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 Date of Examination

- Tick box if you have answered in accordance with Scots Law
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10 Bedlam Street
Southampton
SO18 9PY.

Dear Joanna,

Whilst I have not specifically researched the recent Cadbury Schweppes decision in detail, I can assure you that CFC legislation will need to be considered.

Background

CFC (Controlled Foreign Company) legislation applies where an overseas company is controlled by UK resident persons.

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ie more than 50% of the voting rights or other method of control is in the UK.

If a UK company holds $>25\%$ of the shares in such a company the CFC legislation must be considered.

There are some exemptions from the CFC legislation namely:

low profits exemption

- where the company has $\leq £50k$ in profits or less than $£500k$ of which $£50k$ is investment income

Excluded territory exemption

- Generally this applies to CFCs in a country where tax practices are not harmful

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low profit margin exemption
where gross ^{accounting} profits are $< 10\%$
operating profits

Exempt period exemption

- where 12 month period has not passed since a company came under the CFC legislation

Tax exemption

- where the local tax rate is $> 75\%$ of the UK tax rate when the CFC profits are computed under UK law

Does the CFC legislation apply?

WT Holdings has held the overseas companies for some time, as such I would have

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expected the positions for WT Insurance and WT Sweden to already have been considered.

White Trucks may benefit from the exempt period exemption as it appears that it is not currently controlled by UK residents.

Subsidiaries

WT Holdings and WT trading are UK companies and so the CFC legislation will not apply.

WT Insurance

It is not clear whether one of the above named exemptions will apply and further information is required.

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If no exemption the profits of the CFC may pass through the captive insurance gateway.

This would apply to captive insurance contracts taken out for UK companies or companies with a UK PE.

It will only apply to EEA countries, however, if there is no significant non-tax reason for entering into the captive insurance contract.

More information is required to determine the level of profits attributable to the UK, Malta is in the EU and so we need to determine ~~At high level~~ if there is a commercial purpose for the captive insurance contracts.

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WT Sweden AB

Profits may pass through the gateway

~~profits attributable to the activities~~

if

~~The CFC reduces UK tax that would otherwise be charged in the UK~~

~~Tax is reduced or eliminated because of the CFC~~

unless the following conditions are met:

A - The CFC does not hold assets or bear risks for the purpose of reducing UK tax

B - The CFC does not have any UK assets or risks

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C- The CFC would be commercially effective without UK input

D- The total profits are only non-trade profits or property business profits.

More information is required to determine whether WT Sweden would be capable of operating independently.

On the basis There are however a number of safe harbours that could also reduce any CFC charge, namely

- business premises condition

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This would likely apply as
WT Sweden is a manufacturing
entity and presumably has a
factory.

In addition, the Swedish
company suffers tax at 22%
which is above the UK rate.
The exemption re tax rate
will therefore apply.

White Trucks

Utopia is a low tax jurisdiction
however, the exempt period
exemption will apply.

This would give ~~to~~ Fast
Cars 12 months to restructure
the group to eliminate
white trucks.

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White trucks would likely be
As a non-trading finance
company as it has significant
non-trading income.

No election can be made for
trading finance profits gateway as
it is acting as a group treasury
company.

Other points

The base cost of white trucks will
be the cost of the old white
trucks Holdings assuming the
share for share exchange provisions
applied.

Depending on the tax in estate
Trust: Utopia, White Trucks
may be able to distribute

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15 shares of White Holdings and subsequently be liquidated.

WHT

The interest payable to Utopia from the UK wholly suffers WHT at 20% which must be reported quarterly on the payer company's CT61s.

Dividends are payable free of WHT to overseas corporates.

Transfer pricing

I have not commented as you not all transactions are at arms length.

You should note however

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that country by country reporting is required for multinational groups with effect from 1 Jan 16 where global turnover exceeds €750m.

This requires disclosure of activities on a global basis.

I trust this is of assistance but let me know if you have queries.

Kind regards

AN. Manager,

PS. There will be significant changes to AIA, £1.5m profit units for deciding whether the companies are in QIPs.

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2.

NOTES - DIVERTED PROFITS

Diverted profits tax

This is a stand alone tax intended to catch profits that have been artificially diverted from the UK.

It applies to companies that are large for UK transfer pricing.

It applies to UK companies or non-UK companies with a permanent establishment.

