SOLUTION 1

Basis of Assts:

1-2-06 - 31-3-06	2006
1/4/06 - 31/3/07	2007

1/4/07 - 31/3/08......2008

Capital Allowance Computation

Year of Asst.	Class 2 30%	Class 4 20%	Class 5 10%	Totals
2006	Cost 21,000	35,400	60,000	
D/Allce (2 mths)	<u>1,050</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,000</u>	3,230
c/f	19,950	34,220	59,000	
<u>2007</u>				
Adds	20,000	-	-	
	39,950	34,220	59,000	
D/Allce	<u>11,985</u>	<u>6,844</u>	<u>6,000</u>	24,829
c/f	27,965	27,376	53,000	
<u>2008</u>				
Add	28,000	-	-	
	55,965	27,376	53,000	
D/Allce	<u>16,790</u>	<u>5,475</u>	<u>6,000</u>	28,265
c/f	39,175	21,901	47,000	

Computation of Chargeable Income

Years of Asst.	Basis Periods	Profits Declared	Less Cap. Allces	Chargeable Incomes
2006	1/2/06 - 31/3/06	6000	3,230	2,270
2007	1/4/06 - 31/3/07	36,000	24,829	11,171
2008	1/4/07 - 31/3/08	60,000	28,265	31,735

SOLUTION 2

Tax Computation Adjusted Profit	<u>2006</u> 43,000	<u>2007</u> 62,000	<u>2008</u> 47,000
Less: Capital Allowance	,		,
Chargeable Income	$\frac{17,200}{25,800}$	$\frac{17,450}{44,550}$	<u>13,793</u> <u>33,207</u>

Computation of Chargeable Income of Partners:-

Year of Assessment - 2006

	<u>Somo</u>	<u>Lava</u>
Share of Profit	17,200	8,600
Salaries	9,600	4,800
Rent Allce	4,800	4,800
Travelling Allce	3,600	3,600
Int. on Capital	<u>2,400</u>	<u>1,200</u>
	<u>37,600</u>	<u>23,000</u>

Year of Asst. - 2007

Share of Profit	29,700	14,850
Salaries and allowances	<u>20,400</u>	14,400
	<u>50,100</u>	<u>29,250</u>

Year of Asst. - 2008

Share of Profit	22,138	11,069
Salaries and allowances	20,400	14,400
	42,538	25,469

Capital Allowance Computation

Years of Asst.	Class 2	Class 4	Class 5	Totals
	30%	20%	10%	
2006				
b/f	12,000	8,000	-	
Adds	40,000	-	-	
	52,000	8,000	-	
D/Allce	15,600	<u>1,600</u>	-	<u>17,200</u>
c/f	36,400	6,400	-	
<u>2007</u>				
Adds	-	-	<u>52,500</u>	
	36,400	6,400	52,500	
D/Allce.	10,920	<u>1,280</u>	<u>5,250</u>	<u>17,450</u>
c/f	25,480	5,120	47,250	
<u>2008</u>				
Adds	-	<u>2,000</u>	-	
	25,480	7,120	47,250	
D/Allce.	7,644	1,424	4,725	13,793
	17,836	5,696	42,525	

SOLUTION 3

Tax Computation

1.Salary (Gross) Less: 5% Social Security	GH ¢ 6,300 <u>315</u>	GH ¢	GH ¢ 5,985
2. <u>Tax Service</u> Net Profit Add: Vehicle Income Tax Accident Adjusted Profit Less: Capital Allc.	90 <u>340</u>	13,500 <u>430</u> 13,930 <u>614</u>	13,316
3. <u>Store</u> Net Profit Add: Personal Allce. Chargeable Income		750 <u>900</u>	<u>1,650</u> 20,951
Capital Allce. Comp			
Cost Add: Registration etc Painting Less: Dep Allce c/f		60 <u>120</u>	8000 180 8,180 614 7,566

Commentary:

1.	Pension	Exempt
2.	Int. on Treasury Bills	Exempt
3.	Prelim Expenses	Capitalised
4.	Accident: Clear case of driver's fault. Not expense	e wholly, exclusively and necessarily
	incurred. Disallowed.	

SOLUTION 4

The Gift Tax and Capital Gains Tax laws formerly existed separately from the income Tax Decree, 1975 (S.M.C.D.5) but have now been incorporated in the Internal Revenue Act, 2000 (Act 592) with effect from the year 2001. This arrangement is to make Act 592 handy and also to avoid tedious cross references and waste of time.

During the exercise, it was felt that certain tax provisions were common in their application to all the three tax legislations namely, income tax, gift tax and capital gains tax. These are the provisions relating generally to Returns and Assessments.

It was also felt that to repeat these provisions en bloc under each tax type will make Act 592 quite bulky to handle. It was therefore decided to provide a linkage in the form of one provision or section that will enable the commissioner to make the provisions relating to returns and assessments in the assessment of income tax also applicable to tax on gifts and capital gains.

Returns:

Every person subject to tax under Act 592 has to make a return unless specifically exempted. The provisions under Returns in Act 592 for income tax purposes are exhaustive and can therefore be applied to both gift tax and capital gains tax with necessary modifications.

Assessments:

The commissioner is empowered to make provisional, additional and final assessments. He is also empowered to specify certain persons in the Gazette or print media to make self – assessments. These provisions are also very exhaustive and can be made to apply to persons chargeable to tax relating to gifts and capital gains with necessary modifications.

General:

This linkage to returns and assessments for income tax purposes also provides a consequential linkage to dispute resolution, collection of tax and compliance for gift tax and capital gains tax.

SOLUTION 5

A. <u>Transaction Value</u>

This is the price paid or payable for the goods when sold in the country of origin for export into Ghana and adjusted by adding to the price other associated costs e.g. transportation, insurance, containers, packaging, commissions, loading or unloading, royalties and license fees etc related to the goods.

B. Taxable Transaction:

Means a taxable supply or an import of goods and services that is subject to tax under the VAT Act, 1998 (Act 546).

Examples are:

- a. The processing of data or supply of information or similar services;
- b. The supply of staff;
- c. The acceptance of a wager or stake in any form of betting or gaming including lotteries and gaming machines;
- d. The making of gifts or loan of goods;
- e. The leasing or letting of goods on hire;
- f. The appropriation of goods for personal use or consumption by the taxable person or by any other person;
- g. The sale, transfer, assignment or licensing of patents, copyrights, trade marks, computer software and other proprietary information; and
- h. Exports of non traditional products.