

**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION 123.92****TAX ON PROPERTY TRANSFERS RULES**

19th May, 2006

*LEGAL NOTICE 112 of 2006, as amended by Legal Notices 409 of 2007, 336 of 2010, 426 of 2012, 68 of 2017 and 191 of 2020.*

1. The title of these rules is the Tax on Property Transfers Rules. Title.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires - Definitions.

"acquisition value" and "transfer value" mean the acquisition value and the transfer value that are required to be determined for the purposes of article 5A of the Act;

"Act" means the Income Tax Act; Cap. 123.

"project" and "property" have the meaning assigned to them in article 5A of the Act;

"market value", in relation to any property, means the average price which that property would fetch if sold in the open market;

"notice of the transfer" means the notice in respect of a transfer of property that is required to be delivered to the Commissioner in accordance with rule 22(9).

3. (1) In determining the amount on which tax is payable in terms of article 5A of the Act, there shall be allowed as a deduction from the transfer value brokerage fees, if any, paid by the transferor in connection with the transfer in question. Deduction for brokerage fees. Amended by: L.N. 426 of 2012.

(2) Brokerage fees shall not be allowable as a deduction unless -

- (a) the transferor produces to the notary a signed receipt that shows the date of the payment, the name, a legally valid identification document number and address of the broker and the amount of brokerage fees paid;
- (b) the notary records in the deed of the transfer the fees paid and the name and particulars of the broker; and
- (c) the notary produces a certified copy of the said receipt to the Commissioner together with the notice of the transfer.

(3) When brokerage fees are paid in respect of more than one transfer the deduction in respect of each transfer shall be such proportion of the total deduction as is equal to the proportion which the value of the respective transfer bears to the total transfer value of those transfers.

Acquisition value of property acquired *causa mortis* or by donation.

Cap. 364.

Cap. 364.

Cap. 364.

Transfer and acquisition value of partitioned property.  
Amended by:  
L.N. 68 of 2017.

4. (1) The acquisition value of property acquired *causa mortis* before the 25th November, 2003 shall be the value declared in the relative deed of the transfer *causa mortis*, as adjusted by any deed of adjustment, if notice of the said deed of transfer *causa mortis* and, where applicable, of the said deed of adjustment, have been given to the Commissioner, for the purpose of and in accordance with the provisions of the Duty on Documents and Transfers Act, not later than the 30th June, 2005.

(2) The acquisition value of property acquired *causa mortis* on or after the 25th November, 2003 shall be the value declared for the purpose of and in accordance with the provisions of the Duty on Documents and Transfers Act if the deed of the transfer *causa mortis* was made within six months from the relative succession or donation and if notice thereof was given to the Commissioner in accordance with that Act by not later than either fifteen working days after the date of the publication of the deed or the expiration of the said period of six months, whichever is the later.

(3) In cases not covered by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the acquisition value of property acquired *causa mortis* or by donation shall be its market value at the time of the acquisition.

(4) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this rule, where the value of property acquired *causa mortis* or by donation was the subject of an assessment made under the Duty on Documents and Transfers Act and, before the date of the transfer in question, that assessment has -

- (a) become final and conclusive, or
- (b) has been confirmed or amended by a final decision of an appellate tribunal or court, or
- (c) has been withdrawn following an agreement in writing with the Commissioner,

the acquisition value of that property shall be the value determined in the said final and conclusive assessment, decision or agreement.

5. (1) In a partition of property, an owelty shall be deemed to be due to a partitioner if and to the extent that the value of that partitioner's share of the total assets that are partitioned is higher than the value of the partitioned assets that are assigned to him.

(2) The value of the transfer that is deemed to be made by a partitioner to whom an owelty is due shall be the lower of the following two amounts:

- (a) the owelty deemed to be due to that partitioner as provided in sub-rule (1); and
- (b) the excess, if any, as at the time of the partition, of the value of that partitioner's share of the property over the value of the property assigned to him.

