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Chartered Institute of Taxation

Excellence in Taxation

(pm) 07112017 Date of Examination

- Tick box if you have answered in accordance with Scots Law
- Tick box if you have answered in accordance with Northern Ireland Law

Please tick which Advisory Paper you have attempted (if not already ticked below)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Taxation of Owner-Managed Businesses        | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxation of Individuals                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> VAT on UK Domestic Transactions, IPT & SDLT | <input type="checkbox"/> VAT on Cross-Border Transactions & Customs Duties |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inheritance Tax, Trusts & Estates           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced Corporation Tax               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human Capital Taxes                         |  |

Please tick here if you have used an extra answer booklet (ensure you attach your second answer booklet to the first using a treasury tag which will be provided).

# Advisory

You must ensure that the Advisory Papers chosen are not the same as the corresponding Awareness Modules you have sat or will be sitting.

- For those candidates on the Indirect Tax Route you must sit the VAT on UK Domestic Transactions, IPT & SDLT Advisory Paper.
- For those candidates on the Indirect Tax Route you must sit the VAT on Cross-Border Transactions & Customs Duties Advisory Paper.

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51 part

Memorandum

To : CFO

From : Tax Manager

Subject : Pink Properties

Date : 7/11/2017

1. Intra-group transfer

Blue Buildings Ltd (Blue), Pink Properties Ltd (Pink) and Purple Properties Ltd (Purple) form a capital gains group. This is because Blue is the common parent of both and holds  $\geq 75\%$  of both companies.

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The transfer of the property was for a deemed cost of original cost plus accrued indexation - i.e. a "no gain no loss" transfer.

~~However~~ No degrouping charge arises on sale of Pink, as Purple (the transferee) remains in the group.

See the Appendix for the base cost of the property that Purple inherits.

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2. Sale of Pink: <sup>chargeable</sup> Capital gains

Sale of the Pink Shares will be a disposal for chargeable gains purposes. The base cost is the subscription price (£100 million).

The consideration comprises two elements: (1) ~~ascertainable~~ ascertainable

consideration of £150m cash and (this is ascertainable as we know the value upfront) £390m shares, (2) Unascertainable

consideration of the future payment in 31/12/2020.

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As regards the ascertainable consideration, the cash consideration will trigger a gain that is immediately chargeable. The Substantial Shareholding exemption (SSE) can sometimes exempt this gain. The conditions are that Blue held  $>10\%$  of Pink's ordinary shares for 12 of the last 24 months; and that both companies are trading companies in the 12 months before sale and immediately afterwards. However, as

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Blue is not a trading Company.

SSE will be unavailable.

As regards the share element  
of the ascertainable consideration,

the share-for-share rules apply.

This defers the gain until

ultimate disposal of the Boutique

shares. The Boutique shares inherit

~~the same ownership shares.~~  
~~£399,000,000 less the notional gain on sale of the shares calculated by~~  
~~£110,000,000 less the gain on sale~~

The base cost is then pro rata

share of the original Pink shares

base cost; split according to the

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relative market values of the consideration. The roll over effectively defers the chargeable gain, as the Boutique Shares will have a lower base cost.

As regards the 31/12/2020 payment, this is not ascertainable as we do not yet know how much will be paid out. Thus, the consideration for the <sup>pink</sup> shares will be the ~~value of~~ the so-called "earn out" right to receive future

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consideration (£60m). On ultimate disposal when the payment is ultimately received, the right is treated as disposed of. If the payment exceeds £60m then there will be an extra chargeable gain (but taxed in p/e 31/12/2020).

However, if the payment is under £60m then there will be a loss — but there is no way of carrying this loss back to use against the original gain.

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The chargeable gains are added to total taxable profits and taxed at 20%.

See the Appendix for the Calculation.

Tax Adviser

Appendix

Purple's base cost in the property:

Original Cost  $\frac{1}{5,000,000}$   
 plus inflation:

$$\frac{267.5 - 258.9}{258.9} = 0.032 \text{ (3dp)}$$

$$0.032 \times 5,000,000 = 160,000$$

Base Cost

5,160,000

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This assumes the book value is total cost. The deemed market value proceeds rule is overridden

### Disposal of Pink

Cash

£

Proceeds

150,000,000

less cost

(total cost split according to relative market

values of consideration:

$$\frac{150}{150+390+60} \times 100,000,000$$

(25,000,000)

~~Chargeable gain~~

~~125,000,000~~

~~Chargeable now~~

less indemnity:

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~~Share~~

$$\frac{267.5 - 249.7}{249.7} \times 25,000,000 = (1,782,138)$$

Gain chargeable now ~~1232~~  
123,217,861

Shares

Proceeds 390,000,000

less cost  
(split on relative  
market values of  
consideration:

$$\frac{390}{150 + 390 + 60} \times 100,000,000$$

(65,000,000)

less indemnity

$$\frac{267.5 - 249.7}{249.7} \times 65,000,000 = (4,633,560)$$

249.7

450,366,440

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This is deducted from the  
 £390,000,000, but cannot  
 fall below £nil. Thus the  
 Boutique shares have £nil base  
 cost.

~~No gain tax~~

Earn-out right

Proceeds

£

60,000,000

less cost

(split using  
 relative MVs)

$$\frac{60}{150+390+60} \times 100,000,000 \quad (10,000,000)$$

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less inflation

$$\frac{267.5 - 249.7}{249.7} \times 10,000,000 = \underline{\underline{(712,855)}}$$

Taxable now

49,287,104

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18 past

~~Joel Peters~~

Trustorild LLP

My address

Joel Peters

My address

7/11/2017

Dear Joel

Factory ExtensionFurther to our meeting <sup>on 1/11/2017</sup> ~~below~~, please

See my comments below.

