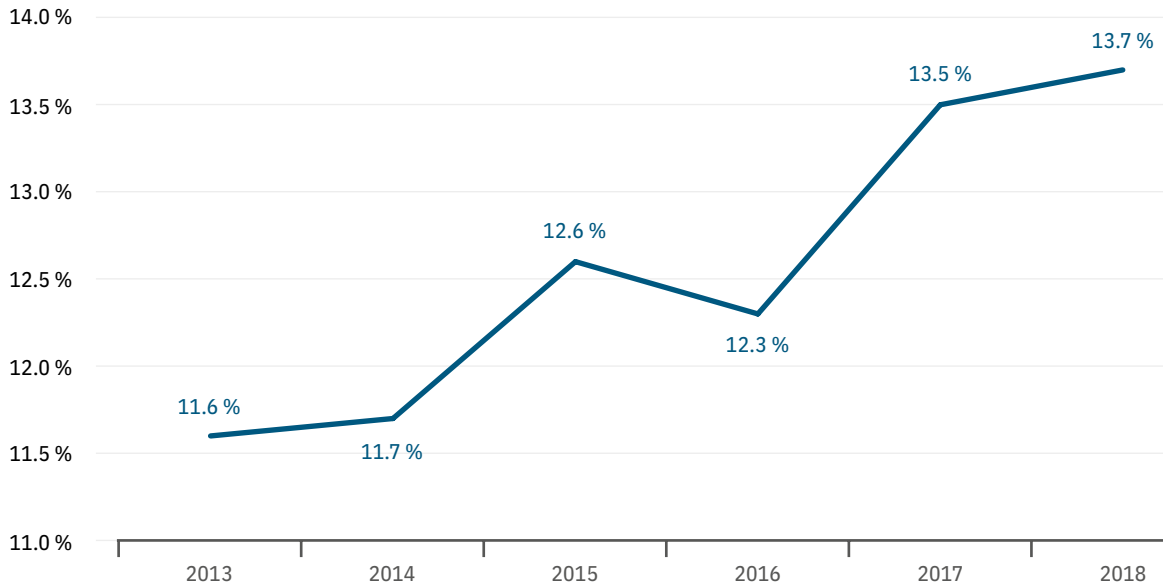




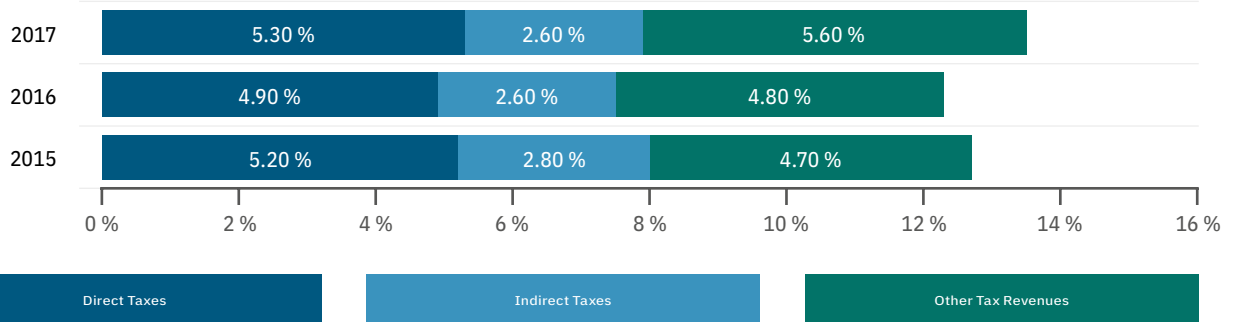
Ghana

Stepping up domestic revenue mobilisation



Tax revenues (% of GDP) (2013-2018)

**Data edited by Ministry of Finance of Ghana (2019)*



Tax revenues, by sources (% of GDP) (2015, 2016 & 2017)

Public Expenditure and Financial Accounting (PEFA)

2013 (2011 framework)

C+ Transparency of taxpayer obligations and liabilities

C Effectiveness of measures for taxpayer registration and tax assessment

D+ Effectiveness in collection of tax payments

*A = internationally-recognised level of good performance
D = performance is below the basic level*

Doing Business, Ease of Paying Taxes 2017 (DB 2018), values from 2016 (DB 2017) in parentheses

Payments (number per year)	Time (hours per year)	Total tax rate (% of profit)	Postfiling Index (0-100)
31 (33)	224 (224)	33.2 (32.7)	49.54 (37.9)

Overall ranking
116 / 190 (122 / 190)

Global Competitiveness Report (2017-2018), values from 2016-2017 in parentheses

Effect of taxation on incentive to work
4.2/7; Rank 49/137 (4.2/7; Rank 46/138)

Effect of taxation on incentive to invest
3.5/7; Rank 74/137 (3.4/7; Rank 80/138)

Recent reform steps

Ghana carried out a **review of major tax laws** to make them consistent with the changing economy and international best practices. Major reform steps included:

- The rationalisation of taxes (abolishment and reduction of about 15 different taxes);
- The complete roll-out of a **tax administration** software to automate processes for assessing, filing and paying various domestic taxes;
- The introduction of a **customs paperless system** to create a seamless process and minimise using paper documentation for clearing goods at the port;
- The full implementation of the excise tax stamp policy like a restructuring of the value added tax (VAT) regime;
- The monitoring of downstream **petroleum**;
- Reforms of the customs suspense regime.

In November 2018 the Ministry of Finance of Georgia prepared the draft package for the implementation of the Country-by-Country Reporting.

Progress achieved

In 2017, Ghana achieved the following progress towards domestic revenue mobilisation:

- The **introduction of excise tax stamps** for tobacco and alcoholic beverages for revenue assurance and control of illicit trade;
- A **restructuring of the VAT regime** to decouple funds earmarked for health and education into two separate levies, with the aim of ensuring that the exact amounts collected are allocated to the funds;
- A completed **automation of customs processes** to reduce physical contact further.

Outlook: DRM priorities in 2019

<i>Priority activities</i>	<i>Expected outcomes</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simplify tax administration processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Increase voluntary compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop electronic systems of tax administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Enhance revenue mobilisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve debt recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Streamline and reduce tax expenditures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop prosecution policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase outlets for Tax Identification Numbers (TIN) registration and ease the process of obtaining TIN	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use third-party data	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rope more persons into the tax net and tax them accordingly	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deploy the Nation Builder's Corps (NABCO) to help identify and register potential taxpayers, collect property rates and follow up on debtors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop tax expenditure policy	