(3) The acquisition value of property transferred in the circumstances referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be a proportion of the transfer value and shall be determined according to the following formula:

$$TV \times VP1 / VP2$$

where:

TV means the transfer value determined in accordance with sub-rule (2);

VP1 means the original value of the partitioned property;

VP2 means the value of the partitioned property as at the date of the partition.

(4) When a person transfers property that was assigned to him on a partition, the acquisition value of that property shall be an amount equal to the lower of -

- (a) the original value of that particular property; and
- (b) the original value of that person's undivided share of the partitioned property.

(5) For the purpose of sub-rule (4), where the property transferred by a person is only a part of the property that had been assigned to him on the partition, the original value of that person's undivided share of the partitioned property shall be deemed to be such proportion of the total original value of his undivided share of the property that was partitioned as is equal to the proportion which the original value of the property that is transferred bears to the total original value of all the property that were assigned to that person.

(6) In this rule, "the original acquisition" means the acquisition by means of which the partitioners had acquired their undivided shares of the partitioned property and "the original value" means the value as on the date of the original acquisition.

6. In any transfer of property to the Government of Malta, the transfer value shall be deemed to be equal to the consideration paid or payable for that transfer.

Transfer value of property transferred to the Government.

7. (1) The transfer value of an emphyteutical concession and of a concession of any other right over property shall be the higher of (i) the premium or any other capital sum payable for the concession and (ii) the sum determined as follows:

Emphyteutical concessions and concessions of other rights over property.  
Amended by:  
L.N. 68 of 2017.

- (a) in the case of a concession of perpetual emphyteusis, the market value that the property in question would have if it was not subject to emphyteusis reduced by a sum equal to twenty times the annual ground rent, disregarding any adjustments to which the said ground may be subject to in terms of the relative deed;
- (b) in any other case, the premium or any other capital sum that would be payable if the concession were granted on the open market, after taking into account the ground rent or other periodical payment and all the other terms of the actual concession.

(2) In determining the acquisition value for the purpose of article 5A(5)(b) of the Act, a concession of perpetual emphyteusis or of emphyteusis for a period of more than fifty years shall be treated as if it were a transfer of the property over which the emphyteusis is granted.

(3) For the purposes of article 5A of the Act, the acquisition value of an emphyteutical concession for a period that does not exceed fifty years and the acquisition value of a concession of any other right over property shall be deemed to be zero.

(4) When ground rent is redeemed in full or in part, the transfer value shall be the consideration payable for the redemption.

(5) When ground rent is redeemed and, at the time immediately preceding the redemption, the owner of the *directum dominium* is not the person who had made the emphyteutical concession in question, the acquisition value of the right transferred on the redemption shall be the acquisition value of the *directum dominium* determined in accordance with rule 4: provided that where the ground rent is redeemed in part, the said acquisition value shall be reduced proportionately.

(6) For the purposes of article 5A of the Act, and except as provided in sub-rule (5), the cost of acquisition of property in the case where there is a redemption of the ground rent or of any other right over that property shall be deemed to be zero.

(6A) When a person who had acquired property under a title of perpetual emphyteusis or an emphyteusis that had been granted for a period exceeding fifty years ("the original acquisition") acquires also the *directum dominium perpetuum* ("the second acquisition"), and he subsequently transfers that property, the date of the second acquisition shall be disregarded and that person shall be deemed to have acquired the transferred property on the date of the original acquisition.

(6B) When a person who had acquired property under a title of emphyteusis that had been granted for a period of fifty years or less ("the original acquisition") acquires also the *directum dominium* for the remaining period as well as the full ownership ("the second acquisition"), and he subsequently transfers that property, the date of the original acquisition shall be disregarded and that person shall be deemed to have acquired the transferred property on the date of the second acquisition.