It also applies to companies with no UK permanent establishment who have UK activities.

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The stand alone tax charge is 25% on artificially diverted profits.

Double tax relief (or a tax credit) is available on profits that fall within the standard UK tax net.

Avoidance of a UK presence

Where it is reasonable to assume that activities of an avoided PE or a foreign company are designed to avoid ensure no trade is carried on in the UK a diverted profits tax may arise.

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Lacking economic substance

Where a company is non-UK resident but where its overseas activities lack economic substance diverted profits tax may arise.

Effective tax mismatch

Similar to the OECD hybrid mismatch arrangement, a diverted profits tax may arise where there is a tax mismatch. Or a deduction in the UK but no taxable profits overseas.

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Tax is calculated as if the activities attributable to the UK were ~~and~~ those of a distinct and separate entity, operating at arms length.

Duty to notify

A notification must be made in writing within 3 months of the end of the accounting period to which the company believes a diverted profits tax may apply.

Payment

Diverted profits tax charged by a notice must be paid within 30 days after the day the notice is issued.

Please note that if there is sufficient economic substance overseas the DPT charge may be mitigated.

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BREIFING NOTE

TB: Partner Johns; Peters LLP
Sam: AN. Manager, Peters LLP

Loss relief and other tax matters.

There are various tax considerations required, please note below.

Cessation of trade

On cessation of trade an accounting period will end.

Terminal loss relief may be available on ^{trade} losses arising within the final 36 months 12 months of trade - carried. These can be carried back for 36 months.

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Unindexed

We need to therefore work out the trade loss (if any) for the final 6 months.

Assignment of lease

As the assignment of the lease is a disposal for gains purposes.

As the cost is pre 1982 the two disposal calculations using the 1982 MV and actual cost must be compared.

	1982	Actual
Consideration	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cost	(2,500,000) (500,000)	(2,000,000) 0
<u>No indexation</u>		

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	1982	Actual
Consideration	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cost	(1,500,000)	(1,000,000)
	(500,000)	0

No indexation available as this cannot increase the loss.

The lowest loss is used, therefore no gain arises.

Loss relief

~~The loss arising in the 6 months ending 31 May 17 is post cessation and so cannot be relieved against prior period profits.~~

~~It can only be~~

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In the final 12 months of trading the company made a ~~loss~~ trade loss of £8,500.

~~This can be set against total~~

Terminal loss relief

Any loss made in the trade arising in an accounting period that began in the final 12 months of trading can be taken back against the previous 36 months.

The profits on assignment of the lease are capital in nature and non taxable.

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Current year claims must first take place; and carry back claims against trade profits.

Rental income and ~~loss~~ non-trade finance income can be offset with trade losses.

loss available to cb

	30 Nov 16	31 May 17
	1,500	7,000
Cy claim	(750)	(750)
Cy claim	(100)	
cb claim	<u>(50)</u>	<u></u>
	600	6,250
Total	6,850	

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losses can be carried back in Rul
to May 2013 on a last in first
out basis.

Terminal loss	6850
YE Nov 15	(2,500)
YE Nov 14	(4,100)
YE 30 Nov 13	(250)

Please note the profits in YE 30 Nov
13 must be pro-rated as no
profits prior to May 13 can be
relieved. These are substantially
high not to cause a restriction.

loss relief must be claimed via the
CT600 within 2 years of the end
of the accounting period.

The tax returns for

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Disposal of property

If the property is disposed of in the
Renal period of trading, prior to
cessation of the trade, the trade
losses arising can offset the
gain.

If this takes place post cessation of
trade the gain can only be offset
against non-trade post cessation
expenses.

The property could be transferred at
no-gain no loss prior to liquidation,
however value shifting provisions
may apply.

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Please note that a disposal on excess of £750k may result in Stevens books being with the QTPS regime quarterly instalment regime if it is not already.

Any disposals of profits made post liquidation will be capital rather than income.

