RWANDA REVENUE AUTHORITY
TAXES FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

TAX ON MINERALS

HERE FOR YOU TO SERVE

Introduction

This simplified flyer on tax on minerals was prepared as a guide to taxpayers who sell minerals seeking to better understanding their tax obligations and rights to smoothen their business operations. The information provided in this flyer is sourced from the Law nº 056/2024 of 26/06/2024 establishing tax on minerals.

Types of taxable minerals

Taxable minerals in Rwanda are the following:

- **Base metals** which include copper, lead, zinc, nickel, aluminium, tin, iron, tungsten, molybdenum, tantalum, cobalt, bismuth, titanium, manganese, chromium, germanium, vanadium, gallium, hafnium, indium, niobium and thallium;
- **Gemstones** used in jewellery;
- **Rare earth elements** which include zirconium, uranium, thorium and monazite;
- **Energy minerals** containing a commercially viable composition with a primary elemental definition of lithium, cobalt, manganese and graphite;
- Platinum group metals which include ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium and platinum;
- Gold

Who pays tax on minerals?

A person who sells minerals pays tax on such minerals

Tax rates applicable to minerals

Minerals tax is levied at the mine and on export of minerals

- Mining royalty tax rates apply to the minerals as follows:
  i. 3% of the norm value for the mineral category of base metals;
  ii. 2% of the gross value for the category of gemstones;
  iii. 2% of the norm value for the category of platinum group metals;
  iv. 2% of the norm value for the category of rare earth elements
  v. 3% of the norm value for the category of energy minerals;
  vi. 0.5% of the norm value for the category of gold.
- Minerals exported in raw form are subject to an export tax as follows:
  i. 2% of the norm value for the mineral category of base metals;
  ii. 3% of the norm value for the category of gemstones;
  iii. 2% of the norm value for the category of platinum group metals;
  iv. 1% of the norm value for the category of rare earth elements;
  v. 2% of the norm value for the category of energy minerals;
  vi. 0.5% of the norm value for the category of gold.

Tax withholding, declaration and payment obligation

- A local mineral processing facility or a person who exports minerals from Rwanda, has the obligation to withhold mining royalty tax, declare and remit it to the tax administration within the timeline prescribed by tax Law.
- If the miner and the exporter constitute the same operator, the exporter pays both the mining royalty tax and the export tax.

Exemption of tax on minerals

- Samples of minerals exported for the purpose of essay, analysis or any other examination are exempted from tax on minerals;
- The processed minerals and imported minerals to be re-exported, except gold, are exempted from tax on minerals at export point.

Due date for tax on minerals

- The tax on minerals is due at the date of exportation of minerals or the date by which they were bought by a local mineral processing facility;
- The date of customs export declaration of minerals is considered as the date on which the minerals are exported.

Declaration and payment of tax on minerals

- A taxpayer declares and pays the export tax before exportation of minerals,
- A taxpayer declares and pays any mining royalty tax that he or she has withheld within 15 days following the month in which the tax was withheld.

Note: The tax on minerals is not an accepted deductible expense or an advance on income tax in the determination of taxable base for income tax.

For more information, please contact us on following address:

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Website: www.rra.gov.rw

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