UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON

OFF CAMPUS DIVISION

IDM BOTSWANA

BA (HONS) ACCOUNTANCY

SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION 2019/20

ADVANCED TAXATION

MODULE NO: ACC6002

Date: Wednesday 15 January 2020 Time: 3hrs

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

There are <u>FIVE</u> questions on this paper.

SECTION A consists of <u>TWO</u> questions, answer <u>ALL</u> questions.

SECTION B consists of <u>THREE</u> questions, answer <u>ONLY TWO</u> questions.

Please refer to Tax tables for rates & allowances.

This is a closed book exam.

You must hand in the exam paper with your answer booklet.

SECTION A (Answer ALL Questions)

Question 1

(a)

You work as a Tax senior for Smith and Co (Tax Advisors) and your client Jack would like CGT advice in relation to the disposal of his house.

On 30 June 2018 Jack sold his house for £307,500. The house which is located in Manchester was acquired by Jack on 01 January 2001 for £105,000. The property was used in the following manner throughout the period of ownership:

| Months | Use of property |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 16 | Occupied by Jack |
| 18 | Unoccupied – travelling in Malaysia |
| 24 | Unoccupied – working in USA |
| 11 | Occupied by Jack |
| 30 | Unoccupied – working in London |
| 22 | Unoccupied – travelling in Australia |
| 26 | Unoccupied – working in Newcastle |
| 27 | Occupied by Jack |
| 7 | Unoccupied – Working in Dubai |
| 14 | Unoccupied – travelling in India |
| 15 | Unoccupied – living with brother |

Jack had <u>never</u> let out his house (in periods of absence) as he wanted it to remain in excellent condition in his absence. The property was always Jack's main residence throughout the period of ownership.

(10 marks)

Question 1 continued over the page

Question 1 continued...

Required:

(b) Another client of Smith & Co is Maria Khan who would like some advice on CGT in relation to her share disposal which she made on 31st January 2019 in relation to her shares in Ahmed Plc. Maria disposed of all her share for £76,000.

Maria had made the following acquisition of shares over a period of time prior to the disposal of shares:

| Date | No. of Shares | Cost (£) |
|------------------|---------------|----------|
| 18 January 2009 | 2,000 | 8,400 |
| 19 June 2010 | 1,400 | 5,900 |
| 31 December 2016 | 2,400 | 11,240 |
| 11 August 2018 | 800 | 4,200 |

On 31 May 2017 Ahmed Plc made a rights issue of 1 for 4 at £7.00 per share and Maria decided to take up the offer.

Finally Maria did not acquire any shares in the next 30 days and she made no other disposals for CGT purposes for the tax year ended 05.04.2019.

Assume Maria is a higher rate taxpayer.

Required:

Calculate Maria's CGT payable and explain clearly how the share matching rules have been applied. (10 marks)

Question 1 continues over the page

Question 1 continued

(c)

Peter is also a client of Smith & Co and would like some advice in relation to Entrepreneur's Relief (ER). On 1 January 2019, Peter sold his car dealership business (sole trader) and realized a chargeable gain of £375,000. Peter started the business in June 1996.

Required:

Critically appraise the conditions which must be satisfied for Peter to be able to use Entrepreneur's Relief (ER) and the benefits of using ER. (10 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)

End of Question 1

Section A questions continue over the page

Question 2

(a)

You work for Bridge and Co (Tax advisors) as a Tax manager and manage several clients in relation to various VAT matters.

One of your clients is Alex who is a sole trader who started his business on 1 September 2018. The business supplies fashion clothing to market stalls across wealthy market towns in Cheshire. Alex voluntarily registered for VAT when he commenced his business.

The sales revenue and purchases are summarised as follows:

| Period (months) | Sales revenue £ (monthly basis) | Purchases £ (monthly basis) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| September to December 2018 | 8,400 | 4,000 |
| January to April 2019 | 11,000 | 6,000 |
| May to August 2019 | 12,500 | 7,000 |

The above figures are stated exclusive of value added tax (VAT). Alex's sales are all standard rated and arise evenly over the month.

In the quarter to 30 November 2018 Alex's transactions included the following:

- Input VAT of £3,600 in relation to a car purchased for 100% private use by Alex's wife
- Input VAT of £325 in relation to client entertaining

Additionally Alex would like advice in relation bad debts incurred and the VAT implications of this for future reference.

Question 2 continues over the page

Question 2 continued

Required:

(i) Complete the VAT return for the three-month period ended 30 November 2018, showing how much VAT is payable. State when the VAT is payable to HMRC and any penalties which may arise if the VAT return is incorrect.