(7) When ground rent is redeemed by means of a schedule of redemption, the Registrar of Courts shall deduct from the deposit an amount equivalent to 10% of the sum payable for the redemption, and shall remit that amount to the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall keep the amount so remitted in a suspense account until the final payment of the tax is made in accordance with sub-rule (8) or (9).

(8) Subject to sub-rule (9), when a person withdraws money deposited in court for the redemption of the ground rent, he may make a declaration to the Commissioner of the tax due on the redemption in accordance with article 5A of the Act and these rules on such form and in such manner as the Commissioner may accept. Upon the receipt of any such declaration, and after making any ascertainment that he may consider necessary, the Commissioner shall withdraw from the suspense account referred to in sub-rule (7) an amount equivalent to the tax due on the said redemption in settlement of that tax. Any balance in the suspense account shall be

remitted to the person who makes the declaration upon proof being submitted that he was the person entitled to make the withdrawal.

(9) If a declaration as is referred to in sub-rule (8) is not made within thirty days from the date of the withdrawal, the amount remitted in accordance with sub-rule (7) shall be deemed to represent the final tax due on the redemption and the Commissioner may withdraw that amount from the suspense account in settlement of that tax.

(10) The Registrar of Courts shall make the remittance as required by sub-rule (7) together with a notice on the form prescribed in Schedule H within fifteen working days from the date when the schedule of redemption is filed. The Registrar of Courts shall attach a copy of the schedule of redemption to the notice. The Registrar of Courts shall, moreover, notify the Commissioner of any withdrawal referred to in sub-rule (8) by means of the delivery of the form prescribed in Schedule I within fifteen working days from the date of the withdrawal.

(11) The Commissioner and the Registrar of Courts shall be indemnified against any person whatsoever for any amount deducted, remitted, withdrawn or received in accordance with this rule.

(12) The provisions of this rule in respect of an emphyteutical grant and the redemption of ground rent shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a concession of sub-emphyteusis and the redemption of sub-ground rent.

(13) This rule shall be without prejudice to the tax chargeable under article 4 of the Act on any ground rent or other income arising pursuant to any concession of a right over property.

(14) Notwithstanding the provisions of articles 5(5)(g) and 5A(4)(i) of the Act, an assignment of property on emphyteusis for a period of fifty years or less shall not be exempt from the tax chargeable under article 5A of the Act.

8. (1) When more than one item of property is transferred on the same deed the parties shall declare a separate transfer value for each item.

Parties to declare transfer value of each item of property transferred.

(2) When the acquisition value of an item of property that is allowable as a deduction in terms of article 5A(5)(b) of the Act and any other deductions that may be allowable in terms of these rules in respect of that item, exceed the transfer value of that item, the excess shall not be set off against the transfer value of any other item of property or otherwise allowed as a deduction for any purpose of the Income Tax Acts.

9. When a person transfers property which he had acquired by means of separate acquisitions and any of those acquisitions was an acquisition of an undivided share of the property transferred, that undivided part shall be deemed to be transferred separately, and its transfer value shall be a proportionate part of the whole transfer value.

Apportionment of transfer value in proportion to undivided shares.

Apportionment of transfer value in proportion to area.

**10.** When a person transfers undeveloped land which he had acquired by means of acquisitions of separate parts, and the area of any of those parts is defined in the deed of transfer, that part shall be deemed to be transferred separately and its transfer value shall be such proportion of the whole transfer value as is equivalent to the proportion which the area of that part bears to the whole area of the property that is transferred.

Apportionment of transfer value on the basis of an architect's report.

**11.** (1) When a person transfers property which he had acquired by means of separate acquisitions and the transfer value that is to be allocated to each part cannot be determined in accordance with rules 9 and 10, he may produce to the notary receiving the deed a report drawn up by an architect as provided in sub-rule (2).

(2) The architect's report shall state the area of each part and the proportions of the transfer value to be allocated to each part as provided in sub-rule (4).

