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Uganda Revenue Authority
DEVELOPING UGANDA TOGETHER

Aguide To Taxation Of The
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SECTOR

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Over view

This sector includes both the wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without alteration) of any type of goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of goods. Also included is the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Wholesale is the resale (sale without alteration) of new and used goods to retailers, business-to-business trade, resale to other wholesalers, etc. Examples of wholesale trade includes

- Non specialized wholesale trade
- Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
- Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
- Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
- Wholesale of household goods
- Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
- Other specialized wholesale

A wholesaler will often assemble, sort and grade goods in large lots, and repack and redistribute in smaller lots. The goods are frequently destined for retailers.

Retailers

Retailing is the resale (sale without alteration) of new and used goods – often referred to as consumer goods - mainly to the general public for personal or household consumption via shops, department stores, stalls, mail-order houses, door-to-door sales persons, etc.

Retailers consist of small and large for-profit businesses that sell products directly to consumers. To realize a profit, retailers search for products that coincide with their business objectives and find suppliers with the most competitive pricing. Generally, a retailer can buy small quantities of an item from a distributor or a wholesaler. For instance, a retail trader who wanted to purchase 24 boxes of books could contact stationery distributors to inquire about pricing.

The whole sale and retail sector faces a number of challenges and these includes:-

- Illiteracy of the players
- Numerous small segmented players.
- Poor records keeping.
- The sector is highly dominated by middle men who swindle traders' money.

N.B

All players in this sector are required to account for their incomes and register for the applicable tax types.

Any expense that exceeds 5 million in regard to an unregistered supplier is not tax deductible. The players in this sector should therefore endeavor to register for TINs and also transact with businesses that are registered too.

IS YOUR BUSINESS OR COMPANY REGISTERED?

All businesses in Uganda are required to register with URSB, KCCA/LOCAL GOVERNMENT and URA.

At URSB, upon approval of Business Registration application, you will receive either a Certificate of Registration (if registered in Personal Name or Business Name or incorporated outside Uganda) or a Certificate of Incorporation (if the entity is registered as Limited by shares or guarantee). This will enable you to get a TIN either as an individual (in your Personal Name, or Business Name) or Non Individual (Limited Partnership or Trust or Government Body or Public Institution) name.

At URA, upon approval of a TIN application, you will be given a Tax Identification Number (TIN) for tax purposes. It is a 10-digit number which acts as an account of a taxpayer with Uganda Revenue Authority (URA). All traders are required to quote this number in all their communications with URA and business transactions.

A TIN is obtained free of charge and therefore no one should charge you for it.

At KCCA/LOCAL GOVERNMENT, upon approval of a Trading License application, you will be given a Trading License to enable you operate your business in a delineated Local Authority country wide.

REGISTRATION WITH URA

Any trader generating income in Uganda is required to register for taxes.

Once you acquire a TIN, then you must always use it when transacting with Uganda Revenue Authority for tax purposes.

WHAT IS A TIN?

TIN stands for Tax Identification Number. It is a 10-digit number which acts as an account of a taxpayer with Uganda Revenue Authority (URA). All taxpayers are required to quote this number in all their communications with URA and business transactions.

A person's TIN shall be indicated on any return, notice, communication, or other document furnished, lodged, or used for the purposes of a tax law.

A TIN is personal to the person to whom it has been issued and shall not be used by another person.

Please note that a TIN is obtained free of charge and therefore no one should charge you for it.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TIN REGISTRATION

The key requirements for TIN registration include;

1. Individuals

An individual is a living person who applies for a TIN. The required documents include:

- Copies of National identification card or two identification documents one which must be from the three listed here (Passport, Employee's ID or Voter's Card).

- Others are; Driving Permit, Work Permit, Village Identity Card, Current Bank Statements (past 90 days), VISA card Number, Diplomatic Foreign Affairs ID.

Please take note of the following categories that need additional requirements

a. Foreign Directors

Foreign Director is a non-Ugandan who has incorporated a company in Uganda.

i) For resident foreign directors to qualify for a TIN in Uganda, they require to have the following documentations:

- Valid passport and either
- Work permit for non-East Africans (ie if it is already processed) or
- National IDs for East-Africans or
- Refugee ID for refugees

b. Non-resident directors

At least two valid identification documents are mandatory, ie valid passport and foreign national security cards among others.

Note: A work permit is not mandatory for foreign directors as it is a requirement to have a TIN to process a work permit.

c. Minors

A Minor is a person who is under 18 years of age. For minors to qualify for a TIN, a copy of Legal / Court document of guardianship shall be attached.

2. Non-Individuals

A Non-Individual is an entity that is not a living person and it includes partnership, trust, a company, retirement fund, a government etc.

Entity Type	Entity Sub Type	Documents required (M- Mandatory, O- Optional)
Company	• Public Company	• Certificate of Incorporation(O) • Memorandum between Government and Entity (M)
	• Private Company	• Company form 7(20) (M) • Certificate of Incorporation (M) • Company form 8 (O)
	• Foreign Company	• Certificate of Registration (M) • Company form 19 (M) • Company form 21 (M)

Other Entity types	• Club,Societyor Associations	• Certificate of Registration (M) • Club Constitution (O)
	• Estate or Trust	• Certificate of registration (M) • Trust deed (O)
Partnership	• General Partnership	• Partnership deed (O) • Certificate of Registration (M) • Statement of Particulars (M)
Partnership	• Joint Venture (JV) NB: i)Where the name of the JV is different from the corporate names of all partners which are corporations. ii) Where a partner in the JV is a resident person, the JV shall be registered as resident partnership. iii) Where none of the partners in the JV is a resident person, the J shall be registered as a non-resident partnership.	• Joint venture agreement duly endorsed by the Registrar of companies • Registration/incorporation documents shall be required for the individual partners in the JV • Certificate of Registration of the JV under the Registration of Business Names Act
Partnership	• Limited Liability Partnership	• Certificate of Registration of the Limited Liability • Partnership (M) • Statement of Particulars (M) • Memorandum and Articles of Association (M)

HOW DO YOU REGISTER FOR TAXES/ APPLY FOR A TIN?