(10 marks)

(ii) Critically advise Alex in relation to bad debts and the VAT implications

(6 marks)

(b)

Additionally several other clients require VAT advice in relation to different matters which your firm Bridge and Co will be assisting with. The advice is to be given to different clients in relation to the following:

- Flat rate scheme
- Group VAT

Required:

- (i) Critically appraise the flat rate scheme for VAT and the conditions in which it can be used (7 marks)
- (ii) Critically appraise the consequences of registering for group VAT (7 marks)

(Total: 30 marks)

End of question 2

END OF SECTION A please turn the page

SECTION B: TWO Questions ONLY to be attempted

Question 3

(a) You work as a Senior Tax manager at Javed & Co (Tax Advisors) and specialize in corporation taxation matters for groups of companies.

One of your clients is Harry Ltd who requires advice in relation to group tax matters. Harry Ltd owns 100% of the share capital of Lisa Ltd. The companies are both UK resident and prepare accounts to 31 March each year. The following are the most recent results for the year ended 31 March 2019:

| | Harry Ltd (£) | Lisa Ltd (£) |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Trading profit(loss) | 200,000 | (360,000) |
| Chargeable gains | 10,000 | 150,000 |
| Gift Aid donations | 24,000 | |

Required:

Critically explain the ways in which the trading loss of Lisa Ltd can be relieved. (10 marks)

(b) Another client of Javed & Co would like advice in relation to group relief for a consortium as they are unsure as to whether this will be available and if the companies are classed as a consortium.

Required:

Critically explain the situation in which consortium companies arise and how losses can be relieved if a group is a consortium. (5 marks)

(c) A tax junior who works for Javed & Co is unsure about the factors which should be considered

Required:

Critically explain the factors which should be considered in order to use group relief effectively (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

End of question 3

Please turn the page

Question 4

(a) Terry died on 13 July 2018, leaving an estate valued at £875,000. None of the transfers below made on his death were exempt from IHT. Terry made the following transfers during his lifetime:

| | 2 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 5 May 2010 Gift to relevant property trust (tax paid by To | erry) 75,000 |
| 3 June 2011 Gift to daughter | 145,000 |
| 9 August 2011 Gift to son | 235,000 |
| 9 August 2011 Gilt to soil | 235,000 |

12 November 2012 Gift to relevant property trust (tax paid by trustees) 425,000

Terry was not married or in a civil partnership and was single at the time of his death.

His entire estate was left to his children.

Terry's funeral expenses were £5,500.

Required:

Calculate the inheritance tax payable as a result of Terry's death with clear explanations and workings of IHT payable. (15 marks)

(b) Evaluate the circumstances in which a taxpayer can use Agricultural Property Relief (APR) and the tax benefit of using APR. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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End of question 4
Please turn the page

Question 5

(a) You work as Tax Senior in Cohen & Co and one of your clients Rosie has asked you for advice about the tax implications of changing her business medium from being a sole trader to operating as a Ltd company. Rosie's business is a cake shop which is experiencing rapid growth in the Greater Manchester area.

Required:

Critically appraise the factors that a taxpayer should consider when deciding to either operate as a sole trader OR as a Ltd company. Use examples to illustrate your answer.

(10 marks)

(b) Additionally as Rosie is expanding her business if she changes her business medium to a Ltd company she will have her husband as a shareholder and other relatives may be part of the business as directors and/or shareholders. Hence she needs advise about close company rules as she is unsure what this means.

Required:

Critically explain to Rosie the factors which result in a company being classed as a close company. (6 marks)

(c) Another client of Cohen & co is Diamond Ltd which is an owner managed business and falls under the close company tax rules.

Required:

Critically advise Diamond Ltd about the tax rules on loans made to participators.

(4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

Summary of Tax Data

Income Tax

| | 2018-19 | 2017-18 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| TAX RATES AND BANDS † | | |
| Basic rate | 20% | 20% |
| Higher rate | 40% | 40% |
| Additional rate | 45% | 45% |
| Basic rate limit | £34,500 | £33,500 |
| Higher rate limit | £150,000 | £150,000 |
| † Different tax rates and bands apply to the non-saving | s income of Scottis | h taxpayers (see below) |
| Starting rate for savings | 0% | 0% |
| Starting rate limit for savings | £5,000 | £5,000 |
| Personal savings allowance (basic rate taxpayer) | £1,000 | £1,000 |
| Personal savings allowance (higher rate taxpayer) | £500 | £500 |
| Dividend ordinary rate | 7.5% | 7.5% |
| Dividend upper rate | 32.5% | 32.5% |
| Dividend additional rate | 38.1% | 38.1% |
| Dividend allowance | £2,000 | £5,000 |
| SCOTTISH TAX RATES AND BANDS [‡] | | |
| Starter rate | 19% | |
| Basic rate | 20% | 20% |
| Intermediate rate | 21% | = |
| Higher rate | 41% | 40% |
| Top rate | 46% | 45% |
| Starter rate limit | £2,000 | _ |
| Basic rate limit | £12,150 | £31,500 |
| Intermediate rate limit | £31,580 | - |
| Higher rate limit | £150,000 | £150,000 |

