor's Act 11 of 2007:

 "Remuneration" means the total value of all payments in money or in kind made or owing to an employee arising from the employment of that employee;

Furthermore:

- Gross employment income/ remuneration includes all receipts in respect of services rendered, in cash or in kind, including but not limited to the following:
 - Remuneration (Salaries and fees)
 - Fringe benefits
 - Allowances and subsidies (subject to incurred business expenses)
 - Deemed value of accommodation provided by employer
 - Deemed value of the use of a company motor vehicle

Elements included in remuneration

- Base Salaries and wage fees
- 2. Leave Pay
- 3. Cash incentives
- 4. Share Plans
- 5. Commissions
- 6. Allowances



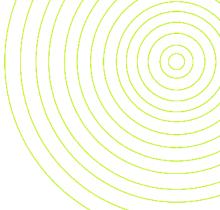
for Business accountants Full time vs Temporary employment

Temporary employment vs full time employment

- Temporary employment also known as fix term employment or contract employment
- Fixed start or end or employment is linked to completion of a project or job.
- Regulated by the Labors Act 11 of 2007
- Income tax payable as per tax table
- No different treatment to Permanent employment
- Temporary remuneration is annualized and weighted for tax per tax table.



Employment Agreement





Terms of employment



Detailed employee responsibilities



• Performance expectations and requirements



Employee remuneration summary



 Discuss policy and include regarding annual leave, and specific leave: sick leave, special leave, maternity leave



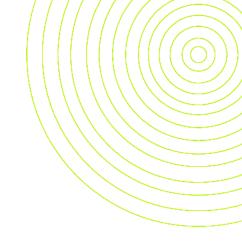
• Dispute resolutions



Non-disclosure agreement



Employment Agreement





• Non-compete, Restrained of trade (30 days after)



• Ownership agreements, anything the employee works during this period.



Employment opportunity limitations



Termination terms and procedures



Severance pay







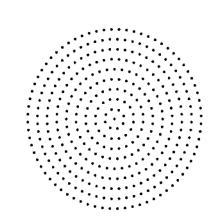


Salba Allowances and Fringe benefits

Tax Treatment

Allowances and fringe

Deduction on expenses





Housing Allowance

TAX TREATMENT

 Fully Taxable should employer have no housing scheme

The value of the taxable benefit will depend on whether the employer owns the residential accommodation or whether the employer is renting the residential accommodation.

less any consideration paid by the assignee to the employer.

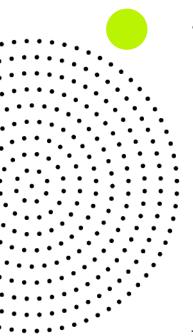
 Taxable benefit is reduced if employer has a registered housing scheme registered with the Namibian Ministry of Finance.
 A 1/3rd of the cash equivalent of

the housing benefit will be exempt for tax.



Salba Right of private use of a company car or rental car

Tax treatment



The monthly taxable value of a company vehicle is 1.5 percent (18 percent per annum) of the purchase price of the vehicle, where all running, maintenance and fuel costs are carried by the employer.

The monthly taxable value of a company vehicle is 1.4 percent (16.8 percent per annum) of the purchase price of the vehicle, where the fuel cost is carried by the employee.

- The monthly taxable value is NAD100, where the use of the vehicle is restricted to trips only between the employee's private residence and the place of employment.
 - The taxable value of a rental car available to the assignee for both private and business use where the employer is responsible for the rental payments is equivalent to the rental payments made by the employer





Saiba covid-19 Paye considerations

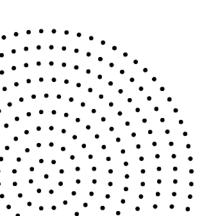
- No COVID-19 tax relief issued for individuals on PAYE
- No changes to individual tax table.

New employee benefits and allowances

Loans and employee financial assistance

Reimburseme nts enabling working from home

Lump sum payments due to loss of office





New employee benefits and allowances

- Health and medical coverage benefits
- 2. Paid Leave benefits
- Financial Impact considerations
- Financial wellbeing benefits

 Consider the nature of allowance, are these in as a respect of employment income?

Gross employment income includes all receipts in respect of services rendered, in cash or in kind, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Remuneration (e.g., salaries and fees).
- Fringe benefits (e.g., free use of company assets or benefits provided by the employer).
- Allowances and subsidies, subject to deductions for business expenses.
- Deemed value of accommodation provided by employer.
- Deemed value of the use of a company motor vehicle.

- Costs incurred by the employer in respect of the services rendered by the employee, in cash or kind, will be considered taxable benefits to the employee.
- No specific pardon has been granted to individuals with effects to covid-19.



WORKING FROM HOME

RE-IMBURSEMENTS AND CASH INCENTIVES

Re-imbursements
enabling working
from home
Working from home
incentives

- •Re-imbursements for enabling working from home e.g. on office equipment, internet data, electricity etc.
- •Cash incentives for enabling working from home e.g. cash incentive to purchase office equipment etc.

Employee re-imbursements as well as cash incentives are generally taxable benefits.

The Namibian Revenue Agency has not given any tax pardon to reimbursements and incentive benefits for covid-19 relief.