A TIN can be acquired through any of the processes below:

1. Through the URA Web portal:

a. Visit the URA web portal and click e-Services

b. Under e-Services click register for taxes

c. Select the registration type applicable to you;

- Instant TIN application
- Web form TIN application for individuals
- Excel template Individual TIN registration
- Non-individual TIN registration
- Group TIN registration that is; registering a company along with its directors.

d. Complete the application and submit

e. Upon approval by URA, you will receive a TIN and it will be sent to the phone number and email address you provided to URA at the point of registration.

f. Print TIN Certificate sent to your e-mail address.

2. Visiting a URA designated office

In case a taxpayer cannot register online, he or she can walk into any of the URA offices or One Stop Centre located in any Municipality or KCCA division and assistance shall be provided to complete the registration process. Ensure that you move along with the necessary attachments as listed above.

In case of failure to do any of the above, call the Contact Centre: 0800217000 or 0800117000 (Toll free) or WhatsApp 0772140000 or send an email to services@ura.go.ug

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF ACQUIRING A TIN?

i. Acquiring a TIN enables you to:

- Import or export goods within and outside Uganda.
- Claim tax benefits that accrue to you e.g. tax refunds etc.
- Access bank loans.
- Acquire a trading license from Local Government / KCCA to undertake business in their jurisdiction.
- Register your Motor Vehicle
- Process land transactions above 50 Million Shillings.

The TIN acts as a security measure on transactions regarding some assets e.g. already validated motor vehicles, titled land since a notification is automatically sent to the owner's TIN account and registered email.

NOTE:A local authority, government institution or regulatory body shall not issue a license or any form of

Digital Tax Stamps

What is a Digital Tax Stamp (DTS)?

A Digital Tax Stamp is a marking that is applied to goods or their packaging and contains; security features and codes to prevent counterfeiting of goods and enable track and trace capabilities.

Goods affected by Digital Tax Stamps include:

a) All excisable goods; starting with wines, spirits, mineral water or bottled water, tobacco products, beer, soda, bottled water, Sugar, cement , cement bulker, cooking oil, fruit juice and vegetable juice, other alcoholic, other non-alcoholic and any other fermented beverages.

b) Other goods as gazetted by the Commissioner.

Note: These products whether locally manufactured or imported are not allowed on the market without stamps.

Penalty for non- compliance:

A trader in possession of gazetted goods on which a tax stamp is not affixed shall face a penal tax equivalent to double the tax due on goods or fifty (50) million shillings, whichever is higher.

TAXPAYER RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Rights	Obligations
• You have a right to equity: ➢ Tax laws and procedures shall be applied consistently to you ➢ All your tax affairs handled with fairness ➢ You and your agent(s) shall be presumed honest until proven otherwise ➢ You shall always pay the correct tax • Your tax affairs shall be kept secret and tax information in our possession shall be used in accordance with the law. • You and your authorized agent(s) shall be provided with clear, precise and timely information. • You will receive courteous and professional services at all times	• Comply with all the taxation requirements and regulations. • Make full disclosure of information and correct declaration of all transactions at all times. • Pay the correct tax at the right time and place as required by the relevant laws. • Not indulge in any form of tax evasion and other illegal practices. • In handling your tax matters, you and or your appointed agent(s) shall be expected to deal and cooperate only with the Authority's authorized staff. • Quote your Tax Identification Number (TIN) for all dealings with URA. • Request for a proper receipt for all your purchases and keep records properly.

BOOK KEEPING AND ACCOUNTS

1. It is very important for taxpayers to;
   - Keep proper records of all business transactions in English language;
   - Keep records such that it is easy to determine their tax liability;
   - Keep records for five years after the end of the tax period to which they relate for future reference.
2. In case a record is necessary for a proceeding which started before the end of the 5 year period, a taxpayer shall keep the record until the end of the proceedings.
3. The records kept should contain sufficient transaction information and should be saved in a format that is capable of being recovered and converted to a standard understandable record format.
4. A taxpayer who wishes to keep records in a different language or currency shall apply in writing with clear reasons to the commissioner for permission.
5. Where a record is not in English, the taxpayer will be required to meet the cost of translation into English by a translator approved by the Commissioner.

However, the taxpayer shall file a tax return or provide other correspondence with the Commissioner in English.

WHEN IS A PERSON DEREGISTERED?

A person who no longer fulfills the registration conditions may, in the prescribed manner, apply to the Commissioner to be deregistered.

The Commissioner shall by notice in writing, deregister a person if he is convinced that the person no longer satisfies the registration conditions.

A person who temporarily closes a business with an intention of resuming, shall not be deregistered but apply to the commissioner in writing to have his TIN deactivated and later on reactivated when they resume business.

FAILURE TO REGISTER FOR A TIN, CANCEL A REGISTRATION OR NOTIFY THE COMMISSIONER OF A CHANGE IN REGISTRATION OR CIRCUMSTANCES

A person who fails to apply for registration, cancel a registration or notify the Commissioner of a change in registration or circumstances is liable to;

i. a fine not exceeding Shs. 3,000,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six years or both on conviction if the failure/act was done knowingly or recklessly.

ii. a fine not exceeding Shs. 1,000,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years or both on conviction in any other case.

- The penalty to be paid under this section shall be recovered and collected as unpaid tax.

USE OF A FALSE TIN

A TIN is personal to the person to whom it has been issued and shall not be used by another person.

- A person who uses a false TIN on a tax return or other document prescribed or used for the purposes of a tax law, knowingly or recklessly or not, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Shs. 3,000,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six years or both.

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PROPER RECORDS

A person who knowingly or recklessly or not fails to maintain records as required under any tax law is liable to a fine not exceeding Shs. 2,000,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six years or both on conviction.

Note: A taxpayer, who cannot effectively handle his tax matters, can appoint a tax agent to transact with URA on his/her behalf.

WHAT TAXES ARE APPLICABLE TO THE WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL SECTOR?

I. Income Tax.

This is tax imposed on a trader's taxable income at specific rates and is charged on every person who has chargeable income for each year of income. (Section 4 of the Income Tax Act). This may be categorized into:

a) Presumptive tax for small tax payers.

A simplified process called Income Tax Presumptive (Small business) declaration was designed to enable registration of payments and filing of returns for taxpayers under this category.

The Assessment year is a period of 12 months for the current or next period and shall be in line with the registered accounting date.

This is imposed on small taxpayers (both individuals and non-individuals) whose annual turnover is below UGX 150 million.

The presumptive tax rates are based on turnover, however there is a standard of record keeping. Small businesses with no records will pay tax on a fixed basis whereas those with records will pay tax as a percentage of turnover.