(3) For the purpose of sub-rule (2), when the part of the property in question consisted, at the time of the acquisition, of a construction of more than one level, and it has not been demolished, its area shall be the sum total of the surface area of each level. In other cases, the area shall be the surface area of the underlying land.

(4) In the circumstances referred to in this rule, each part of the property shall be deemed to be transferred separately and the value of each deemed separate transfer shall be such proportion of the whole transfer value as is equivalent to the proportion which the area of each part bears to the total area of all the parts.

Cases where the transfer value is not apportioned.  
Amended by:  
L.N. 68 of 2017.

**12.** When a person transfers property which he had acquired by means of separate acquisitions and the transfer value of property is not apportioned in accordance with rules 9, 10 and 11, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) any acquisitions *causa mortis* shall be deemed to be acquisitions *causa mortis* that took place after the 24th November 1992: provided that this paragraph shall not apply if all the acquisitions were acquisitions *causa mortis* that took place on or before that date;
- (b) any onerous acquisitions *inter vivos* shall be deemed to have taken place before 1 January 2004: provided that this paragraph shall not apply if all the acquisitions were onerous acquisitions *inter vivos* that took place on or after 1 January 2004.

Apportionment of the acquisition value in proportion to undivided share.

**13.** When a person acquires property and he subsequently transfers an undivided part of that property, the acquisition value of that part shall be a proportionate part of the acquisition value of the whole property.

Apportionment of acquisition value in proportion to defined areas.

**14.** When a person acquires undeveloped land and he subsequently transfers -

- (a) a divided part of that land, or
- (b) property developed over a divided part of that land,

consisting of the whole development over that part as well as the underlying land and the airspace,

and the areas of that part and of the whole land are defined in the deed, the acquisition value shall be such proportion of the acquisition value of the land that was acquired as is equal to the proportion which the area of the part that is transferred bears to the whole area of the land that was acquired.

**15.** (1) When a person acquires property and he subsequently transfers part of that property, and the acquisition value of that part cannot be determined in accordance with rules 13 and 14, he may make a calculation of the apportionment of the acquisition value in accordance with this rule.

Apportionment of the acquisition value in proportion to calculated areas.

(2) The calculation referred to in sub-rule (1) shall show the area of the whole property and the surface area of the part that is being transferred. The area of the whole property shall be the sum total of the surface area of each of the levels comprised therein or, in the case of property that is under construction or that has yet to be constructed, of each of the levels comprised in the latest plans of the project. For the purpose of this rule -

- (a) the airspace shall be deemed to constitute a separate level;
- (b) the area of the common parts shall be apportioned to the respective units;
- (c) there shall be excluded from the area of a unit any part over which the transferor retains rights of ownership.

(3) In the circumstances mentioned in this rule, the acquisition value shall be such proportion of the acquisition value of the property that was acquired as is equal to the proportion which the area of the property transferred bears to the area of the property that was acquired.

(4) The provisions of this rule shall be applied in a manner that ensures that the total of the acquisition values of the various parts of an item of property shall never exceed the acquisition value of that item.

**16.** No value shall be deemed to represent the acquisition value of part of a property unless it is determined in the manner provided in rules 13, 14 and 15 or in such other manner as may be approved in writing by the Commissioner.

Cases where no value is deemed to represent the acquisition value.

**17.** (1) Rules 9 to 16 shall be without prejudice to the provisions relating to the determination of the transfer value and of the acquisition value in the case of transfers mentioned in rule 5.

Saving provision.

(2) The provisions of these rules relating to the determination of the acquisition value of property shall be applicable to the extent that they are relevant for the purpose of article 5A(5)(b) of the Act.

**18.** In any appeal relating to an order made under article 5A(10) of the Act, an architect's estimate that has been confirmed on oath shall be admissible as evidence of the market value of property. When different estimates are produced in proceedings in

Evidence of the market value.  
Amended by:  
L.N. 336 of 2010.

the Administrative Review Tribunal, the Tribunal shall, unless the parties otherwise agree, appoint another architect to report on the value after examining the estimates that have been produced and inspecting the property, and the Tribunal shall decide the matter after taking into account the said report and any other consideration that it may consider appropriate.

