

## Salary Versus Dividends Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies 2018 19

Comprehensive coverage of the federal income taxation of trusts and estates, with an item-by-item, line-by-line preparation guide to Federal Form 1041. Provides the background necessary for effective tax planning. • Taxable status of trusts and estates, filing requirements, income and deductions • Tax treatment of beneficiaries, including distributable net income (DNI), distributions in kind, and income in respect of a decedent (IRD) • Decedent's final return • Grantor trust rules • Alternative minimum tax as it applies to trusts, estates and beneficiaries • Examples and planning notes that highlight useful techniques and warn against pitfalls • Summary of each state's fiduciary income tax rules First published in 1969.

Publication date: June 2021 - Plain English guide with dozens of examples and tax planning tips. Now in its 22nd edition, Salary versus Dividends is essential reading for ALL company owners and directors. It tells you everything you need to know about paying yourself the most tax efficient mix of salary and dividends. This year's edition contains full details of the corporation tax increase and the new company tax rules announced in the March 2021 Budget. We explain how these new rules will affect your tax planning. The guide also contains fully updated information on the best alternative profit extraction techniques: Directors loans - how they can be used to defer tax for an extra two years and sometimes to avoid tax altogether. Pension contributions - Why company pension contributions are better than dividends. And why you should consider postponing them. Rental income - Why rent is now better than dividends in many cases. Interest income - How company owners can pay themselves up to £6,000 tax-free. Cars and motoring costs - a Plain English guide to the tax rules. Charity - Who should donate: you or the company? Capital Gains - How to pay 10% tax when you sell or wind up your company; How to pay 0% tax when you sell your company to an employee ownership trust. These alternative techniques will become a lot more attractive when corporation tax increases. There's also information on splitting income with your spouse and children and other tax saving strategies.

Na sociedade atual, em que temos muitos brasileiros investindo, trabalhando e residindo nos Estados Unidos, faz-se necessário compreender melhor o sistema tributário no Brasil e nos Estados Unidos, suas diferenças e semelhanças, bem como analisar mais profundamente como se dá a tributação de renda, especificamente de dividendos e ganho de capital. Este livro tem o objetivo de explicar ao leitor como funciona a tributação nos dois países de uma forma geral, aprofundando o tema na tributação de dividendos e ganho de capital.

Federal Income Tax

The Income and Other Federal Taxes

Graduated Income Tax (colonies)

Reasonable Compensation

Salary Versus Dividends & Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies 2019/20

Salary Versus Dividends & Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies 2018/19

This unique tax guide shows company owners how to save thousands of pounds in tax every year by choosing the best mix of salary and dividends. It also reveals how you can slash your tax bill even further using directors loans, company pension contributions, rental income and other profit extraction strategies. The guide tells you exactly what to do in almost every situation and is essential reading for ALL company owners.

Corporate dividend policy has long been a source of concern in both tax and corporate law. From a tax law perspective, retained earnings potentially escape the high marginal rates imposed on shareholders. From a corporate law perspective, retained earnings increase agency costs for shareholders. With the steady drop in dividends in the last decade, concern over dividend policy has arisen once again. Many commentators attribute the disappearance of the dividend to our corporate income tax system, which

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quot;trapsquot; retained earnings in the corporation by subjecting dividends to two layers of tax. The assumption is that integrating the corporate and shareholders income taxes - either through a dividend exemption or some other technique - will lead corporations to pay out more money as dividends. Missing from this analysis is any historical perspective on the relationship between taxation and corporate dividend policies. The double taxation of corporate income actually emerged between World War I and II in response to a shift in corporate dividend policies, rather than vice versa. Over that period, managers agreed to a higher rate of tax at the corporate level, and, eventually, to the repeal of the dividend exemption at the shareholder level in exchange for Congress' tacit agreement not to interfere with managerial discretion over undistributed profits. This history not only belies the claim that double taxation is responsible for the disappearance of the dividend, but also suggests that integration of the corporate and shareholder income taxes may not have the effect on corporate dividend policies that its proponents claim.

