Tax Management Assistant II written interview at the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), along with their correct answers.

SECTION 1: TAXATION BASICS

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a direct tax?
 - a) Income tax
 - b) Corporate tax
 - c) Value-added tax (VAT)
 - d) Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE)
 - **⊘** Answer: c) Value-added tax (VAT)
- 2. What is the current VAT rate in Tanzania?
 - a) 15%
 - b) 18%
 - c) 20%
 - d) 25%
 - **⊘** Answer: b) 18%
- 3. Which law governs taxation in Tanzania?
 - a) The Companies Act
 - b) The Tax Administration Act
 - c) The Employment Act
 - d) The Financial Management Act
 - **♦** Answer: b) The Tax Administration Act
- 4. What is the main purpose of taxation?
 - a) To punish businesses
 - b) To generate government revenue
 - c) To support only private enterprises
 - d) To reduce the money supply
 - **♦** Answer: b) To generate government revenue
- 5. Which of the following is an example of an indirect tax?
 - a) Capital gains tax
 - b) Corporate tax
 - c) Excise duty
 - d) PAYE
 - **Answer:** c) Excise duty

SECTION 2: TAX ADMINISTRATION & REGULATIONS

- 6. Which organization is responsible for tax collection in Tanzania?
 - a) Bank of Tanzania
 - b) Tanzania Revenue Authority

- c) National Audit Office
- d) Ministry of Finance
- **⊘** Answer: b) Tanzania Revenue Authority
- 7. Which type of tax is charged on the profits of a company?
 - a) Excise duty
 - b) Income tax
 - c) Corporate tax
 - d) Import duty
 - **Answer:** c) Corporate tax
- 8. Which document is used to register for a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) in Tanzania?
 - a) TRA Form ITX 100.01
 - b) TRA Form VAT 250
 - c) Business License Application Form
 - d) Customs Declaration Form
 - **⊘** Answer: a) TRA Form ITX 100.01
- 9. Which tax is deducted directly from employees' salaries?
 - a) VAT
 - b) PAYE
 - c) Import duty
 - d) Excise duty
 - \ll Answer: b) PAYE
- 10. A company must file its annual tax returns with TRA by which date?
 - a) 31st March
 - b) 30th June
 - c) 31st December
 - d) 31st July
 - **Answer:** b) 30th June

SECTION 3: VALUE-ADDED TAX (VAT)

- 11. Which businesses are required to register for VAT?
 - a) Those with annual turnover above TZS 100 million
 - b) All businesses
 - c) Small businesses only
 - d) Only government entities
 - Answer: a) Those with annual turnover above TZS 100 million
- 12. What does "input VAT" mean?
 - a) VAT charged on sales
 - b) VAT paid on purchases
 - c) VAT payable to the government
 - d) VAT collected by TRA
 - **⊘** Answer: b) VAT paid on purchases

13. What is the penalty for late VAT returns submission?

- a) TZS 100,000 per month
- b) 5% of the unpaid tax
- c) TZS 300,000 per month
- d) 2% of the unpaid tax per month
- Answer: a) TZS 100,000 per month

14. Zero-rated supplies are:

- a) Exempt from VAT
- b) Taxed at 0% VAT
- c) Subject to 18% VAT
- d) Taxed at a lower rate
- **♦ Answer: b) Taxed at 0% VAT**

15. VAT returns must be filed:

- a) Weekly
- b) Monthly
- c) Annually
- d) Every two months
- Answer: b) Monthly

SECTION 4: CUSTOMS & EXCISE DUTY

16. Which authority regulates imports and exports in Tanzania?

- a) Tanzania Ports Authority
- b) Tanzania Revenue Authority
- c) Ministry of Trade
- d) Bank of Tanzania
- **♦** Answer: b) Tanzania Revenue Authority

17. Excise duty is charged on:

- a) Imported goods only
- b) Luxury goods and services
- c) All goods and services
- d) Income earned by businesses
- **⊘** Answer: b) Luxury goods and services

18. Which document is used for import declaration?

- a) VAT Return Form
- b) TIN Application Form
- c) Bill of Entry
- d) PAYE Summary Form
- **♦ Answer: c) Bill of Entry**