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	46 31 Dec 16		
	Bidco 1 Jan 16 - 31 Dec 16	Robun 1 Apr 16 - 31 Dec 16	RGLK 1 Apr 16 - 31 Dec 16
PBT	(2,700,000)		
	(775,690)	(906,000)	4,361,000
Add			
depr (1)			3,900,000
donations (2)		10,000	
depr (3)	450,000		
Adjustment for DD (3)	348,250		
lease depr (4)			1,500,000
Amortisation (8)			—
finance (9)			—
lease			
lease payments			assume not in P&L
Capital allowance			(3,748,275)
AIA			(150,000)
FYA			(75,000)
			<u>5,787,725</u>

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	Bidco	Robin Gyms
Other income		60,000
Management expenses		
Staff	(100,000)	(77,000)
Deal business	(108,750)	(187,000)
	(108,750)	(957,000)
excess management expenses		896,000
Non trade		
Bank	(6,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Agent	(1,200,000)	
debt finance	(326,250)	
Bank int	10	1,000
	(7,526,240)	10,000
Charitable		(19,000)
NB - both companies are investment companies.		

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1) Depreciation is capital in nature and not deductible for tax.

2) Charitable donations are deductible against total profits if made to UK or EEA charities and paid in the year.

3) Deal costs

Due diligence is disallowable if decision to purchase has been made.

Although due diligence was part of decision process as only one company identified it would be difficult to argue that not part of the decision to buy.

disallowed for prudence. Actually no - as decision to buy not made. Have not disallowed.

Non trade loan relationship costs include the costs of raising loan

Finance § 1 have therefore treated as a non-trade loan relationship.

Subject to challenge by HMRC.

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legal fees are capital in nature as relate to acquisition of company

Bidco Interest

is a tax return.
This is a notification to RLB within 3 months of receiving income.

Bidco Investment Company

Bidco appears to be an investment company. I have therefore included the tax workings for this company as an appendix.

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Robin Gyms

Royalties are trade related if the patent is intellectual property to which they relate are trade. No adjustment required.

Charitable donation

As noted above this can be set against total profits.

AGUK

Capital allowance working (PTD)

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RGUK Capital allowances

	Main pool	SRP	FYA
Two v b/wed	27,200,000		
Air Con			75000
Pool	300,000		
heating	50,000		
Finance asset (5)	<u>365,000</u>		
AIA (6)	(150,000)		
FYA			<u>(75,000)</u>
(7) Building 18' x 2 1/2'	<u>27,765,000</u>		
	(3,748,275)		

Ineligible so no allowance available

Air Con

Although typically an integral feature can benefit from 100% first year allowance as meets relevant criteria.

NB - FYAs can be surrendered for a 19% tax credit if lower than £250k and PAYE + NIC costs.

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Pool

Appears to be used in trade and part of the bunch rather than the setting, so have treated as a main pool asset.

Flooring for pool

As directly linked to the pool have treated as part of that asset rather than as an integral feature and part of the building as a whole.

~~Assets eq^a~~ NB - as final payment was within 4 months of year end the full amount can be included.

Gross equipment

long running finance leases are treated as if the assets had been purchased.

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Finance lease adjustments?

Assuming Finance lease payments do not go through the P&L no adjustment is required.

Finance costs of £350k are allowed as a trade deduction as they relate to trade assets.

4) Depreciation is disallowable as capital allowances are instead allowable.

5) The present value of minimum lease payments should be capitalised.

6) AIA is £200k from 1 Jan 16, however this must be pro-rated for short accounting periods
 $= 200k \times 9/12 = £150k$

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7) Writing down allowances must be pro-rated for the 9 month period.

8) Amortisation on intangibles can be deducted against profits of the trade, as charged to the profit and loss.

It is arguable that the website could qualify for AIA, however presumably this is comprised of start costs and other intangible costs.

9) I assume that the interest on bank loans and interest on overdraft are for trade purposes and have not adjusted for int RGLK Ltd.

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- Excess management expenses (ie costs after ~~current year group relief~~ ~~at~~ current year profits have been offset) can be group relieved.
- As Robur Gyms and RGUK only share 6 months overlap with Bidco the losses in Bidco can only be offset against the profits arising in those 6 months (from 1 July 16)
- Robur Gyms can relieve 3 months of losses against the corresponding 3 months of profit in RGUK prior to acquisition.
- If the group wants to minimise cash outflow consideration will be required as to whether Robur UK can be excluded from quarterly instalments.

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group loss relief must be claimed via the CT600C within 2 years following the end of the accounting period.

Robin Gyms and RGLH can resubmit their tax returns within 12 months of the RUG deadline if a more tax efficient group relief mechanism is available.