Reduction of  
additional tax.

**19.** When an order is made under article 5A(12) of the Act and the payment of the tax and additional tax as provided in this rule is made within the time from the date of the order as stated in the first column hereunder, the additional tax chargeable shall be reduced to the percentage amount corresponding thereto in the second column hereunder, and no further tax, additional tax or interest shall be chargeable with respect to the amount of tax and corresponding additional tax so paid, and no objection shall be entertained with respect thereto:

First Column	Second Column
within 90 days	10
within 120 days	20
within 150 days	30
within 180 days	40
within 210 days	50
within 240 days	60
within 270 days	70
within 300 days	80
within 330 days	90
after 330 days	100.

Accounts and  
records.  
*Amended by:  
L.N. 68 of 2017.*

**20.** (1) Every person who carries on a trade, business, profession or vocation and who owns property shall keep such records and documents relating to the acquisition, development and transfer thereof as are necessary for ascertaining the tax chargeable on the transfer of that property or part thereof.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the sub-rule (1), the records shall show an account of the costs and turnover related to any project and shall include:

- (a) a general account of the project;
- (b) an account in respect of each transferable unit within the project.

(3) The account in respect of a transferable unit within a project shall include:

- (a) the consideration for the transfer of that unit;
- (b) the transfer value of that unit determined in accordance with these rules;
- (c) the acquisition value of that unit determined in accordance with these rules;
- (d) the development, administrative and other costs



related directly to the development of that unit;

- (e) a portion of the costs referred to in paragraph (d) to the extent that they cannot be allocated specifically to that transferable unit. Except when the Commissioner otherwise directs in writing, this portion shall be such proportion of the said costs as is equal to the proportion which the area of that unit bears to the total area of the project.

(4) In calculating the area of a transferable unit and of a project for the purpose of sub-rule (3)(e) the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the area of each unit shall be the sum total of the surface area of each level comprised in that unit;
- (b) the area of the project shall be the sum total of the areas of each transferable unit within that project, as well as the common parts and all parts over which the owner retains or intends to retain rights of ownership;
- (c) the areas referred to in this sub-rule shall correspond to the areas resulting from the latest plans in respect of the project.

(5) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1), the documents required to be kept by this rule shall include:

- (a) copies of the deeds of acquisition and deeds of transfer of the property in question;
- (b) the plans in respect of the project, including the plans and any alterations as approved by the competent authorities and all plans and drawings on the basis of which any works have been or are planned to be carried out and by reference to which any part of the project is or is planned to be transferred;
- (c) copies of all applications and permits filed with or obtained from the competent authorities in connection with the property;
- (d) fiscal receipts or tax invoices of all costs that comply with all the relevant provisions of the Value Added Tax Act.

Cap. 406.

(6) The records and documents that are required to be kept in accordance with this rule shall be kept in addition to the records and documents required in terms of any other provision under the Income Tax Acts.

(7) In this rule, "a transferable unit" means any unit that is included in the plans referred to in sub-rule (5)(b) as a separate transferable unit: provided that the airspace shall, unless it is specifically transferable as part of a unit, be deemed to represent a separate unit.

**21.** (1) Except as is otherwise provided in the Act or in other rules under the Act, when the tax chargeable in respect of a transfer of property is determined by reference to the profits derived from

Determination of profits.  
Amended by:  
L.N. 68 of 2017.

that transfer, these rules shall apply for the purpose of determining the respective chargeable income.

(2) Subject to sub-rule (4), when the tax in respect of a transfer of property is chargeable under article 5A of the Act, the profits that a company is required to allocate to the final tax account shall be equal to the consideration for that transfer after deducting:

- (a) the acquisition value and brokerage fees, if any, determined in accordance with these rules;
- (b) the development, administrative and other costs determined in accordance with rule 20; and
- (c) the tax chargeable on the property transfer in terms of article 5A of the Act.