19. Which tax applies to alcoholic beverages and cigarettes?

- a) VAT
- b) Excise duty
- c) Income tax

- d) Capital gains tax
- **Answer:** b) Excise duty
- 20. Which tax is NOT charged on exports in Tanzania?
 - a) Export duty
 - b) VAT
 - c) Import duty
 - d) Excise duty
 - **⊘** Answer: b) VAT

SECTION 5: TAX COMPLIANCE & PENALTIES

- 21. Which penalty applies for tax evasion in Tanzania?
 - a) Imprisonment
 - b) Fines
 - c) Both fines and imprisonment
 - d) None
 - **⊘** Answer: c) Both fines and imprisonment
- 22. The statute of limitations for tax audits in Tanzania is:
 - a) 3 years
 - b) 5 years
 - c) 7 years
 - d) 10 years
 - **⊘** Answer: b) 5 years
- 23. What is a tax amnesty?
 - a) A tax increase
 - b) A period where penalties are waived
 - c) A tax refund
 - d) A customs clearance process
 - \checkmark Answer: b) A period where penalties are waived
- 24. If a taxpayer disagrees with TRA's tax assessment, they should:
 - a) Ignore it
 - b) Appeal to the Tax Appeals Board
 - c) Pay without questioning
 - d) Go to the police
 - Answer: b) Appeal to the Tax Appeals Board
- 25. What is the fine for not displaying a TIN certificate?
 - a) TZS 50,000
 - b) TZS 250,000
 - c) TZS 500,000
 - d) TZS 1,000,000
 - **♦ Answer: c) TZS 500,000**

SECTION 6: TAXPAYER SERVICE & RIGHTS

- 26. Which of the following is a service offered by TRA to taxpayers?
 - a) Tax consultation only
 - b) TIN registration assistance
 - c) Tax refunds only
 - d) Direct tax calculation assistance
 - **⊘** Answer: b) TIN registration assistance
- 27. A taxpayer has the right to appeal against the tax assessment within how many days of receiving the notice from TRA?
 - a) 15 days
 - b) 30 days
 - c) 60 days
 - d) 90 days
 - \varnothing Answer: b) 30 days
- 28. Which of the following is considered a tax evasion act?
 - a) Failing to keep proper books of accounts
 - b) Filing tax returns late
 - c) Paying taxes on time
 - d) Voluntarily disclosing tax issues to TRA
 - **♦** Answer: a) Failing to keep proper books of accounts
- 29. Which service can a taxpayer use to verify their tax registration status?
 - a) Call TRA customer care
 - b) Visit the nearest TRA office
 - c) Use TRA's online portal
 - d) Send an email to TRA
 - **♦** Answer: c) Use TRA's online portal
- 30. Taxpayers have the right to receive a tax refund in Tanzania within:
 - a) 1 month
 - b) 3 months
 - c) 6 months
 - d) 1 year
 - **Answer:** b) 3 months

SECTION 7: TAX RETURNS & FILING

- 31. The purpose of filing tax returns is to:
 - a) Report income and expenses to the government
 - b) Appeal against tax assessments
 - c) Claim a refund

- d) Increase taxes
- **⊘** Answer: a) Report income and expenses to the government
- 32. Which of the following documents is required for filing corporate tax returns in Tanzania?
 - a) Certificate of Incorporation
 - b) Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) certificate
 - c) Audited financial statements
 - d) All of the above
 - **Answer:** d) All of the above
- 33. What is the penalty for failing to file tax returns by the due date?
 - a) TZS 500,000
 - b) A percentage of the unpaid tax
 - c) Immediate closure of the business
 - d) No penalty is applicable
 - **⊘** Answer: b) A percentage of the unpaid tax
- 34. The tax year for individuals and companies in Tanzania is:
 - a) January to December
 - b) April to March
 - c) July to June
 - d) October to September
 - **♦** Answer: c) July to June
- 35. Which of the following taxes is filed using a VAT return?
 - a) Corporate tax
 - b) PAYE tax
 - c) Value-added tax
 - d) Excise duty
 - **♦ Answer:** c) Value-added tax