Excerpt from Income Tax: Law and Accounting The Federal Income Tax Law was amended by "an act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," enacted September 8, 1916. Every citizen of the United States, irrespective of his place of residence, at home or abroad, and every resident of the United States, shall pay the tax upon his entire net income received from all sources, in the preceding calendar year; and every non-resident alien shall pay the tax upon his entire net income received from all sources within the United States; less the credits and exemptions to which such persons shall, respectively, be entitled under the law. The tax on the income of individuals is composed of two parts, designated the "normal tax" and the "additional tax." The normal tax imposes the fixed annual rate of 2 percent, upon the entire net income of individuals, except, 1. Income derived from dividends on the capital stock or net earnings of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, on which the normal tax is paid by such companies or associations. 2. The personal exemption of \$3,000 per annum to the unmarried person and \$1,000 additional to the head of a family, or to a married man with a wife living with him, or to a married woman with a husband living with her, provided, however, that only \$4,000 shall be allowed to both husband and wife from their aggregate income. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Taxing Business Income Once  
For Use in Preparing ... Returns  
Income Tax

Rethinking Double Taxation's Role in Dividend Policy

Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, Dated 11 August 1904 ... "Return Showing which of the Colonies Have Established Systems of Graduated Income Tax, Or of Income Tax Levied at Different Rates on Earned and on Unearned Incomes, Or Both, with Particulars in Each Case of the Rates of Tax and the System of Assessment and Collection" ...

Salary Versus Dividends & Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies 2021/22

***THIS JUST IN taxpayers can now file returns claiming: \* Exclusion from gross income of discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness (often, foreclosure-related debt forgiveness), claimed on Form 982, \* Mortgage insurance premiums treated as qualified residence interest, generally claimed by low- and middle-income filers on Schedule A, and \* Deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses***

claimed on Form 8917. Released 20 Dec 2017 Signed into Law 22 December 2017. Easy to read - A full 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches! Large pages, double space, large text. Plenty of white space to write notes. Highlights: Standard deduction has almost doubled for all filers, but personal exemptions have been eliminated. Single or married taxpayers are not allowed to deduct more than \$10,000 of property taxes and state and local income or sales taxes. Some states are considering repealing their income taxes and replacing them with employer-side payroll taxes. Taxes imposed on a business (such as employer payroll taxes) are still deductible under federal law. A business can just write them off their corporate income tax (or individual tax, if the business is a pass-through entity). This would not only totally offset the new limit on deducting state income taxes - it would amount to a sizable tax cut for many middle-class families. Other kinds of income like capital gains, interest, and dividends aren't hit by payroll taxes. Some states will likely pair the payroll tax shift with a new tax on capital income (similar to how Tennessee and New Hampshire tax interest and dividend income). Some states will join them, perhaps adding capital gains. I predict California, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Hawaii will implement this in 2018, followed closely by Maryland and Massachusetts. Small Business Owners, Freelancers and Contract Workers (Gig Workers) The new law changes the way "pass-through" entities (which pass profits directly to their owners as personal income) are treated in the tax code. Now many will be able to deduct 20 percent of their revenue from their taxable income (20 percent off their taxable earnings). Alternative Minimum Tax Raises the amount of income that would be exempt from AMT. For singles the exemption level will increase to \$70,300, and \$109,400 for married couples. Home Mortgage Interest Deduction. If you take out a new mortgage you will only be allowed to deduct the interest on debt up to \$750,000. Child Care Credit - doubled the current child tax credit from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per child under age 17. No Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions. Moving Expenses - You will no longer be able to deduct moving expenses related to a job change. Alimony Payments will no longer be deductible expense for divorce after 2017. The party receiving the payments would no longer need to pay tax on the income received. Why buy a book you

can download for free? We print this book so you don't have to. First you gotta find a good clean (legible) copy and make sure it's the latest version (not always easy). Some documents found on the web are missing some pages or the image quality is so poor, they are difficult to read. We look over each document carefully and replace poor quality images by going back to the original source document. We proof each document to make sure it's all there - including all changes. If you find a good copy, you could print it using a network printer you share with 100 other people (typically its either out of paper or toner). If it's just a 10-page document, no problem, but if it's 494-pages, you will need to punch 3 holes in all those pages and put it in a 3-ring binder. Takes at least an hour. It's much more cost-effective to just order the latest version from Amazon.com