Schedule for the computation of "presumptive" income tax for small businesses

Gross turnover per annum	With records	Without records
Not exceeding UGX 10 million	NIL	NIL
Exceeding UGX 10 million but does not exceed UGX 30 million	0.4% of annual turnover in excess of 10 million	UGX 80,000

Exceeding UGX 30 million but does not exceed UGX 50 million	UGX 80,000 plus 0.5% of annual turnover in excess of UGX 30 million	UGX 200,000
Exceeding UGX 50 million but does not exceed UGX 80 million	UGX 180,000 plus 0.6% of annual turnover in excess of UGX 50 million	UGX 400,000
Exceeding UGX 80 million but does not exceed UGX 150 million	360,000 plus 0.7% of annual turnover in excess of UGX 80million	UGX 900,000

The trader must have a TIN in order to self-assess and register a payment in relation to "Income Tax -Small Business". This can be done either within or outside the trader's login.

A trader can also declare multiple businesses in a single declaration. The trader will be required to provide the following details when making a declaration or registering payments.

i. Taxpayer Details
ii. Assessment Period
iii. Business Assessment Details
iv. Business Location And Other Details
v. Payment Registration Details.

After submission of the declaration on the URA portal, the client shall be able to receive the following.

i. Income Tax assessment Notice
ii. Payment registration slip
iii. Mail Notification.

After payment of the tax, the taxpayer is required to print a certificate for the given tax period and display it in his/her premises. All the business names relating to the declaration shall be displayed to be selected by the taxpayer for certificate generation.

Note: No deductions are allowed in respect of any expenditure or losses and the assessed tax is the final tax for presumptive tax payers, however one has an option of filing returns.

b) Individual Income Tax.

The basis for determination of the Income tax liability for an individual trader is the gross income generated reduced by allowable deductions and any income tax paid or withheld at source on the gross Income for that year.

N.B CY represents chargeable income.

ANNUAL CHARGEABLE INCOME (CY) IN UGX	RATE OF TAX RESIDENTS
0 to 2,820,000	Nil
2,820,000 to 4,020,000	(CY – 2,820,000UGX) x 10%
4,020,000 to 4,920,000	(CY – 4,020,000UGX) x 20% + 120,000UGX
4,920,000 to 120,000,000	(CY – 4,920,000UGX) x 30% + 300,000UGX
Above 120,000,000	[(CY – 4,920,000UGX) x 30% + 300,000UGX] + [(CY –120,000,000UGX) x 10%]

ANNUAL CHARGEABLE INCOME (CY) IN UGX	RATE OF TAX Non-residents
0 to 4,020,000	CY x 10%
4,020,000 to 4,920,000	(CY – 4,020,000UGX) x 20% + 402,000UGX
4,920,000 to 120,000,000	(CY – 4,920,000UGX) x 30% + 582,000UGX
Above 120,000,000	[(CY – 4,920,000UGX) x 30% + 582,000UGX] +[(CY – 120,000,000UGX) x 10%]

Note

That where the trader declares a loss, the tax payable is Nil (Zero)

Illustration for computation of the tax:

Illustration for individual business.

Ms. Nakirunda received 160 million UGX from the sale of clothes during 2018/2019 of which 9.6 Million UGX (6% of 160 Million) was withheld by URA at importation of the clothes.

From the beginning of the year, she incurred the following costs

Million UGX

Direct costs...33
Annual salary for 2 employees........................ 24
Annual rent for store...12
Other Operation expenses..14
Renovating her home 9

Calculate his Income Tax Liability for 2014/2015.

Solution

Million UGX

Gross Income from sales..160

Less:

Direct costs..33

Gross Profit..127

Less: Allowable deductions:

Annual salary for 2 employees..24

Annual rent for store..12

Operation expenses..14- 50

Chargeable Income..77

Income Tax Liability

Since his chargeable income falls in the fourth category, then

Tax Liability = (77,000,000-4,920,000) *30% +300,0000....................21.924

Less withholding Tax at source..9.6

Net tax liability (Income Tax – Withholding tax) ....12.324 Million UGX

Note that the expense for renovating his home (9m) is not considered (disallowed expense) because it is not incurred in the generation of gross income from trading

c) Non Individual (Corporation Tax)

This is imposed on all corporate entities (Companies) engaging in wholesale and retail trading activities.

Income Tax is charged at a rate of 30% on the profits from business (Chargeable Income).

Illustration on the Determination of the Tax liability for companies (Non- individuals)

The table below shows the income statement for Mukiibi and Sons Retailers Ltd located in Nakawa for the period 1/01/2015 to 31/12/2015

SALES /Revenue	UGX	UGX
Sanitary towels	5,000,000	
Stationery	3,000,000	
Liquid soap	2,000,000	
Toilet paper	3,200,000	
Detergent	2,800,000	
Total Sales		16,000,000
COST OF SALES		

Total Cost Of Sales		
EXPENSES		
Salaries and Wages	500,000	
Rent	1,500,000	
Utilities (water, electricity)	700,000	
Total Expenses		(2,700,000)
Profit Before TAX		10,300,000
TAX = 30% of 10,300,000		3,090,000

Note. A company earning a gross turnover below 150 million UGX has an option of either filing a return and pay using the rate of 30% or make a presumptive payment as in I(a) above.

All whole sale and retail companies earning a gross turnover above 150 million UGX should file a return and calculate tax payable using the tax rate of 30%.

If a company does not pay rent but owns the building whether under lease or not, the value of the building is capitalized.

All one off costs paid to URSB and KCCA should be expensed.

d) Pay As You Earn (PAYE)

PAYE is a monthly return furnished by an employer for an amount withheld from their employees who earn employment income or an associate as tax.

Employment refers to a;

- Position of an individual in employment of another Person,
- Directorship of a company, a position entitling the holder to a fixed or ascertainable remuneration.
- Holding or acting in a public office.

All traders that employ staff that are paid monthly salaries are required to withhold PAYE under section 19 of the income tax Act.

This tax is deducted from the total salary of employees (earning income above 235,000 UGX) by employers and then remitted to URA on behalf of the employees.

CASH RECEIVED BY THE EMPLOYEE AND BENEFITS IN KIND.

Employment income includes gross cash received in form of; salary, leave pay, payment in lieu of leave, overtime pay, fees, commission, gratuity, bonus, allowances (entertainment, duty, utility, welfare, housing, medical, sitting ,transport or any other allowances).

