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Tax Residency Rules in Ghana: Preparing Multinationals for Compliance

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Outline

• Introduction

• Legal Regime

• Tax residency



OBJECTIVES

- > PRESENTATION OUTCOME IS TO:
- Understand the determinants of tax residency in Ghana

☐ Increase awareness about the key regulations as regards tax residency in Ghana

□ Discuss common challenges and explore best practices for overcoming tax residency issues facing multinationals in Ghana



INTRODUCTION

Tax is a compulsory charge imposed by a State on a person in a jurisdiction for the provision of public goods and services. Despite being a compulsory levy, it can only be charged when a law provides for such imposition.

Tax is a creature of statute and no tax can be paid without a law. This principle is evident in Article 174(1) of the 1992 Constitution which states that, "No taxation shall be imposed otherwise than by or under the authority of an Act of Parliament".

LEGAL REGIME



- Territorial (Source) Concept of Taxation introduced under the:
 - Income Tax Ordinance No. 27 of 1943,
 - Income Tax Decree of 1966 (NLCD 78),
 - Income Tax Decree of 1975 (SMCD 5),
 - Internal Revenue Act, 2000 (Act 592),
- Worldwide or global taxation of income introduced under
 - Income Tax Act, 2015, (Act 896)
 - Act 896 imposes taxes on the total income of a "Resident Person(s)" from all sources (domestic and foreign) of income. (sections 3, 103, 105 and 111 of Act 896).





- A "*Person*" for tax purpose may be defined to include; an individual, a company, a trust, a partnership, or any other person(s) specified under a tax law of any country under some criteria:
 - person's domicile,
 - residence,
 - place of incorporation,
 - place of management or
 - any other condition of that nature.
- Section 133 of Act 896, defines a person to include an individual and entity
- Section 101 provides criteria in determining who a "Resident Person" is in Ghana.

RESIDENT INDIVIDUAL



An Individual:

An individual is resident for tax purposes in Ghana for a year of assessment if that individual is:

- a citizen, who has a permanent home in Ghana and lives in that home for the whole for that year of assessment,
- present in Ghana during that year for an aggregate period of 183 days or more in any 12-month period that commences or ends during that year,
- an employee or an official of the government of Ghana posted abroad during that year, or
- a citizen who is temporarily absent from Ghana for a period of not more than 365 continuous days, where that citizen has a permanent home in Ghana.



RESIDENT INDIVIDUAL?

- a citizen who maintains a permanent home in Ghana is resident for tax purposes even if that person is temporarily absent from Ghana for a period not exceeding 365 continuous days within a year of assessment.
- an employee or official of the Government of Ghana who is posted abroad during a year of assessment;
- A non-citizen is resident for tax purposes if that individual is present in Ghana for a period or periods amounting in aggregate to 183 days or more in any twelve-month period that commences or ends during the year of assessment.



RESIDENT - PARTNERSHIP & TRUST

A Partnership:

• any of the Partners resides in Ghana at any time during that year.

• Trust:

- trust is established in Ghana;
- a trustee of the trust is resident in Ghana at any time during that year; or
- a person resident directs or may direct senior managerial decisions of the trust at any time during the year, whether the directive is given,
 - alone or jointly with other persons; or
 - directly or through one or more interposed entities.



RESIDENT COMPANY

A company:

• Company is incorporated under the Laws of Ghana {Companies

Act 2019, (Act 992)}; or

• The management and control of the affairs of that company are exercised in Ghana at any time during that year.



Place of Effective Management (PoEM)

- PoEM is the place where key management and commercial decisions that are necessary for the conduct of the entity's business as a whole are in substance made.
- Generally some factors which may to be considered in determining the PoEM include:
 - ✓ Place where meetings of the board of directors or equivalent body are usually held
 - ✓ Place where the CEO and other senior executives usually carry on their activities



Place of Effective Management (PoEM) - Con't

- ✓ Place where the senior day-to-day management of the entity is carried on
- ✓ Place where the entity's headquarters is located
- ✓ Place of which country's laws govern the legal status of the entity
- ✓ Place where it's records are kept



Permanent Establishment (Section 107)

- ➤ A permanent establishment is an entity separate from its owner and:
 - (a) is subject to tax under section 1 in the same manner as a resident company, if the permanent establishment is a Ghanaian permanent establishment; and
 - (b) in accordance with section 111(2), is exempt from tax if that permanent establishment is situate outside of the country



Permanent Establishment - Con't

The income of a permanent establishment and any tax liability is computed as if

(i) that permanent establishment and its owner were separate but are persons in a controlled relationship;

and

(ii) that permanent establishment is a person resident in the country in which it is situated;



Permanent Establishment - Con't

> An activity of a permanent establishment is that activity conducted by the owner through the permanent establishment.



Permanent Establishment - Con't

The following activities are treated as conducted by a Ghanaian permanent establishment:

- (a) when the owner employs an individual who is resident in the country;
- (b) when the owner makes a sale of trading stock of the same or a similar kind as those sold through the permanent establishment; and
- (c) other business activity of the owner which is of the same or a similar kind as that effected through the permanent establishment, conducted with a person resident in the count



Foreign permanent establishment

Means a fixed place of business of a resident person situated in a foreign country where the business is conducted continuously for at least six months, but excludes any place at which only activities of a preparatory or auxiliary nature are conducted



Ghanaian permanent establishment

✓ A place in the country where a non-resident person carries on business or that is at the disposal of the person for that purpose

✓ A place in the country where a person has, is using or is installing substantial equipment or substantial machinery



Ghanaian permanent establishment - Con't

- ✓ A place in the country where a person is engaged in a construction, assembly or installation project for ninety days or more, including a place where a person is conducting supervisory activities in relation to that project;
- ✓ The provision of services in the country;
- ✓ A place in the country where an agent performs any function on behalf of the business of a non-resident person



Tax Treaty in Ghana

Who qualifies

- The taxpayer must:
 - ✓ be a resident of Ghana.
 - ✓ be resident of the treaty partner; or
 - ✓ be a resident of both Ghana and the treaty partner
 - ✓ be a beneficial owner of the income
 - ✓ meet any Limitation of Benefits (LOB) or Entitlement to Benefits provisions contained in the treaty, where applicable.



Conditions for Deriving Treaty Benefits

- ✓ The taxpayer is liable to tax in the treaty country of which that taxpayer is a resident.
- ✓ The income in question is not exempted from tax in Ghana.
- ✓ The tax in question is covered by the DTA.
- ✓ The benefit is not specifically excluded under the DTA.
- ✓ The benefit is claimed within the time stipulated by the treaty or domestic laws.



Treaty Benefits

- ✓ Relief from double taxation
- ✓ DTA withholding tax rates for passive income or fees for technical service derived from Ghana by residents of a treaty partner.
- ✓ DTA tax rates to foreign airlines or shipping companies or exemption of their income from tax.
- ✓ Access to Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP) for dispute resolution.
- ✓ Non-Discrimination in Taxation Matters.



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