The so-called classical system of current U.S. tax law treats corporations and their investors as separate entities and levies tax at both the corporate and shareholder levels on earnings from investments in corporate equity. Corporate earnings distributed to lenders as interest are generally deductible by the corporation and taxed, if at all, to the lender. Investors who conduct business activity in noncorporate form, such as a sole proprietorship or partnership, are taxed once on their earnings at the owners' tax rate. As a result, despite the critical role played by corporations as a vehicle for economic growth, the United States tax law often perversely penalizes the corporate form of organization. The current system of taxation also distorts corporate financial decisions in particular by encouraging debt and discouraging new equity financing of corporate investments. The tax system also prejudices corporate decisions about whether to retain earnings or pay dividends and encourages corporations to distribute earnings in a manner to avoid the double-level tax. Integration of the individual and corporate tax system would tax corporate income once and reduce or eliminate these economic distortions. Most trading partners of the United States have integrated their corporate tax systems. The potential economic gains from integration are substantial. This Report examines in detail several different integration prototypes, although it does not attempt an exhaustive discussion of all possible integration systems or of all the technical issues raised by the alternative prototypes. This Report does not

*contain legislative recommendations. Rather, it is intended to stimulate discussion of the various prototypes and issues they raise. By advancing the opportunity for such debate, this Report should encourage serious consideration of proposals for integrating the individual and corporate tax systems in the United States.*

*In this book you will find compact, up-to-date basic knowledge about German income tax, German corporate income tax and German trade tax (legal status 1.1.2018). The textbook, which has already been published in its sixth German edition, has now been translated into English language. It clearly presents the basics of German profit taxes and introduces even the previously inexperienced reader to the world of income tax, corporate income tax and trade tax. As in the previous German editions, the focus is not on individual tax-related recommendations for action or detailed regulations, but on the fundamental systematics of the subject matter. The book is therefore the ideal companion for targeted preparation for examinations in the Bachelor's and Master's programmes at universities that are oriented towards business taxation or tax law. It is also ideally suited for self-study. Target groups are therefore students, lecturers in the field of business taxation and tax law. The book is also suitable for English-speaking practitioners (including those from abroad) who wish to develop basic knowledge of German profit taxes useful for everyday professional life. Assistants in tax consulting, tax clerks as well as landlords specialising in tax and not least also tax advisers are addressed here.*

*Digest, Law and Record of Income*

*Taxation of Corporations and Personal Income in New York Wisconsin Statutes*

*Tax-Free Retirement*

*A Complete Analysis and Explanation of Normal Taxes and Special War Taxes Now Imposed by the Federal Government, Including Tables and Examples, Applied to Corporations, Partnerships, Individuals, Etc*

*2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act*

**Now in its 20th edition, Salary versus Dividends is essential reading for ALL company owners and directors.**

**Now in its 17th edition, Salary versus Dividends is essential reading for ALL company owners and directors. It tells you everything you need to know about paying yourself the most tax efficient mix of**

**salary and dividends.**

**" ... analyzes the issues relating to the deduction by an employer for a "reasonable allowance" under [section] 162(a) for compensation paid with regard to personal services rendered. It discusses in depth the factors applied in determining reasonableness, the necessity for the actual performance of services, situations where a deduction for reasonable compensation is not allowable, and other aspects of reasonable compensation. Various tax planning and controversy considerations also are discussed"--Portfolio description (p. iii).**

**The Citizens Utilities Case Reconsidered**

**Salary Versus Dividends & Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies**

**War Tax**

**Complete Text Plus Comments**

**Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax**

**Taxpayer To Taxpayer**

**Excerpt from War Tax: A Complete Analysis and Explanation of Normal Taxes and Special War Taxes Now Imposed by the Federal Government, Including Tables and Examples, Applied to Corporations, Partnerships, Individuals, Etc On Octobers 3, 1917, Congress enacted the most far-reaching War Tax law ever known to the American people. It became immediately effective. The details of the numerous War Taxes are of interest to every person earning over \$1,000 a year, and to every corporation partnership or other concern, and every individual engaged in business. This book tells the taxpayer what the War Taxes are, when, where and how they must be paid, and helps him to solve his own tax problems arising from this legislation and to make the, returns required by the law. Severe penalties fall upon those who, through ignorance or otherwise, fail to make returns in the manner and at the time prescribed by law, and who do not pay promptly the taxes found to be due. It is important to note that the rates given here are the combined taxes of the old and the new laws. No reference need be made to the old revenue law in figuring the taxes now in effect. War Income Tax (Effective from Jan. 1, 1917) On Individuals Every person, a citizen or resident of the United States, who received more than \$1000 net income in the preceding calendar year, if unmarried, and more than \$2000 if married, must pay income tax. This tax applies to every citizen or resident of the United States as to his or her net income from all sources within and without the United States, and to every non-resident alien as to his or her net income from sources within the United States, including the interest on bonds, notes and other interest-bearing obligations, not specifically exempted. Income Defined Income includes gains, profits and income from salaries, wages or compensation for personal services of every character, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce or sales, or dealings in property, real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or**