Benefits in kind include use of employer office Motor vehicle for personal errands, free accommodation, use of driver, domestic workers and free utilities (power, water, etc.) paid by the employer on behalf of the employee. The benefits in kind are computed using particular formulae in Part 1 of the 3rd Schedule of the Income Tax Act.

Filing of PAYE

The PAYE is tax withheld from all employees earning a salary income above the stated threshold as per the Income Tax Act and filed by the employer to URA by the 15th of the following month.

Please Note:

1) It is an obligation of the employer (not the employee) to deduct PAYE on a monthly basis and furnish the return by the 15th of the following month.
2) The amounts withheld should also be paid over to URA by the 15th of the following month to avoid interest charges.

The PAYE rates are applied based on the person's resident status as shown in the table below.

PAYE Tax rates that apply for both Residents and Non Residents.

CHARGEABLE INCOME (CY) IN UGX (MONTHLY)	RATE OF TAX RESIDENTS
CHARGEABLE INCOME (CY) IN UGX (MONTHLY)	**RATE OF TAX NON-RESIDENTS**
0 to 335,000 UGX	CY x 10%
335,000 to 410,000	(CY – 335,000UGX) x 20% + 33,500
410,000 to 10,000,000	(CY – 410,000UGX) x 30% + 48,500
Above 10,000,000	[(CY – 410,000UGX) x 30% + 48,500UGX] +[(CY – 10,000,000UGX) x 10%]
0 to 235,000	Nil
235,000 to 335,000	235,000 to 335,000
335,000 to 410,000	(CY – 335,000UGX) x 20% + 10,000UGX
410,000 to 10,000,000	(CY – 410,000UGX) x 30% + 25,000UGX
Above 10,000,000	[(CY – 410,000UGX) x 30% + 25,000UGX] +[(CY –10,000,000UGX) x 10%]

Illustration

1. Kamonde is a resident employed by ABC Enterprises. He earns a monthly salary of UGX 200,000. Is the company obliged to deduct PAYE tax from Kamonde?

Solution; No, because Kamonde's monthly salary is less than the threshold UGX 235,000 so his salary does not attract PAYE.

2. If Kamonde in addition to the monthly salary of UGX 200,000 is given travelling monthly allowance of UGX 95,000 and medical monthly allowance of UGX 55,000. Monthly allowance for accommodation UGX 150,000

Compute his monthly amount of PAYE to be deducted from Kamonde'?

Solution;

Computation of Monthly Employment Income:

	UGX
Salary	200,000
Travelling allowance	95,000
Medical allowance	55,000
Accommodation allowance	150,000
Total {chargeable income}	500,000

Computation of the PAYE to be deducted:

{UGX 500,000 falls under the bracket (Exceeding UGX 410,000 but not exceeding UGX 10,000,000)} Thus the PAYE applicable will be (30% of the amount by which chargeable income exceeds UGX 410,000) + UGX 25,000

Chargeable Income	500000
Less	410000
Balance	90,000
30 %	27,000
Add	25,000
Tax there on in Shs.	53,000.

NOTE. For more information on how to calculate the employee benefits, please refer to the income tax act section 19 and the fifth schedule

Local service tax paid to KCCA and local government is exempted from PAYE.

e) Withholding Tax (WHT)

This is a tax withheld at source at the point of making a payment to the supplier/ service provider. Total payments to a supplier in respect of a supply of goods or services as provided for in a transaction amounting to one million shillings and above in aggregate attracts WHT of 6% to residents and 15% to non-residents under Section 119 of the Income tax Act.

Note that the amount withheld on any payment is part of your annual tax payment and thus reduces on

Your annual tax liability.

Responsibility of Filing a WHT return and Payment of WHT

- The responsibility for payment of the tax rests primarily on the person making payment as a withholding agent. Thus, in case of his/her failure to withhold the tax or in case of under-withholding, the under-collected tax becomes due from the withholding agent.
- A WHT Agent is required to pay the tax withheld within 15 days after the end of the month in which the payment subject to withholding tax was made by the WHT Agent. . Note; this is not only for PAYE but also all other Withholding taxes.

Illustration

If Muban and Sons a sole proprietorship supplies Capital Shoppers (Designated Withholding Agent) with taxable supplies worth 100 Million UGX, then he will receive a net of 94 million UGX and the 6 million UGX (6% of 100Million) will be Withheld and remitted to URA by Capital shoppers on his behalf.

II. Value Added Tax (VAT)

It is a tax on consumption charged on value added to "taxable" goods and services (Standard Rated Supplies), at different stages in the chain of distribution and is charged at a rate of 18% on all supplies made by taxable persons i.e. persons registered or required to register for VAT purposes. The threshold for VAT registration is an annual turnover of 150 million UGX and above or turnover of 37.5 million UGX in any 3 consecutive months.

Some transactions are beyond the scope of VAT and these are classified as Exempt Supplies (Second Schedule of the VATA). Supplies on which VAT is charged at 0% are classified as Zero Rated Supplies (Third Schedule of the VAT Act).

If a trader is registered for VAT, he can claim for his Input tax when selling a zero rated product/service.

Note

- Traders dealing in taxable supplies with a gross turnover 150 million UGX and above are required to register for VAT.
- Traders dealing in exempt supplies are not subject to Value Added Tax (VAT) and so suffer VAT as a cost but must register for Income tax. However, traders who deal in taxable supplies with a gross turnover below 150 million UGX can voluntarily register for VAT if they meet the registration criteria.
- All taxpayers registered for VAT are required to file VAT returns for each month by the 15th day of the following month.

Voluntary Registration

The Commissioner General shall register a person who applies for registration and issue to that person a certificate of registration including the VAT registration number (TIN) unless the Commissioner General is satisfied that;

(a) the person has a fixed place of abode or business; or

(b) the Commissioner General has reasonable grounds to believe that that person :–

- will keep proper accounting records relating to any business activity carried on by that person;
- will submit regular and reliable tax returns as required by Section 31; or
- is a fit and proper person to be registered

Some transactions are beyond the scope of VAT and these are classified as Exempt supplies. Supplies on which VAT is charged at 0% are classified as zero-rated supplies.