(3) Subject to sub-rule (4), in the case of a transfer of property which gives rise to profits on which tax is chargeable in terms of article 27G of the Act, the amount that a company is required to allocate to the final tax account shall be equal to the profit on that transfer as determined in accordance with sub-article (2) of the said article after deducting the tax chargeable on that profit.

(4) The amount to be allocated to the final tax account in terms of sub-rules (2) or (3) shall in no case be less than zero.

Information to be  
given and forms to  
be submitted.  
*Amended by:*  
*L.N. 68 of 2017.*

**22.** (1) An architect's report for the purposes of rule 11 shall be drawn up on the form prescribed in Schedule E.

Cap. 364.

(2) The notary publishing a deed of transfer of property shall give notice thereof by means of the delivery to the Commissioner of the form prescribed in the First Schedule to the Duty on Documents and Transfers Act by not later than fifteen working days from the date of the transfer together with the payment due in terms of article 5A of the Act, as well any other payment of tax that may be payable on the deed in connection with that transfer under the Income Tax Acts and the Duty on Documents and Transfers Act. The notary shall deliver the said form in triplicate to the Commissioner (Capital Duty Branch). The Commissioner shall stamp one copy and deliver it to the notary in acknowledgement of the receipt of the form and of the payment accompanying it. The notary shall annex the stamped copy to the relative deed of transfer.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of article 5A(12)(a) of the Act, the facts that the parties to a transfer are obliged to declare to the notary publishing the deed of transfer in terms of that article shall include all the information that the notary is required to provide on the form referred to in sub-rule (2).

Deed of correction.

**23.** When the parties to a deed of transfer of property correct or otherwise change that deed by means of a subsequent deed, and the tax payable under article 5A of the Act in respect of that transfer as corrected or changed is higher than the amount stated to be payable under the original deed, the correction or change shall be deemed to

constitute a transfer of property and the provisions of article 5A of the Act and of these rules including, without limitation, the provisions relating to the payment of the tax and the notice of the transfer, shall apply to that deed accordingly: provided that the tax payable under article 5A of the Act on that correction or change shall be the balance remaining from the full amount payable in respect of the deed of the transfer as corrected or changed after deducting the amount already paid in connection with the original deed.

**24.** An agreement purporting to be a promise of an assignment of a right acquired under a promise of sale (*konvenju*) shall not be valid for the purposes of any law unless it satisfies all the following conditions:

Assignment of rights and promise of an assignment.  
Amended by:  
L.N. 191 of 2020.

- (a) it is done in writing and signed by the parties thereto;
- (b) the signatures of the parties are witnessed by a notary or an advocate;
- (c) it states the consideration for the assignment;
- (d) a word-processed copy thereof is delivered by the notary or advocate who witnessed the signatures of the parties to the Commissioner in the form prescribed in Schedule G within thirty days from the date on which it is concluded.

**25.** The provisions of rule 10 of the Capital Gains Rules (Transfer of property by persons about to leave Malta) shall apply to transfers of property to which article 5A of the Act applies.

Applicability of rule 10 of the Capital Gains Rules.  
S.L. 123.27.  
Added by:  
L.N. 68 of 2017.

*Schedules A, B, C, D and F have been deleted by Legal Notice 68 of 2017.*

## SCHEDULE E

## Rule 22(5)

## INCOME TAX ACT

## (CAP. 123)

## Tax on Property Transfers Rules

## Property acquired under more than one acquisition

## FORM TPT 5

## Architect's Report on the Apportionment of the Transfer Value

This report is to be attached to Form TPT 4

*Note: When an item of property acquired was a construction of more than one level, the report is to state whether it has been demolished or not. If it has not been demolished the area to be established is the sum total of the surface areas of each level, including any sub-ground levels. If it has been demolished the area to be established is that of the underlying land.*

I have been informed by ..... of .....  
..... that he / she intends to transfer the property described below and that he / she had acquired the property by means of more than one acquisition. I have therefore been requested to make a report for the purposes of Rule 11 of the Tax on Property Transfers Rules.