personal property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, and income derived from any source whatever. Net income is that which remains after the deductions herein enumerated are made. Normal And Additional Taxes Defined The Income Tax on individuals is divided into two parts, the Normal tax and the Additional or Surtax. Both are computed on the net income for the preceding calendar year ending December 31. The Normal tax is a fixed rate on the net income above the personal exemptions stated above. The Additional or Surtax is a graduated tax on net incomes above \$5000. The Rates The Normal tax on an unmarried person's net income is 2 per cent on the amount of income over \$1000 and not over \$3000, and 4 percent on the amount of income over \$3000. The Normal tax on a married person's net income is 2 per cent on the amount of income over \$2000 and not over \$4000, and 4 per cent on the amount of income over \$4000. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

One important question facing shareholder-employees of small, closely-held C corporations is how to pay themselves for working in and/or running their corporations. Traditionally, C corporation shareholder-employees have been advised to pay themselves compensation instead of dividends, because compensation is generally deductible by the corporation, whereas dividends are not. The payment of compensation has been viewed as one way to mitigate the double taxation of C corporation net income. The combined amount of individual and corporate income taxes and employment taxes if the payment is in the form of compensation was typically smaller than if the payment were made in the form of qualified dividends. Thus, there has been a tendency for corporations to pay compensation rather than dividends to shareholder-employees. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) has changed all that beginning in 2018. The reduction in the marginal tax rate for C corporations to 21 percent (down from 35 percent), the reduction in individual tax rates, and the retention of special low tax rates on qualified dividends substantially reduce the combined amount of taxes on qualified dividends relative to that on the same amount of compensation. We found that the combined amount of taxes on qualified dividends is less than that on compensation in many instances, especially when the amount of the payment to the shareholder-employee is \$150,000 or less. This finding is significant because most small business owners take a yearly salary of less than \$100,000.

**International Taxation discusses international aspects of tax systems originating in national environments. It focuses on U.S. taxation as applied to economic activity with an international element. Divided into four sections: basic elements of international taxation, inbound U.S. taxation, outbound U.S. taxation, and income tax treaties.** Summary of Contents" Part I: Basic Elements of International Taxation Chapter 1. U.S. Taxation in the International Setting 2. Nationality and Residence for Taxation 3. The Source of Income 4. International Transfer Pricing" Part II: Inbound U.S. Taxation 5. U.S. Taxation of Foreign Persons: Passive Income 6. The Meaning of a U.S. "Trade or Business" 7. "Effectively Connected" Income 8. Gains from Sales of U.S. Real Property 9. The Branch Profits Tax" Part III: Outbound U.S. Taxation 10. Outbound Taxation in Overview 11. The Foreign Tax Credit: Background and Overview 12. The Foreign Tax Credit: Creditable Foreign Taxes 13. The Credit Limitation of Section 904 14. The Indirect Foreign Tax Credit 15. Grand Overview of Dividends from Foreign Corporations 16. Controlled Foreign Corporations: Subpart F 17. Controlled Foreign Corporations: Section 1248 18. Passive Foreign Investment Companies (PFICs) 19. International Corporate Reorganizations 20. U.S. Citizens Abroad 21. Income Tax Incentives for Exports" Part IV: Income Tax Treaties 22. Income Tax Treaties in Overview 23. Residence in Income Tax Treaties 24. Business Profits - Permanent Establishments 25. Compensation for Personal Services 26. Interest, Dividends, Royalties, Rents, and Other Gains 27. The Rise and Fall of Treaty Tax Shelters: Sandwiches, Conduits, and the Treasury's Response" Table of Cases" Index