IMPORTANT:

ISSUANCE OF E-INVOICES OR E-RECEIPTS BY ALL VAT REGISTERED TAXPAYERS

It is mandatory for all VAT registered taxpayers to issue e-invoices or e-receipts as no tax credit is allowed or claimable on purchases unless they are supported by e-invoices or e-receipts.

All VAT registered taxpayers are obliged to register for EFRIS and issue fiscalised invoices i.e. e-invoices.

The Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing Solution (EFRIS) is a new smart business solution used to record business transactions and share the information with URA in real time.

An e-invoice shows that a sale has occurred through EFRIS. It shows the seller's details, URA information, Buyer's details, Good and services details, Tax details and Summary sections.

Penalties for non-compliance in regard to EFRIS

A VAT registered taxpayer who does not adopt the use of EFRIS is liable to pay a penal tax equivalent to the tax due on the goods or services or 400 currency points whichever is higher.

Note: One currency point =20,000 Uganda Shs.

PERIOD FOR CLAIMING INPUT TAX

The law allows a period of six (6) months from the date of issue of the invoice within which a person can apply for an input tax credit.

Illustration

Gadhafi is an importer of children's shoes. In June 2019 he imported 50 cartons of shoes at UGX 5,000,000 for the entire consignment. He sold to a wholesaler at UGX 7,200,000. The wholesaler sold to a retailer at cost plus mark-up of 20%. The retailer sold to the consumers at a mark-up of 10%.

NB:

Assume that all the above figures were VAT exclusive, and that only VAT was liable.

Required:

Determine the VAT collected at each stage in the distribution chain.

Stage/ dealer	Cost price (UGX)	Selling price (UGX)	Input tax (UGX)	Output tax (UGX)	Tax Payable (UGX)
Gadhafi at importation	5,000,000	-	900,000	-	900,000
Gadhafi at domestic level	5,000,000	7,200,000	900,000	1,296,000	396,000
Wholesaler	7,200,000	8,640,000	1,296,000	1,555,200	259,200
Retailer	8,640,000	9,504,000	1,555,200	1,710,720	155,520
Final Consumer	9,504,000	1,710,720			
Total payable to URA					1,710,720

NOTE: The mechanism of VAT is such that, for goods that are imported and consumed in a particular state, the first seller (importer) pays the first point tax, and the next seller pays tax only on the value-added – leading to a total tax burden exactly equal to the last point tax.

III. LOCAL EXCISE DUTY

This is a tax that is imposed on specified imported or locally manufactured goods, and services. Initially Excise Duty was meant for "luxury" or prohibited items. However excise duty is now treated as any other source of revenue for Government. The applicable rates may be specific or ad valorem.

The tax is imposed on the value of the import; and in the case of locally manufactured goods, the duty (local excise duty) is payable on the ex-factory price of the manufactured goods. Exported but locally manufactured goods are exempt from excise duty.

Persons supplying excisable goods and services are required to register and file monthly returns to the tax authority by the 15th day of the month following the month in which delivery of the goods was made.

Note

Excise duty is charged on deliveries (Goods and services) made out of the factory as well as on payment regardless of whether payment is made or not.

Excise duty return is submitted on a monthly basis and the due date for both filing the return and payment is the 15th day of the subsequent month. Computation of excisable duty payable

EXCISE DUTY PAYABLE = (EX-FACTORY PRICE X QUANTITY) X EXCISE DUTY RATE

However, Ex-factory price is defined as;

ITEM	AMOUNT
cost of materials	XXXX
add: other related costs (overheads)	X XXXX
Total Cost	XXXX
Add: PROFIT	XXXX
Ex- Factory Price	XXXXX

Solution

EXCISE DUTY = (EX-FACTORY PRICE X QUANTITY) X EXCISE DUTY RATE

= (400X20,000UGX) X 10%

= 800,000 UGX

IV. Customs duties

These are taxes which are charged on all goods entering into or leaving our country. The taxes charged depend on the Value and nature of the item imported.

Below are the Steps we follow when Computing Customs Duties.

- Step 1 Determine Customs Value (CV);
- Step 2 Convert the Customs Value to Local Currency (Shs.);
- Step 3 Classify the item (HSC) as per the common external tariff;
- Step 4 Determine taxes collectable
- Step 5 Apply the duty rates on the Customs Value

Customs duties comprise of.

a) Import duty (ID)

This is a tax collected on imports and some exports not listed in the exemption schedule by URA. It is based on the customs value of the goods that are imported. The customs value is Cost, Freight and Insurance up to Mombasa or cost and insurance if by Air. The rate of import duty is either 0%, 10%, 25% or more for sensitive items like wheat and powdered milk.

NB. For more information on import duty rates, please refer to our common external tariff book on the portal under tax assistant, A-Z tax topics.

Formulae for calculating import duty

- Import Duty (ID) = ID rate x Customs value
- VAT = VAT value x 18%= (ID+EXD+CV) x 18%

b) Excise duty(EXD) at Importation

This tax is only charged on specific goods imported at varying rates.

Formulae for calculating excise duty

- Excise duty (EXD)= EXD value x EXD rate= (ID + Customs value) x EXD rate

c) VAT at importation.

This is a tax on consumption charged on taxable goods imported into the country and is charged at a rate of 18% if the importer is registered for VAT and at 15% on the 18% of the value if the importer is not registered for VAT but importing taxable goods of a value of shillings 4,000,000 and above.

NB. If the importer is registered for VAT, he/she can claim any VAT incurred at importation through her/his monthly VAT returns.

Formulae for calculating VAT at importation

- VAT = VAT value x 18%= (ID+EXD+CV) x 18%
- Domestic VAT = 15% (VAT value x 18%) = 15% ((ID+EXD+CV) x 18%)

d) WHT at importation

This is income tax withheld at importation of a good. It is at a rate of 6% of customs value. It can be claimed by the importer when he/she is filing his/her final income tax return as advanced tax already paid.

NB. If the importer is exempted from WHT, he/she should not be charged this tax at importation Formulae for calculating WHT at importation

- WHT = Customs value x 6%

e) Infrastructural levy

This levy is only applicable to dutiable items imported from outside EAC Region.

NB: The following will not attract the 1.5% Infrastructure Levy

1. Items that are at 0% Import duty rate

2. All items imported under conditional Exemptions as indicated in the 5th Schedule of the EACCMA (East African Community Customs Management Act)

Formulae for calculating infrastructural levy

- WT = Customs value x 1.5%

f) Environmental levy

This is tax levied on imports that may be harmful to the environment for example on used clothes and used vehicle.