The property being transferred is (description of property):

.....  
.....

The property being transferred was acquired by means of acquisitions of different items of property as described below. I have made the necessary inspections and verifications and I am now in a position to report as follows:

1	Description of property acquired	
	Date of acquisition	
	Area of this item of property (see notes)	
	Remarks	
2	Description of property acquired	
	Date of acquisition	
	Area of this item of property (see notes)	
	Remarks	
3	Description of property acquired	
	Date of acquisition	
	Area of this item of property (see notes)	

	Remarks	
4	Description of property acquired	
	Date of acquisition	
	Area of this item of property (see notes)	
	Remarks	

Total area of the properties described above		
Fraction of total area represented by each item	Item 1	
	Item 2	
	Item 3	
	Item 4	

Name of architect:

Address

Signature

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

## SCHEDULE G

Rule 24(2)

## INCOME TAX ACT

(CAP. 123)

NOTICE (WORD PROCESSED) TO BE FILED ON A PROMISE OF AN  
ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS ACQUIRED UNDER A PROMISE OF TRANSFER  
(*KONVENJU*) OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATED IN MALTA FOR THE  
PURPOSES OF THE PROPERTY TRANSFERS RULES

## FORM TPT 7

Assignor's particulars	
Name	
Address	
Telephone number	
ID or passport number	

Assignee's particulars	
Name	
Address	
Telephone number	
ID or passport number	

Information about the assignment	
Date of promise of assignment	
Validity period of the promise	
Consideration for the assignment	
Date of the relative promise of transfer of property ( <i>konvenju</i> )	

Signatures of the parties	
Signature of the assignor	
Date	
Name and address of witness (who must be an advocate or a notary)	
Signature of witness	
Signature of assignee	
Date	
Name and address of witness (who must be an advocate or a notary)	
Signature of witness	

For official use	
Date received by the Commissioner	

## SCHEDULE H

*Substituted by:  
L.N. 409 of 2007.  
Amended by:  
L.N. 68 of 2017.*

## Rule 7(10)

## INCOME TAX ACT

## (CAP. 123)

## TAX ON PROPERTY TRANSFERS RULES

Notice to be given by the Registrar of Courts of the redemption of ground rent made by means of a schedule of redemption and remittance of the tax due on the redemption

*A copy of the schedule of redemption is to be attached to this notice*

Particulars of the person in whose name the redemption is made	
Name	
Address	
Other particulars shown on the schedule of redemption	

Particulars of the person/s against whom the schedule of redemption is filed
--

1	Name	
	Address	
	Other particulars shown in the schedule of redemption	

2	Name	
	Address	
	Other particulars shown in the schedule of redemption	

3	Name	
	Address	
	Other particulars shown in the schedule of redemption	

Description of the property in question as given in the schedule of redemption
--

Date when the schedule of redemption was filed	
Amount deposited	Euro
Amount remitted with this Notice (10% of the amount deposited)	Euro

Signature of the Registrar of Courts	
Date	

For official use			
Date of delivery of notice: .....		Amount paid: € .....	
P.S. Number			
Bank draft /cheque:	Bank	No	Date
			Receiving officer

SCHEDULE I

Rule 7(10)

INCOME TAX ACT

(CAP. 123)

TAX ON PROPERTY TRANSFERS RULES

Notice to be given by the Registrar of Courts of the withdrawal of money deposited for the redemption of ground rent

Particulars of the person who made the withdrawal	
Name	
Address	
I.D. number	

Particulars of the withdrawal	
Name of the person who had made the deposit	
Date of the deposit	
Amount deducted from the deposit and remitted to the Commissioner	
Date when the remittance was made	
Date of the withdrawal	

Signature of the Registrar of Courts	
Date	