

The Chartered Institute of Taxation

Awareness

Module D: Taxation of Individuals

May 2026

Suggested answers

Answer 37

	Total £	Non-savings income £	Savings income £	Dividend income £	
Salary	112,000	112,000			
Interest	4,000		4,000		
Dividends	2,000			2,000	
	118,000	112,000	4,000	2,000	
Personal allowance (working)	(3,570)	(3,570)			1+1*
Taxable income	£114,430	£108,430	£4,000	£2,000	
Income Tax:		£		£	
Non-savings income at basic rate		37,700	20%	7,540	
Non-savings income at higher rate		70,730	40%	28,292	1
Savings income at nil rate		500	0%	0	
Savings income at higher rate		3,500	40%	1,400	1
Dividend income at nil rate		500	0%	0	
Dividend income at higher rate		1,500	33.75%	506	1
				<u>£37,738</u>	

Working:

Adjusted net income £118,000 - £100,000 = £18,000

£18,000 / 2 = £9,000

£12,570 - £9,000 = £3,570

*1 for correct amount, 1 for deducting from non-savings income

Answer 38

	£	£	
Rent received:			
8 months x £1,600		12,800	
3 months x £1,850		5,550	
		<u>18,350</u>	1
Expenses paid:			
Mortgage interest	0		1
Buildings insurance	540		
Repair	450		1*
New bed (£900 - £50)	850		1
Fridge/freezer (£600-£100)	500		1
		<u>(2,340)</u>	
Property income 2025/26		<u>£16,010</u>	

*For buildings insurance and repair

Answer 39

Extra income tax relief is given by extending the basic rate band for 2025/26 by the gross amount of the pension contribution, being $\pounds 10,000 \times 100/80 = \pounds 12,500$. 1

Therefore, income of $\pounds 12,500$ is taxed at 20% rather than 40%. The additional tax relief will be $\pounds 12,500 \times (40-20)\% = \pounds 2,500$. 1

Max's adjusted net income is also reduced by the gross pension contribution. 1

As Max's income exceeds $\pounds 100,000$, this reduces the abatement of his personal allowance by $\pounds 6,250$ ($\pounds 12,500 \times 50\%$), saving tax of $\pounds 2,500$ (at 40%). 1

Answer 40

	£	£	£	
Benefit for use of camera				
2024/25 $\pounds 2,000 \times 20\%$			400	
2025/26 $\pounds 2,000 \times 20\% \times 6/12$			200	
			<u>$\pounds 600$</u>	1
Benefit for transfer of camera, higher of:				
Market value at transfer		500		1
Original market value	2,000			
Less already charged for use	<u>(600)</u>	<u>1,400</u>		1
			1,400	
Less: price paid by Lucy			<u>(200)</u>	1
			<u>$\pounds 1,200$</u>	
Benefit for use in 2025/26			200	
Benefit on transfer			<u>1,200</u>	
Total benefit in 2025/26			<u><u>$\pounds 1,400$</u></u>	
Provision of workplace parking (car park season ticket) - exempt				1

Answer 41

Earnings for the year (($\pounds 8,000 \times 12$) + $\pounds 10,000$)			$\pounds 106,000$	1
	£		£	
Up to Primary Threshold	12,570	0%	0	
Above Primary Threshold ($\pounds 50,270 - \pounds 12,570$)	37,700	8%	3,016	1
Above Upper Earnings Limit ($\pounds 106,000 - \pounds 50,270$)	55,730	2%	1,115	1
Class 1 NICs payable by Jamil			<u>$\pounds 4,131$</u>	
Class 1 NICs payable by Jaamma Ltd (($\pounds 106,000 - \pounds 5,000$) $\times 15\%$)			<u>$\pounds 15,150$</u>	1
Class 1A payable by Jaamma Ltd ($\pounds 1,500 \times 15\%$)			<u><u>$\pounds 225$</u></u>	1

Answer 42

Tina acquired the shares at a discount, therefore, she will have taxable income equal to the gift element of the award (market value less price paid). 1