Formulae for calculating Environmental levy

- EL on used clothes = Customs value x 10%
- EL on used vehicles of YOM between 5 and 10 years = Customs value x 35%
- EL on used vehicles of YOM 10years and above = Customs value x 50%

WHAT ARE THE TAX POINTS APPLICABLE TO PLAYERS IN THE SECTOR?

i. The suppliers of stock: These are expected to have the following;

o Valid TINs that are clearly shown on invoices issued to their clients every time they supply.

- o File income tax returns or the simplified returns under Part 1 of the second schedule of the Income Tax Act.

- o They may opt to use presumptive rates where applicable
- o Where their turnover is above 150 million UGX, they are required to register for VAT
- o Where their employee(s) is/are earning above 235,000 UGX per month, they should register and withhold PAYE at the appropriate rates.

ii. Other suppliers: These could either be local suppliers or foreign suppliers.

- o Local suppliers: where the trader withholds tax on behalf of government (Section 119 (1)), he/she is required to file a WHT return, remit the payment to URA and issue the PAYEE a Withholding Tax Credit Certificate. The payees could be transporters, cleaning firms, land lords/ladies or any other vendors. Take note that separate supplies of goods or materials or supplies amounting to above 1 million may attract the 6% WHT.

- o International payments: this is applicable where a trader makes foreign payments for management fees, or makes payments to a non-resident contractor or professional under sections 83 and 85 of the Income Tax Act respectively

WHAT TAX INCENTIVES APPLY TO THE WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL SECTOR?

TAX INCENTIVES UNDER DOMESTIC TAXES

INCOME TAX			
Beneficiary	**Incentives**	**Period of Incentive**	**Conditions for the Tax Incentive**
1. Exporters of finished consumer and capital goods.	Income derived from the exportation of finished consumer and capital goods.	10 years	Exemption valid from the beginning of the investment. Investor must export at least 80% of production. Investor must apply for and be issued with a certificate of exemption.
2. Collective Investment Schemes to the extent of distribution	Income tax exemption for Collective Investment Schemes	Indefinite	Must be licensed to operate as a collective investment scheme. Participants in the scheme should not have day to day control over the management of the property. Participants contributions and ultimate income/ profits must be pooled Property must be managed as a whole by the operator of the scheme
3. Private employers of persons with disabilities (PWDs)	Deduction of 2% Income tax for employers that employ PWDs	Indefinite	5% of employees must be PWDs
4. Non-profit making Organizations	Income tax exemption	Indefinite	Where the Commissioner has issued a written ruling stating that it is exempt

5. Compliant taxpayers	6% WHT exemption on payment for goods and services and professional fees	12 months renewable	Where the Commissioner is satisfied that the taxpayer has regularly complied with the obligations under the tax laws
6. All taxpayers	100% deduction of Scientific research expenditure	Indefinite	A person who incurs expenditure for scientific research
7. All taxpayers	100% deduction of training expenditure	Indefinite	Employers who train permanent residents or provide tertiary education not exceeding in the aggregate 5 years
8. All taxpayers	Initial allowance and Depreciation allowance: Initial Allowance – capital deduction of 50% of qualifying Plant & machinery and 20% on Industrial building placed in the radius of 50Km outside the boundaries of Kampala. Person who places depreciable assets in service e.g. computers, automobiles, specialized trucks, tractors, plant and machinery used in farming, manufacturing or mining operations, trailers and	Indefinite	All taxpayers with depreciable assets

	trailer mounted containers; and Industrial building deduction of 5% on cost of construction straight line method for 20 years.		
9. All taxpayers	Carry forward losses: Assessed loss is carried forward as a deduction in the following year of income.	Duration of the loss	All taxpayers
10. Investor established in a country with which Uganda has a DTA	Double Taxation Agreements (DTA): Investors from countries with active DTA's with Uganda i.e. United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, South Africa, India, Italy, Netherlands and Mauritius. Withholding taxates applicable to dividends, interests, management	Duration of the DTA	Beneficial owner of investment as defined in the Income Tax Act established with economic substance in a country with which Uganda has a DTA.
	fees and royalties are 10% except UK at 15%		

VAT ACT			
Beneficiary	**Incentives**	**Period of Incentive**	**Conditions for the Tax incentive**
1. VAT Registered taxpayers	VAT registered persons claim all the VAT incurred.	Indefinite	Turnover of UGX 150m in any 12-month period for first time registration, ability to keep proper books of accounts and making taxable supplies.
2. Contractors executing aid-funded projects	Deemed VAT: Tax payable on a taxable supply made by a supplier to a contractor executing an aid-funded project is deemed to have been paid by the contractor provided the supply is for use by the contractor solely and exclusively for the aid funded project.	Duration of the project	Contractors executing aid- funded projects
3. Exporters	Zero rating	Indefinite	All exporters
4. Suppliers to government	Cash basis accounting for VAT on supplies made to government	Indefinite	VAT registered suppliers
5. Suppliers of oxygen for medical use	Exempting the supply of oxygen.	Indefinite	Oxygen for medical use
6.Suppliers of assistive devices for persons with disability.	Exempting the supply of assistive devices for persons with disability.	Indefinite	Assistive devices must be for use by persons with disability

7.Suppliers of educational materials	Zero rating of supply of educational materials.	Indefinite	Includes educational materials manufactured in Uganda and the partner states of the EAC
8.Suppliers and manufacturers of menstrual cups	Zero rating the supply of menstrual cups and inputs for their manufacture.	Indefinite	Suppliers and manufacturers of menstrual cups
STAMP DUTY ACT			
Beneficiary	**Incentives**	**Period of Incentive**	**Tax incentive**
1.Loan applicants	NIL stamp duty on an agreement relating to the deposit of title-deeds, pawn pledge-of the total value.	Indefinite	Agreement relating to the deposit of title-deeds, pawn pledge-of the total value.
2.Loan applicants	NIL stamp duty on security bond or mortgage deed.	Indefinite	Security bond or mortgage deed executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue of security bond or mortgage deed executed by a surety to secure a loan or credit facility-of entry value.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF YOU AS A TAXPAYER AFTER TIN REGISTRATION?

You will be required to meet your tax obligations through filing returns and making payments

RETURNS

- A tax return is the tax format of reporting business income for the year to URA and declares business profits or losses for tax purposes.
- A Tax period is the duration for which a return is required i.e. a year, month or week.

