

Module C  
Corporation Tax

1. During the nine-month accounting period ended 31 March 2019, Prinky Ltd purchased new machinery at a cost of £170,000 and a car (with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of 115g/km) at a cost of £21,500.

The tax written down values brought forward on 1 July 2018 were £42,400 on the main pool and £33,800 on the special rate pool.

**Calculate the maximum capital allowances available for the nine-month accounting period ended 31 March 2019.**

2. Osta plc's Corporation Tax liability for the eight-month accounting period ended 31 August 2019 was £285,000.

Osta plc has always been a large company for Corporation Tax purposes.

**Briefly explain the amount(s) and due date(s) for payment of the Corporation Tax liability for the accounting period ended 31 August 2019.**

3. For the year ended 31 December 2018, Kerb plc deducted the following items in calculating the trading profit:

- 1) An accrued bonus payable to the Managing Director; the bonus was paid in August 2019.
- 2) Gifts bearing the company logo to customers of diaries (costing £5 each) and boxes of chocolates (costing £12 each).
- 3) A lease premium paid of £40,000 for a 10-year lease starting on 1 January 2018.

**Briefly explain, with supporting calculations, whether any adjustment to trading profit is necessary for Corporation Tax purposes, for each of the items.**

4. Fold plc's pension expense in its recent financial statements was as follows:

	<u>y/e 31 March 2019</u>	<u>y/e 31 March 2018</u>	<u>y/e 31 March 2017</u>
	£	£	£
Pension expense	1,580,000	640,000	380,000

The financial statements for the year to 31 March 2017 included an accrual of £50,000 that was paid in April 2017.

**Briefly explain, with supporting calculations, the allowable tax deduction from profits for each of the three years ending 31 March 2019 in relation to these pension contributions.**

5. Plenko Ltd started trading on 1 January 2018 and prepared its first accounts for the 18-month period of account ended 30 June 2019. Figures for the 18-month period include:

	£
Trading profits before the deduction of capital allowances	385,200
Capital gain on a disposal made on 1 August 2018	44,000
Qualifying charitable donation paid on 12 December 2018	(5,000)

The only relevant item for capital allowances purposes is a machine purchased on 10 May 2018 for £260,000.

**Calculate the taxable total profits for the 18-month period of account ended 30 June 2019.**

6. Arthur owns all the shares in Arthur Art Ltd and is the sole employee. Arthur has provided the following information for the year ended 5 April 2019:

	£
<u>Turnover</u>	
From relevant engagements	118,000
From other engagements	<u>12,000</u>
	130,000
<u>Expenses</u>	
Salary paid to Arthur	(18,000)
Employer's National Insurance	(1,322)
Mileage paid to Arthur to reimburse travel to client premises, using HMRC authorised rates	(880)
Accountancy and legal fees	(2,400)

**Calculate the deemed salary for Arthur for the year to 5 April 2019.**

7. Applea Ltd, a manufacturing company, is the parent company of Bean Ltd, an investment company.

Applea Ltd transferred a commercial property (originally purchased for £80,000 in September 2006) to Bean Ltd on 1 May 2015 when the market value of the commercial property was £240,000.

On 1 September 2019 Applea Ltd sold its 100% shareholding in Bean Ltd for £680,000. The shares had an indexed cost at that date of £105,000. The market value of the commercial property at this date had increased to £320,000.

**Calculate the chargeable gain arising as a result of the sale of shares of Bean Ltd.**

8. During the year ended 31 October 2019, Traeze Ltd, a large company, spent the following amounts on research and development:

	£
Machinery and equipment	100,000
Staff exclusively employed for the project	40,000
Consumables used within the project	22,500
Software exclusively used within the project	8,200

**Briefly explain the Corporation Tax relief available for the research and development expenditure.**

9. Bilip Ltd had UK trading profits of £200,000 for the year ended 30 September 2019. In addition, it had overseas income of £48,000, net of overseas tax of £4,000. There is no double tax agreement between the UK and the country in which the overseas income was earned.

During the same year, the company paid a qualifying charitable donation of £2,000.

**Calculate the Corporation Tax liability for Bilip Ltd for the year ended 30 September 2019.**

10. On 1 April 2018, Serine Ltd sold a freehold commercial property that had been used in its trade for £680,000. The indexed gain arising was £400,000.

On 1 October 2019, Serine Ltd purchased a 40-year lease on a commercial property to be used in its trade for £610,000.

**Briefly explain the implications of a claim for business asset rollover relief.**

11. Broadzy Ltd is owned and controlled by Peter and his sister Jane. Accounts are prepared to 30 June each year and the company does not pay Corporation Tax in instalments.

On 1 June 2017, Broadzy Ltd made a loan of £100,000 at a commercial rate to Peter.

Peter repaid £10,000 of this loan in May 2018, but then borrowed a further £40,000 from Broadzy Ltd in February 2019.

Peter is expected to repay all the outstanding amounts in January 2021.

**Briefly explain the Corporation Tax implications of the loan made by Broadzy Ltd. You are NOT required to consider National Insurance.**

12. Telno plc and its' three wholly owned subsidiaries had the following results for the year ended 30 June 2019:

	<u>Telno plc</u>	<u>Ultrone Ltd</u>	<u>Vilone Ltd</u>	<u>Wixile Ltd</u>
	£	£	£	£
Trading profit	200,000	400,000	50,000	20,000
Capital gains/(losses)	(20,000)	60,000	-	10,000

Wixile Ltd had capital losses brought forward at 1 July 2018 of £20,000 resulting from a disposal made in December 2012.

The shares in Ultrone Ltd and Vilone Ltd have been owned for many years, but the shares in Wixile Ltd were purchased in September 2017.

**Briefly explain how the capital losses of Telno plc and Wixile Ltd can be used.**