



#### **DIFFERENCES**



### Investment Holding Company ("IHC")

- ✓ A company that owns investments such as properties and shares for long term investment and derives investment income ('non-trade income'), such as dividend, interest or rental income.
- ✓ A company that owns investments such as properties and shares as trading stock to derive trade income from purchase and sale of these investments.
- \*\* Determination of whether a company is an IHC depends on 2 criteria: -
  - (i) its main activity is holding of investments; and
  - (ii) not less than 80% of the company's gross income other than gross income from a source consisting of a business of holding of an investment (whether exempt or not) is derived from the holding of those investments.







- ✓ Holding properties or shares over a long period
- ✓ Deriving steady income
- ✓ Selling properties or shares that have matured in value and employing funds on other growth investments

- ✓ Holding properties or shares with intention for quick resale in short term
- ✓ High and continuous turnover
- ✓ Systematically done, employing skilled personnel and established organisation to deal with the properties or shares







# Investment Dealing Company ("IDC")

- ✓ Under Income Tax Act ("ITA") 1967, income assessed as non-business income such as interest and dividend. Normally under the following sections:
  - Section 4(c) Dividend, interest
  - Section 4(d) Rent
  - Section 4(e) Annuity
  - Section 4(f) Other Income

✓ Under Income Tax Act ("ITA")
1967, income assessed as
Business income under
Section 4(a)







#### Investment Dealing Company ("IDC")

- ✓ Severely restricted under Income Tax Act, 1967 whereas the only expense that is directly incurred for the generation of investment income can be allowed.
- ✓ For general expenses, merely a fraction of such permitted expenses will be deductible.

✓ Wholly and exclusively incurred in the production of its income are permitted.







- ✓ Unabsorbed losses cannot be utilised against others sources of income
- ✓ Unabsorbed losses cannot be carried forward to future Year of Assessment
- ✓ Unabsorbed losses can be utilised against other sources of income
- ✓ Unabsorbed losses can be carried forward to future Year of Assessment







- ✓ Not entitled to claim capital allowances as it is not carrying on a trade or business.
- ✓ Only fixed assets purchased to replace existing fixed assets can be claimed as deductible expenses.
- ✓ Entitled to claim capital allowances as it is regarded as carrying on a business in investments.





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