As the shares are unlisted, and as there were no arrangements in place for them to be sold, the shares were not readily convertible assets and so the gift was not subject to PAYE. 1

Instead, Tina must account for tax through the self-assessment system. The award must be included in her tax return for 2025/26 and the tax due paid on or before 31 January 2027. 1+1

Beellsy Ltd should have notified HMRC of the award of the shares by 6 July 2026 (i.e. 6 July following the end of the tax year). 1

Answer 43

1) Strict method	£	
6/4/2025 – 5/7/2025 (3 months): $3/12 \times £20,000 \times 3.75\%$	188	1
6/7/2025 – 5/1/2026 (6 months): $6/12 \times £17,000 \times 3.75\%$	319	1
6/1/2026 – 5/4/2026 (3 months): $3/12 \times £12,000 \times 3.75\%$	113	1
	<u>£620</u>	

2)
Mario should not make an election to use the strict method as it results in a higher taxable benefit. 1

HMRC would not be likely to insist on using the strict method as the difference of £20 (£620 - £600) is minimal. 1

Answer 44

Employment income	£	
Less: Personal allowance	400,000	
	<u>-</u>	
	<u>£400,000</u>	

Income Tax:		
37,700 x 20%	7,540	
87,440 x 40%	34,976	
274,860 x 45%	123,687	
	<u>£166,203</u>	2

Maximum tax reducer of £1 million x 30% = £300,000 is restricted to tax liability, reducing it to Nil. £166,203 1

PAYE of £162,000 to be repaid to Camila. 1*

The claim can be made up to five years after the 31 January following the end of tax year, i.e. 31 January 2032. 1

**Not necessary to be stated for mark but must not be deducted from the tax reducer.*

Answer 45

1)

Income Tax relief is withdrawn as the shares were sold within three years. As the shares were sold at a loss the amount withdrawn is £20,000 x 50% = £10,000.

1

The capital loss on the disposal of shares is:

	£	£	
Proceeds		20,000	
Less selling costs		(300)	1
		<u>19,700</u>	
Less: cost			
Original cost			
Less Income Tax relief given and not withdrawn	50,000		1
£(25,000 – 10,000)	(15,000)	(35,000)	1
		<u>£(15,300)</u>	

2)

Diego could use the capital loss as follows:*

1

- Against any capital gains in 2025/26 then against future gains
- Against income for 2025/26 or 2024/25 (claim under s.131)

**only 1 required*

Answer 46

Value after takeover:

	£	
Baagg Ltd ordinary shares (20,000 x 2 x £2)	80,000	
Cash (20,000 x £1.50)	30,000	
	<u>£110,000</u>	1

Chargeable gain in 2022/23 on cash

Proceeds	30,000	
Less: cost (60,000 x (30,000/110,000))	(16,364)	1+1
	<u>£13,636</u>	

Chargeable gain in 2025/26 on shares

Proceeds	150,000	
Less: cost (60,000 x (80,000/110,000))	(43,636)	1+1
	<u>£106,364</u>	

Answer 47

	£	
Gain on residential property	46,000	
Less: annual exempt amount	<u>(3,000)</u>	1
	43,000	1*
Less: capital loss b/f	<u>(28,000)</u>	1
Taxable gain	<u>£15,000</u>	
Basic rate band remaining £37,700 - £27,700 = £10,000		
CGT:		
£10,000 x 18%	1,800	1
£5,000 x 24%	<u>1,200</u>	1
	<u>£3,000</u>	

**For not offsetting current year loss incurred after date of property sale*

Answer 48

The filing and payment deadline was 31 March 2026, being three months after the issue of a notice to file a return, since this is later than the normal filing date of 31 January 2026. Therefore, the return is filed four months late. 1

An initial penalty of £100 will be charged on late submission. 1

Additional daily penalties of £10 per day may be charged for 31 days since the return is filed over three months late. 1

As the payment is more than 30 days late a penalty of 5% of the unpaid tax will be charged. 1

Interest will be charged on the amount of tax unpaid from 31 March 2026 to 31 July 2026. 1