**Dividend/Salary Or Other Income Tax Guide**

**Income Tax on Dividends**

**Salary Versus Dividends & Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies 2017/18**

**Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide (supplement to Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide, Publication 15).**

**Made Simple**

**A Brief Comparison Between Brazilian and American Tax Systems**

*Now in its 21st edition, Salary versus Dividends is essential reading for ALL company owners and directors.*

*Now in its 18th edition, Salary versus Dividends is essential reading for ALL company owners and directors.*

*Salary versus Dividends is essential reading for ALL company owners and directors. The 16th edition has just been published (April 2016) and is completely up to date. The new edition contains ALL the relevant tax changes announced in the July 2015 Budget, November 2015 Autumn Statement and the March 2016 Budget. You'll find out exactly how the new dividend tax regime works and how to pay less tax when you extract salary or dividend income from your company. There's also fully updated information on all the other profit extraction techniques: directors loans, company pension contributions and getting your*

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company to pay you rent or interest. These alternative techniques have become a lot more attractive following the increase in dividend tax rates. There's also new information on splitting income with your spouse and how to pay less tax when you wind up your company.

*A Review and Copy of the Treasury Regulations Relating to Deductions from Rents, Salaries and Other Fixed Income*  
*The Federal Income Tax Explained*

*Use the Tax Code for Lifetime Income Free of Tax*  
*Income Tax Law and Accounting, 1918*

*Being a Practical Application of the Provisions of the Federal Income Tax Act of September 8, 1916, as Amended; the War Income Tax and the War Excess Profits Tax Laws of October 3, 1917; and Containing the Corporation Capital Stock Tax Law and Rulings Thereon; Federal Estate Tax, Excise and Miscellaneous War Taxes; and the New York State Income Tax Statute Applicable to Manufacturing and Mercantile Corporations*

*Report of the Department of the Treasury on Integration of the Individual and Corporate Tax Systems*

*Accumulate \$1,000,000 with NO taxes EVER Take \$6,000 monthly income FREE of income taxes. Avoid tax on up to 85% of your Social Security benefits. Turn your taxable pension or IRA into tax-FREE income. Use a special tax haven to protect all your earnings and gains. Isn't it time you started using the tax laws to your benefit like the people in the top 1% of income do? How does Warren Buffett pay only 17% total tax? How does Mitt Romney pay less than 15%? You may not receive \$21 million a year like Romney does but you can use a tax haven he can't use to compound your money into \$1,000,000. Compounding high investment earnings is "the most powerful force in the universe," Einstein said. Compounding is money earning money on its earnings over time. Simple but powerful and you pay NO tax! When you both invest \$250 a month, \$6,000 a year, in successful businesses, you can earn more than a bank CD. After 15 years, you could have \$250,000 because the businesses paid dividends and other people offered you more than you paid for your shares of the businesses. After 25 years, you could have \$1,000,000. Over time, stocks of growing businesses outdistance all other investments. Compounding works best when you put your money to work in successful businesses paying dividends and stock splits, with no tax or advisor/broker fees. This kind of investment return is very likely but not guaranteed. But wouldn't you rather have \$1 million, more or less, than \$150,000 in the bank?*

*The Price Advantage by three preeminent experts at McKinsey & Company is the most pragmatic and insightful book on pricing available. Based on in-depth, first-hand experience with hundreds of companies, this book is designed to provide managers with comprehensive guidance through the maze of pricing issues. The authors demonstrate why pricing excellence is critical to corporate success and profitability, then explain state-of-the-art approaches to analyzing and improving your own pricing strategy for any product or service. Their advice is critical for readers who need to develop pricing strategies that work in both good economic times and bad.*

*Walker, Francis. Double Taxation in the United States. New York: Columbia College, 1895. vii, 132 pp. Reprint available August 2004 by The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. LCCN 2003052753. ISBN 1-58477-364-2. Cloth. \$75. \* Double taxation occurs when two or more tax jurisdictions overlap, such that one source of income or profit is subject to tax in each. This book analyzes*

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problems raised by double taxation under the methods of direct taxation practiced in the United States. It contains both a general view of the law and its implementation and a summary of significant laws and cases. Walker [1870-1950] was a disciple of Edwin Seligman [1861-1939], the noted author of *The General Property Tax* (1890), *The Income Tax* (1911), "Are Stock Dividends Income" (1919) and other seminal works on taxation. Reprinted from the series *Studies in History, Economics and Public Law* edited by Columbia's Department of Political Science.