Salba Lump sum payments due to loss of office

Lump sum payments from loss or variation of office

Lump sum payments from loss or variation of office

•Where a lump sum payment is received as a result of the relinquishment, termination, loss, repudiation, cancellation or variation of any office or employment because the person was considered redundant, as a result of the employer having effected a reduction in personnel or the employer ceased or intends to cease carrying on trade in respect of which the taxpayer was employed, an exemption of up to NAD300,000 is available on the lump sum received.

•Not specific to loss of office due to COVID-19, however, highly notable considering the impact of COVID-19 on the Namibian economy and businesses.



Saiba covid-19 Employment-related measures

2020/2021 COVID-19 measures observed









Aviation, Tourism and

Construction

- 1. Cash subsidy of 17%
- 2. SSC contribution holiday, or both for a period of three months.





Saiba Types of retirement funds:

Retirement annuity fund

A retirement fund with monthly contributions, usually via debit order, completely independent from employer

Pension fund

A retirement fund that usually receives frequent contributions (usually monthly) from employee and their employer. 1/3rd of benefit in cash, and 2/3rd to income annuity.

Preservation

A retirement fund specifically designed to receive lump sum benefits from a pension or provident fund at resignation from employment before retirement.

Provident funds

Same as a pension fund, but prior to 1 March 2021, it differed that sum benefit is accessed as.



TAX TREATMENT

DEDUCTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Retirement annuity fund

Pension fund

Preservation

Provident funds

Deductible to a maximum amount of NAD40,000 per annum

Deductible to a maximum amount of NAD40,000 per annum

Deductible to a maximum amount of NAD40,000 per annum

Deductible to a maximum amount of NAD40,000 per annum



TAX TREATMENT

Lump sum Payments

Retirement annuity fund

Pension fund

Preservation

Provident funds

Lump-sum
payments from
retirement annuity
funds are exempt
from tax

Exempt from tax if
the payment is
a result of:
Death
Superannuation
, ill-health or
other
infirmity
Retirement

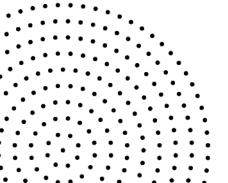
Lump-sums from a provident and preservation funds paid out as a result of resignation or dismissal, termination or dissolution of the fund are fully taxable. One third of the lump-sum paid out by a provident and preservation fund is exempt, subject to



TAX TREATMENT

Lump sum Payments

Payment of the entire lump-sum from a pension, provident and preservation fund into another approved pension, provident, retirement annuity and preservation fund, transferred for the benefit of the taxpayer during or within 3 months after the year of assessment, is not taxable.









Social Security

2020/2021 contributions



- 1.8% of the basic salary.
- 50% employer contribution, 50% employee contribution.
- Limited to NAD 81.00 per month
- Contribution of both employee and employer to the fund
- Thus, total limit of NAD 162.00 per month

Amendments to social Security

No amendments observed

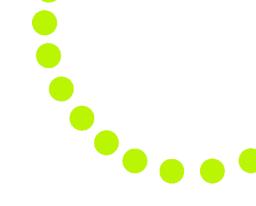






Social Security

COVID-19 considerations 2020



Employer Wage Subsidy Program

- Waiver and cash injection from the state
- Tourism & Hospitality, Construction and Aviation
- agree to not retrench staff for the 3 months in question (April, May and June 2020)
- not be allowed to reduce staff salaries by more than 50%.
- Employers who are outside of the selected sectors affected by Covid19 impacts and can provide proof in this regard can also apply for the contribution waiver, with applications to be considered on merit

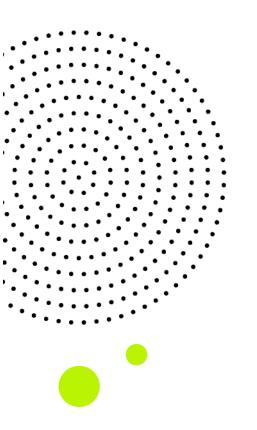


The Affected Employees Program

- Low-income earners and employees in vulnerable
- Safety net for those who have been adversely impacted by COVID19



Workman's compensation



- Governed by EmployeesCompensation Act
- Employers contribution
- Fund for cash benefits for injury, disability, and death
- Rates based on occupational risk
- Range from 1% low risk occupations to 8% high risk occupations.

Amendments to workman's compensation

No amendments observed





PAYROLL RECONCILIATIONS:

Payroll Reconciliation

In finance terms, "reconciliation" is to ensure all records of payroll, are verified to the ledger and matches the actual payments sent to employees and payroll third parties. All of the bookkeeping records need to reflect the employee's actual pay plus all of the deductions from employee packages.

Importance

- Running accurate payroll
- Accurate financial reporting and compliance tracking
- Identifies arears for payroll updates

Importance

- Payroll system to accounting system
- Payroll system to pay slips reports
- Pay slips report to employee payments
- Pay slip report to 3rd party payments
- May include recalculation of 3rd party payments
- Recalculations of provisional movements.

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PAYROLL RECONCILIATIONS.

Effectiveness of payroll reconciliations

Payroll reconciliation is most effective when:

- Good understanding of payroll system
- Effective integration with accounting system
- When conducted before pay day. (Eliminates the risk of wrong payments)
- Consistently applied as a mitigating control within the payroll cost environment
- Evaluation of monthly payroll reconciliation at year end

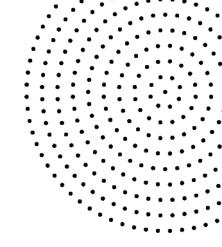


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thank you