SECTION 8: TAX AUDITS & ENFORCEMENT

- 36. Who is responsible for conducting tax audits in Tanzania?
 - a) Ministry of Finance
 - b) Tanzanian Parliament
 - c) Tanzania Revenue Authority
 - d) Bank of Tanzania
 - **✓** Answer: c) Tanzania Revenue Authority
- 37. In Tanzania, how long does TRA have to conduct a tax audit after a tax return is filed?
 - a) 6 months
 - b) 12 months
 - c) 18 months
 - d) 24 months
 - **Answer:** b) 12 months

38. What happens if a tax audit reveals underpayment of taxes?

- a) Taxpayer is given a refund
- b) Taxpayer is fined and required to pay the tax owed
- c) The case is dismissed
- d) The taxpayer is exempt from taxes for the next year
- **⊘** Answer: b) Taxpayer is fined and required to pay the tax owed

39. What is the purpose of a tax audit?

- a) To increase tax revenue
- b) To ensure tax compliance and accuracy of returns
- c) To penalize businesses
- d) To simplify the tax system
- **⊘** Answer: b) To ensure tax compliance and accuracy of returns

40. If a taxpayer is found guilty of tax fraud, they may be subjected to:

- a) A public warning
- b) Tax increases
- c) Penalties and imprisonment
- d) A tax amnesty
- **⊘** Answer: c) Penalties and imprisonment

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL TAXATION & DOUBLE TAXATION

41. Which document is required for claiming tax relief under double taxation agreements?

- a) Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)
- b) Proof of foreign tax payment
- c) Bank statement
- d) Income tax return only
- **♦** Answer: b) Proof of foreign tax payment

42. What is the main aim of double taxation agreements (DTAs)?

- a) To encourage more foreign businesses
- b) To eliminate the taxation of foreign income twice
- c) To impose higher taxes on foreign income
- d) To make tax payments more complicated
- \checkmark Answer: b) To eliminate the taxation of foreign income twice

43. Tanzania has entered into double taxation treaties with several countries. Which is an advantage of such agreements?

- a) Reduced corporate tax rates
- b) Avoidance of double taxation
- c) Elimination of VAT
- d) Exemption from capital gains tax
- **♦** Answer: b) Avoidance of double taxation

44. In which of the following cases will Tanzania impose withholding tax on payments?

a) Payments for domestic services

- b) Payments to employees
- c) Dividends and interest payments to non-residents
- d) Payments for the purchase of goods
- **⊘** Answer: c) Dividends and interest payments to non-residents
- 45. Which of the following is an example of transfer pricing?
 - a) Trading between related companies across borders
 - b) Selling goods at discounted prices
 - c) Issuing a tax rebate for exports
 - d) A tax audit on a foreign company
 - **⊘** Answer: a) Trading between related companies across borders

SECTION 10: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & TAX COMPLIANCE

- 46. Which of the following financial documents is essential for preparing tax returns?
 - a) Balance sheet
 - b) Profit and loss statement
 - c) Cash flow statement
 - d) All of the above
 - **Answer:** d) All of the above
- 47. The correct way to calculate taxable income is to:
 - a) Subtract expenses from revenue
 - b) Add all liabilities to the income
 - c) Multiply gross income by the tax rate
 - d) Add the total assets to income
 - **♦** Answer: a) Subtract expenses from revenue
- 48. Taxable income is defined as:
 - a) Total business income
 - b) Business income minus allowable deductions
 - c) Business income after tax
 - d) Business expenses
 - **♦ Answer:** b) Business income minus allowable deductions
- 49. Which of the following can be claimed as tax-deductible expenses?
 - a) Private loans
 - b) Operational expenses like rent and salaries
 - c) Donations to charity
 - d) Both b and c
 - Answer: d) Both b and c
- 50. The financial statements required for tax purposes must be:
 - a) Certified by a tax consultant
 - b) Audited by an independent auditor
 - c) Prepared by a government agency
 - d) Submitted without validation
 - **⊘** Answer: b) Audited by an independent auditor