*Compensation Vs. Qualified Dividends for Shareholder-Employees After the TCJA.*  
*Salary Versus Dividends & Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies 2020/21*

*Salaries, Rents, Etc. and the Income Tax*

*As Affected by Patents, Trade-marks, Copyrights and Goodwill*

*German Profit Taxes*

**This unique tax guide reveals how company directors can save thousands in tax by choosing the best mix of salary, bonus and dividends. Other options, like directors loans, have recently opened up, giving company directors the chance to make massive tax savings through the timing and structure of their pay. This guide shows you how to reduce ALL the taxes you face as a company owner: income tax, national insurance, corporation tax and capital gains tax. It is essential reading for anyone who runs a limited company. It is also essential reading for sole traders and partnerships who want to know how much tax they can save by setting up a company. The book contains all tax changes announced in the most recent Budget and tells you exactly what to do in almost every situation, including the best strategies for directors with spouses, partners, or children; the best strategies for family companies; and the best strategies for those who want to reinvest profits and grow their company.**

***Salary Versus Dividends & Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies***  
***Income Tax: Made Simple* discusses the fundamental concepts of taxation. It is addressed to the growing number of people, who need to have a better understanding of the effects of taxation on the financial side of life. This comprehensive text includes discussions of the UK's tax system and its administration; general principles of income tax; tax reform proposals; the taxation of husband and wife; capital allowances; taxation of employees; and taxation of dividends and other income. The final chapter on 'Tax Planning' sets out how the individual can reduce his or her tax bill at various stages during one's life-time. The book will be helpful to students of business law and accountancy preparing for examinations of all the major professional bodies, e.g., Institutes of Chartered Accountants, for England and Wales and Scotland, Institute of Bankers, Institute of Scottish Bankers, Association of Certified Accountants, Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators, Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, and the Law Society. It is also suitable for students on Degree Courses at Universities and Polytechnics and BTEC students in accountancy, business studies, and law.**

***Plus Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies***

***U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens***

***Income Tax Procedure***

***International Taxation***

***Double Taxation in the United States***

***How to Extract Company Profits and Reduce Your Tax Bill by Thousands***

***A best-selling author's expert guidance on how to be a***

*taxsaver instead of a taxpayer – solutions that work*  
*Mastering tax basics: Exempted incomes, including NSO schemes, LIC payments and dividends from shares and equity funds ■ Tax concessions for salary earners ■ Deductions from income under new Section 80C, pension scheme, Mediclaim, deductions from interest on loans, etc. Top tax haven – Shares and equity, mutual funds: Total tax exemption on long-term capital gains ■ Tax-free dividends ■ How to use equity funds like a savings account ■ How to reduce market risk ■ Growth versus dividend options. How to save capital gains: All the exemptions available under Section 54 – and how to make the best use of them ■ Making use of indexation to lower taxes ■ Buying a house property to save tax on capital gain ■ Capital gains on gifted assets ■ Capital Gains Account Scheme – the pitfalls to watch out for. Tax-saving investment options: PPF and Employee's Provident Fund (EPF) – tips and tricks; why additional contribution to EPF may be a great idea ■ How HUF partition can save tax. Retirement planning: When to opt for VRS ■ Best investment options for retirement planning ■ Pension pitfalls. Investing in property: Tax-efficient ways of investing in property ■ Housing loans for your dream house – how much loan to go in for. Plus: Solutions to frequently-encountered tax kinks, including: Salary ■ Hindu Undivided family ■ Income tax ■ Gift and wealth ■ NSCs and PPF ■ Shares and securities ■ Mutual funds ■ Life insurance ■ House property, etc. Open this book and start saving taxes – today!*

*How to Save Time and Taxes Preparing Fiduciary Income Tax Returns*

*The Price Advantage*

*Salary Versus Dividends & Other Tax Efficient Profit Extraction Strategies 2016/17*

*Interpreting Ex-dividend Evidence*

*A Historical Approach*

*With the Regulations of the Treasury Department*