- o Bidco will be in a capital gains group with the others from 1 Jan 16
- o Taxable AIA will need to be shared
- o If profits exceed £500k the companies will need to pay tax in quarterly instalments. (subject to a £10m threshold / 3 (so £3.3m) for the first year it breaches the threshold.

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Dear Anun,

Many thanks for your email.

Please find my considerations below.

Loan

A loan relationship arises where a company stands in the position of creditor or debtor as respects a money debt (i.e. one that arises from the borrowing or lending of money).

Interest arising from non-trade loan relationships (such as the £50m loan with bank) will be taxed as non-trade loan relationships as charged to the profit or loss.

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If interest rates were to rise it is likely that the non-trade loan deductions will increase.

The loan relationship provisions apply in priority to the devaluation rules, therefore the devaluation fair value movements will also be taxed as non-trade loan relationships.

The contract is a contract for differences.

If accounts are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting policies, the FV movements are recognised for tax purposes as follows.

Generally the tax treatment follows

the accounting treatment and any fair value movements will be taxed as they are charged to the profit or loss.

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For tax purposes, the contract is a hedging contract, as such no disregard election is required as no fair value movements are charged to the P&L.

Please note a company may fall within the SIAO regime if its ~~profits~~ turnover exceeds £200m.

Disregard election

Where derivatives are hedged against ~~the~~ an underlying subject matter it is possible to apply to disregard the fair value movements on that derivative that would otherwise fall to be taxable.

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If ~~it is~~ the amounts recognised in other comprehensive income will not be transferred to the profit and loss (ie on close out of the hedge) then the amounts will be brought into the charge to tax.

Kind regards,

~~APU Finance~~

Sam Cooper

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Tax IssuesDisposal of freehold

Consideration 25 Feb 16	2,500,000
Cost (note 1) (NANL)	(1,100,000)
Indexation June 12	(82,500)
0.675 $\frac{260 - 241.8}{241.8}$	
	<u>1,317,500</u>

note 1

David would have transferred stock to fixed assets prior to a no gain no loss transfer

MV	1,100,000
Construction	(1,000,000)
	100,000

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£100,000 would therefore be trade profit in David Ltd.

The net asset would transfer for deemed proceeds of £1.1m (no indexation as not held as an asset for a significant period)

Indexation will run from the date of transfer being the date the asset was appropriated from stock.

The gain will be added to total taxable profits of Great PLC and charged in the year of disposal unless rollover relief applies

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Gain

1,317,506.

Plant and Machinery

No disposals were received on scrap of the plant and machinery, as such I assume no profits arise.

~~As~~

No losses are available on disposal on the assumption that capital allowances have previously been claimed.

Acquisition of Pub

As the pub is likely to be used in the trade Rollover relief is likely to apply

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As proceeds arising from the sale of the previous pub have been reinvested within 12 months prior and 36 months post the transaction rollover relief applies. (and both assets have been used in the trade)

Proceeds not reinvested are:

$$£2.5m - £2.3m = £200k$$

This amount of the gain is charged now.

The balance of the gain being £1,117,500 is reduced from the base cost of the new asset.

The new base cost will be:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,300,000 \\ (1,117,500) \\ \hline 1,182,500 \end{array}$$

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A claim must be made within 4 years of the accounting period of the disposal.

The gain rolled over will increase the gain on disposal of the second pub.

Grant of a Lease

A grant of a ^{short} lease is treated as a part disposal of that asset.

~~This is a~~ A short lease is one that runs for a period less than 50 years.

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Part of the lease premium will be treated as income:

$$\frac{50-19}{50} \times £25k = £15,500$$

This will be taxed as property income in Stuart PLC in the period of disposal.

The capital part £9,500 will be proceeds for the disposal calculation.

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Proceeds 9,500

Cost

$$300x \times \frac{9500}{25000 + x} \quad (1x)$$

Indexation

(x)

gain

x

Please note that we require the value of the reversionary interest in the property to calculate the gain (x) .

Indexation allowance may also be available on cost; however,

I require the date of the property purchase.

Indexation will not increase a loss.

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60 year lease

The grant of a long lease (< 50 yrs)
is treated as a disposal.

Consideration	150,000
Present value of lease payments	0

Cost (IA)	(1,200,000) (x)
--------------	--------------------

Please note that the information is
required to determine the value
of lease payments which
should be brought into the
disposal calculation.

Indexation will be available from
disposal date to purchase date,
however I require date of
disposal to calculate this.

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