 $[\]ddagger$ These tax rates and bands apply only to the non-savings income of Scottish taxpayers

| PERSONAL ALLOWANCES | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2018-19 | 2017-18 |
| Personal allowance | £11,850 | £11,500 |
| Marriage allowance | £1,190 | £1,150 |
| Blind person's allowance | £2,390 | £2,320 |
| Married couple's allowance: | | |
| Born before 6 April 1935 | £8,695 | £8,445 |
| Minimum amount | £3,360 | £3,260 |
| Income limit for basic personal allowance | £100,000 | £100,000 |
| Income limit for married couple's allowance | £28,900 | £28,000 |
| CAR AND FUEL BENEFIT | | |
| Not exceeding 50g/km | 13% | 9% |
| 51g/km to 75g/km | 16% | 13% |
| 76g/km to 94g/km | 19% | 17% |
| 95g/km | 20% | 18% |
| Each additional 5g/km | +1% | +1% |
| Maximum charge | 37% | 37% |
| Amount used in car fuel benefit calculation | £23,400 | £22,600 |
| PENSION SCHEMES | | |
| Annual allowance | £40,000 | £40,000 |
| Lifetime allowance | £1,030,000 | £1,000,000 |
| | | |
| Capital Allowances | | |
| Writing Down Allowance (WDA) | | |
| Main pool of plant and machinery | 18% | 18% |
| Special rate pool of plant and machinery | 8% | 8% |
| Annual Investment Allowance (AIA) | | |
| AIA annual limit from 1 January 2016 | £200,000 | £200,000 |
| AIA rate | 100% | 100% |
| First Year Allowance (FYA) | | |
| Low emission cars | 100% | 100% |
| Zero-emission goods vehicles | 100% | 100% |
| Gas refuelling equipment | 100% | 100% |
| Charging points for electric vehicles | 100% | 100% |
| Energy saving or water efficient technology | 100% | 100% |

| National I | Insurance | Contributions |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
|------------|-----------|---------------|

| | 2018-19 | 2017-18 |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| CLASS 1 | | |
| Lower earnings limit (weekly) | £116 | £113 |
| Primary threshold (weekly) | £162 | £157 |
| Upper earnings limit (weekly) | £892 | £866 |
| Secondary threshold (weekly) | £162 | £157 |
| Upper secondary threshold (weekly) | £892 | £866 |
| Employee contributions | | |
| Rate on earnings between primary threshold and UEL | 12% | 12% |
| Rate on earnings beyond UEL | 2% | 2% |
| Employer contributions | | |
| Rate on earnings beyond secondary threshold | 13.8% | 13.8% |
| CLASS 1A | | |
| Rate | 13.8% | 13.8% |
| CLASS 2 | | |
| Weekly contribution | £2.95 | £2.85 |
| Small profits threshold | £6,205 | £6,025 |
| CLASS 3 | | |
| Weekly contribution | £14.65 | £14.25 |
| CLASS 4 | | |
| Lower profits limit | £8,424 | £8,164 |
| Upper profits limit | £46,350 | £45,000 |
| Rate on profits between lower and upper limit | 9% | 9% |
| Rate on profits beyond upper limit | 2% | 2% |
| | | |

Capital Gains Tax

| | 2018-19 | 2017-18 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Standard rate† | 10% | 10% |
| Higher rate [†] | 20% | 20% |
| Entrepreneurs' relief rate | 10% | 10% |
| Entrepreneurs' relief lifetime limit | £10,000,000 | £10,000,000 |
| Annual exempt amount | £11,700 | £11,300 |
| | | |

 $^{^\}dagger$ Taxable gains on the disposal of residential property are taxed at 18% and 28%

Corporation Tax

| Financial Year | FY2018 | FY2017 | FY2016 | FY2015 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Main rate | 19% | 19% | 20% | 20% |
| Patent box (effective rate) | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| R&D SMEs payable credit | 14.5% | 14.5% | 14.5% | 14.5% |
| R&D expenditure credit† | 12% | 11% | 11% | 11% |

[†] R&D expenditure credit 12% as from 1 January 2018

Note:

The main rate for FY2019 will be 19%.

Inheritance Tax

| Date of transfer | Nil rate band | Rate on life- time transfers | Rate on death | Lower rate |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 6 April 2006 to 5 April 2007 | 0 - £285,000 | 20% | 40% | - |
| 6 April 2007 to 5 April 2008 | 0 - £300,000 | 20% | 40% | = |
| 6 April 2008 to 5 April 2009 | 0 - £312,000 | 20% | 40% | - |
| 6 April 2009 to 5 April 2012 | 0 - £325,000 | 20% | 40% | - |
| 6 April 2012 to 5 April 2019 | 0 - £325,000 | 20% | 40% | 36% |
| 1912 | | | | |

Note:

The residence nil rate band for 2018-19 is £125,000.

Value Added Tax

| Standard rate | 20% | (from 4 January 2011) |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Reduced rate | 5% | |
| Registration threshold† | £85,000 | (from 1 April 2017) |
| Deregistration threshold† | £83,000 | (from 1 April 2017) |

[†] Thresholds frozen until April 2020