- Due date is the deadline for filing a return beyond which a person is required to pay a penalty for late filing.

ANNUAL RETURNS		
Tax Type	**Provisional return due date**	**Final Return Due date**
• Individual Income tax • Rental Income tax – Individual	The last day of the 3rd month after the start of the year of Income.	The last day of the 6th month after the end of the year of Income.
• Corporate income tax • Rental Income tax- Non individual	The last day of the 6th month after the start of the year of Income.	The last day of the 6th month after the end of the year of Income.
• Presumptive/ Small business income tax	-	The last day of the 6th month after the end of the year of Income.
Trust Income tax(Chargeable in the hands of beneficiary)	The last day of the 3rd month after the start of the year of Income.	The last day of the 6th month after the end of the year of Income.
Trust Income tax(Chargeable in the hands other than beneficiary)	The last day of the 6th month after the start of the year of Income.	The last day of the 6th month after the end of the year of Income.
Partnership Income tax	-	The last day of the 6th month after the end of the year of Income.
MONTHLY RETURNS		
• With Holding Tax • PAYE • Excise Duty(Goods & Services)	-	By the 15th day of the following month.


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Key return issues	
Advance return.	Advance Income Tax return is a return of income submitted by a taxpayer before the end of a given year of Income. Instances when an advance Return is required. i. Before the end of the period for which it is due ii. At any time of any year of income, where a taxpayer has died, is bankrupt, wound up, gone into liquidation, is about to leave Uganda permanently or any other reason where the Commissioner considers appropriate that such a taxpayer may be required to file an advance return by a specified date. Where an Advance Return is not furnished by the due date, an Advance Assessment is issued. Note: A notice requesting for such a return shall be in writing specifying the due date for filing the return.
Extension of Return Filing date.	If a person is not able to file a return, he can apply for an extension to file his return providing reasons justifying the extension. The extension if granted will not exceed 90 days and does not change the due date for payment of the tax due. Interest will therefore accrue on any outstanding tax liability. However multiple extensions can be applied for provided the number of days does not exceed 90 days. Note: If the taxpayer is dissatisfied with the Commissioner's decision about the extension, he may challenge it under the objection and appeals procedure.
Offences and penalties on returns	
Failure to furnish a return by the due date	A person who fails to furnish a tax return by the due date or within a further time allowed by the Commissioner is laible to a fine not exceeding Shs. 1,000,000 and failure to furnish the return within the time prescribed by court to a fine not exceeding Shs. 2,000,000 on conviction.
Understating provisional tax estimates Providing False statements	If you understate provisional chargeable income by more than 10% of the actual chargeable income, the penalty is 20% of the difference in tax on your estimated income and 90% of the actual chargeable income. Penalty = 20% (Tax on Estimated chargeable Income-Tax on 90% of actual Changeable income)

	A person who knowingly or recklessly makes false or misleading statements or omitting from a statement to a tax officer, a matter or thing is a fine not exceeding two hundred currency points that is Shs. 110,000,000 or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both on conviction.
WHAT HAPPENS IF A TAXPAYER DOESN'T FILE HIS RETURN?	He will receive an assessment from the URA officer.
TAX ASSESSMENTS	
• An assessment is a document/ form showing the estimated taxable income of a person and the tax payable on it including any penalty	
DEFAULT ASSESSMENT	This is a tax assessment made to a person based on estimated taxable income of that person. It is generated and issued by the Commissioner due to failure by the taxpayer to furnish a self-assessment return for any given tax period.
ADVANCE ASSESSMENT	Is a declaration issued if the Commissioner is satisfied that there is a risk that a taxpayer may delay, obstruct, prevent, or render ineffective payment or collection of tax that has not yet become due. It may be made before the date on which the taxpayer's tax return for the period is due. It can be issued if a taxpayer defaults in submitting an advance return when requested by the Commissioner. However the Commissioner can also issue this assessment without notice. This assessment can be objected to and can also be amended. Where the taxpayer files a returns for a given period on which a Default or Advance assessments was issued, the taxpayer's return for that period shall be accepted and takes precedence over the default assessment. Taxpayer is allowed to submit his/her return together with the objection. This is an amendment of an original tax assessment issued by the commissioner for any tax period to ensure that correct tax liability is obtained. It is made at any time where fraud or any gross or wilful neglect has been Committed by, or on behalf of the taxpayer or new information has been discovered in relation to the tax payable for a tax period.

RETURN AMENDMENT	A taxpayer may amend the tax return on condition the return is not under investigation and amendment is done within 3 years from the date on which the original return was lodged by the taxpayer.
PAYMENT OF TAX	
WHAT NEXT AFTER FILING THE RETURN?	The taxpayer will be required to register a payment and then pay. Note; The due date of making the payment is the due date of filing the return.
HOW DOES ONE REGISTER A PAYMENT?	To register a tax payment, Visit the web portal (ura.go.ug) Click on eservices, select Payment Registration under payments. Select the tax head, go to details of Tax Type, select the tax head from the drop down and input the tax amount. Fill in the details of the Taxpayer and mode of payment (VISA, MasterCard, American Express, Union Pay, Mobile Money, EFT, RTGS and Swift, Cash, Cheque, Demand draft, or Point of Sale), enter the given image and click Accept and Register. Print out the Payment Registration Slip that appears on submission and take the form to the bank to effect payment.
MODES YOU CAN USE TO PAY TAX.	Payment for any tax type can be done using; VISA, MasterCard, American Express, Union Pay, Mobile Money, EFT, RTGS and Swift, Cash, Cheque, Demand draft, Point of Sale.
PAYMENT OF TAX	All taxpayers are required to pay the tax liable by the due date. Any unpaid tax shall be collected by the Commissioner through serving a notice of demand on the person liable. The taxpayer will be given at least 28 days from the date of service of the notice within which they can pay any outstanding amount specified in the demand notice.
FAILURE TO PAY TAX	Failure to pay attracts interest at a rate of 2%.per month the tax is not paid.
EXTENSION OF PAYMENT OF TAX	A taxpayer can apply in writing to the Commissioner for an extension to pay tax at a later date. The date of payment can be extended but the payment due date is maintained. Interest shall accrue from the due date of the payment.

OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS	
WHAT HAPPENS TO A TAXPAYER WHO HAS BEEN ASSESSED AND IS DISSATISFIED?	The taxpayer has an option and a right to object to the decision against her/him.
WHAT IS AN OBJECTION?	An objection is a communication from a taxpayer to the Commissioner expressing dissatisfaction with either an assessment raised on him/her or any other tax decision made by the Commissioner. This is always presented in the format prescribed by the Commissioner.
OBJECTION TIMELINES	• A person who is dissatisfied with any tax decision may lodge an objection with the Commissioner within 45 days after receiving notice of the tax decision. • A person may apply in writing to the Commissioner for an extension of time to lodge an objection and wait for the Commissioner's decision. • The Commissioner will serve a notice of an objection decision to the person objecting within 90 days from the date of receipt of the objection. • In case an objection decision has not been served within 90 days, the person objecting may, by notice in writing to the Commissioner, consider the Commissioner as having allowed his objection decision. This is called "electing" • The time limit for making an objection decision is waived in case a review of a taxpayer's records is necessary for settlement of the objection and the taxpayer is notified. • A person dissatisfied with an objection decision may; a) Apply to the Commissioner to resolve the dispute using alternative dispute resolution procedures. This may present other avenues for taxpayers who would like to review tax decisions issued by URA without necessarily lodging an appeal to the Tax Appeals Tribunal.

	b) Lodge an application to the Tax Appeals Tribunal (TAT) for review of the objection decision. • A person dissatisfied with a decision of the Tribunal may, within 30 days after being served with a notice of the decision, lodge an application with the High Court for review of the decision. A person dissatisfied with a decision of the High Court, arising from appeals to the TAT, may, within 30 days after being served with a notice of the decision or within further time as the Court of Appeal may allow, lodge an application with the Court of Appeal for review of the decision. This appeal will be on questions of law only. • The Court of appeal shall inquire and determine the appeal expeditiously and shall declare its findings not later than 60 days from the date of filing the appeal. • An appeal to the Supreme Court may be lodged with a certificate of the court of appeal that the matter raises questions of law of great public importance or if the Supreme Court in its overall duty to see that justice is done, considers that the appeal should be heard. • The Supreme Court shall inquire and determine the appeal expeditiously and shall declare its findings not later than 30 days from the date of filing the appeal." • Where the decision maker is required to refund an amount of tax to a person as a result of a decision of a reviewing body, the tax shall be repaid with interest at the rate specified in the relevant law on the amount of the refund for the period commencing from the date the person paid the tax refunded and ending on the last day of the month in which the refund is made. Reviewing body means the Tribunal, the High Court, the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.
BURDEN OF PROOF	In any objection proceeding; (a) It is upon the tax payer to prove that the assessment is incorrect. OR (b) In case of a decision made to prove that the decision should not have been made or should have been made differently.
ENFORCEMENT OF TAX	
RECOVERY OF TAX	When a person refuses or fails to comply with payment of taxes as and when required, the commissioner may collect the outstanding tax using various methods, such as:

	• By Distress: Goods on which the assessed person has a claim are sold in order to recover tax. • By Agency Notice: Any other person who has money or other liabilities of the person to whom tax is assessed and being demanded from , is required to pay the amount held directly to URA. • Temporary closure of business premises. • Charge over immovable property: The Commissioner writes to the Registrar of Titles, directing the Registrar to the effect that the land or buildings in the notice are a subject of a security for unpaid tax. • Seizure of goods in cases where there is proof that the taxes due have not been paid especially in respect of the supply, removal or import of the goods. Note: If there is reason to believe that; a taxpayer establishing a business in Uganda intends to carry on the business for a limited time only; or (b) A taxpayer may not pay tax when it becomes payable. The Commissioner may write to a taxpayer to give security by bond, deposit, or anything else that is satisfactory to the Commissioner for the payment of tax that may become payable
INVESTIGATIONS	
ACCESS to premises, records and any information	The Commissioner is entitled to have at all times and without prior notice, full and free access to; a) (i) Any premises or place; (ii) any record, including a record in electronic format; or (iii) any data storage device; b) Make an extract or copy, seize any record, data storage device that may contain data relevant to a tax obligation; and retain any record or data storage device seized for as long as it is required for determining a taxpayer's tax obligation and liability, including any proceedings.
INFORMATION OR EVIDENCE	The Commissioner may, request any person; (a) To furnish, any information or (b) To attend and be examined at the time and place designated for that purpose concerning the tax affairs of that person or any other person, and for that purpose the Commissioner may require the person to produce any record, including an electronic format, in the control of the person.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION	
WHO REQUIRES A TAX CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE?	• A tax payer providing a passenger transport service; or a freight transport service with a goods vehicle with a capacity of two tonnes or more. • A tax payer providing ware housing or clearing and forwarding services. • A taxpayer supplying goods or services to the Government.
WHAT OTHER OFFENCES CAN BE COMMITTED?	• Failure to furnish a return or any other document. • Failure to comply with an agency notice or the requirements of a receiver. • Failure to maintain proper records. • Failure, without good cause, to comply with a request for information. • Improper use of a taxpayer identification number. • Making false or misleading statements. • Obstructing an officer. • Aiding and abetting another person to commit an offence. • Offering bribes to officers.
IS THERE ANY ADVICE TO THE PLAYERS IN THE SECTOR?	i. For Associations, mobilize your members and invite URA to sensitize them. ii. For Tax payers in the Wholesale and Retail sector • Register for taxes, • Periodically assess yourselves by filing returns and Pay liabilities due (or claim refunds) by the due dates to avoid any penalties and interest that may accrue due to non-compliance. • Always attend URA Tax clinics whenever called upon. • Engage URA as much as possible to avoid being misled about taxes.
ARE THERE ANY INITIATIVES TO TRAIN TRADERS?	• One of URA's focus areas this Financial Year is going to be wholesale and retail sector thus we urge business owners to fully participate and attend Tax clinics and workshops when called upon. • Taxpayer Registration Expansion Program is being implemented to ease the registration process and compliance process.

References:

i. THE TAX PROCEDURES CODE ACT, 2014.
ii. THE INCOME TAX ACT (IT A), CAP.340
iii. THE VALUE ADDED TAX ACT (VAT A), CAP.349
iv. THE EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS MANAGEMENT ACT (EACMA)
v. THE EXCISE DUTY ACT,2014
vi. THE STAMP DUTY ACT,2014

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