Capital Allowances

Capital allowances are available  
on plant and machinery  
on qualifying expenditure relating

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to a qualifying activity. The  
key capital allowances are  
the annual investment allowance  
(AIA) of up to £200,000  
per year, which gives relief  
at 100%. The other types are  
writing down allowances on the  
expenditure at 18% or 8% on a  
reducing balances basis. As Duckford  
is trading, it is carrying on a  
trading activity. <sup>Qualifying</sup> Expenditure is allocated  
to a pool depending on which allowances  
are available.

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Expenditure is incurred when there is an <sup>unconditional</sup> obligation to pay, which in this case is in period ended 30/9/2015.

taking each item in turn:

1. Concrete ceiling, walls and floor - no allowances available as they are expressly excluded as a part of the building.

2. Windows - as per the ceiling etc.

3. Electrical systems - these are integral features and go in the 8%.

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pool

3. Fixed ceiling and wall lighting

- as per the electrical system.

4. Heat and air con - as per the electrical system.

5. Tables and chairs - this qualifies

for the 18% pool. They are likely

to have a life of less than 8

years, so a short life asset

election should be made to put

them in a separate pool. This

accelerates the time at which

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balancing allowances will be available.

6. Loose rugs - allowances would be available on the basis of case law, as they create an "ambience".

However, Duckford is in no need of creating an ambience (unlike eg. a pub). Thus, no allowances available.

7. Desk lamps - this is plant and machinery qualifying for the main rate (ie. 8%) pool.

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8. Moveable partition - while part of the building, this still gets allowances under a special rule, as it relates to Buckford's trade.

See the Appendix for a computation. The 8% pool expenditure is included in the AIA in priority.

### Claiming allowances

Allowances are claimed in Buckford's tax return.

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It is possible to make a claim for a refund of overpaid tax within 4 years of the end of the period. This applies here, as by not claiming allowances you have paid too much tax.

However, the tax rules prohibit an overpayment claim in relation to unpaid capital allowances. Unfortunately, you are also out of time to amend your return, so the allowances

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are lost.

### Property Sale

You will be able to claim capital allowances on the fixtures.

These are plant and machinery that has legally become part of the building.

The water systems would go in the 8% pool, the equipment in the 18% pool.

The pooling requirement must be met so you can claim allowances.

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This requires the seller to have pooled the fixtures in its own ~~capital~~ tax computation.

Also, the fixed value requirement must be met. To meet this, an election under s.178 Capital Allowances Act must be entered into by you and the seller. This will fix the amount of the purchase price attributable to the fixtures for tax purposes. You will want as high

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an election as possible to  
maximise allowances. But the  
buyer will want as low a  
value as possible to maximise  
balancing allowances. There is  
therefore a commercial tension  
and it will need to be  
negotiated.

Yours sincerely,  
Tax adviser.

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54 part

Total Taxable Profit

Circle District Filer Over  
£ £ £ £

Trading profit (w1)

1,178,000

1,892,000 (621,080)

less Capital ~~(w1)~~

allowances ~~(w1)~~ (w2) (305,280)

Circles add backs (w3) 523,500

Non-trading loan

250,000

relationship credits (w4)

Total Investment Profits (2,674,000)

Chargeable Gains (w5) adjustment 181,153

~~FF~~ less donations

(2,266,627)

1,178,000

2,142,000

(621,080)

less donation

(10,000)

TTP

Nil

1,168,000

2,142,000

Nil

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(vi) Adjusted trade profits:

	<del>Fixed</del>	Disinct	Tubler	Oveg
Accounting profit	( <del>2,571,000</del> )	1,168,000	2,142,000	(621,080)
Add:				
- Depreciation	<del>571,500</del>			
- Donation			10,000	
- Disallowed entertainment costs (see notes)				18,000
<del>Legal fees (non-deductible as relate to a capital asset) Deduct: NTLR</del>	<del>6,000</del>			(250,000)
<del>Deduct:</del>				
<del>Interest payable (NTLR)</del>	<del>(200,000)</del>			
<del>Profit on disposal (chargeable gain)</del>	<del>(17,500)</del>			

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	<del>X</del>	D	J	O
Total	<del>(1,364,000)</del>	1,178,000 <del>1,687,000</del>	<del>2,169,000</del> 1,892,000	(621,080)

Notes:

~~Circles' admin expenses, re repairs are deductible are revenue as they are revenue and wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the trade.~~

As regards entertaining costs, the staff meal is deductible as ~~the~~ per the repairs costs above. The pens are not deductible as they are worth more than £50 each. The client entertaining is non-deductible.

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It is assumed

(iii) Circle's Investment Profits

Circle does not trade, but is an management investment company. Investment costs are deductible against total profit if they are revenue (Camas v Atkinson) and not for an unallowable (i.e. non-business purpose).

Add back: £

- Depreciation 517,500

- Legal fees 6,000  
(as they relate to a capital item)

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Am	£
Total	523,500

The repairs costs are allowable as they are not for the enduring benefit of the business and for a business purpose.

(w2) Capital Allowances

	AIA	8% pool	18% pool	Allowances
Indiv 6/4		220,000	350,000	
Additions:				
- Heating system	200,000	70,000		
- Machinery			106,000	
	(200,000)	290,000	456,000	200,000

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WDA @ 8%	(23,200)	23,200
WDA @ 18%	(82,080)	82,080
total allowances		<u>305,280</u>

8% expenditure allocated to pool in priority to 18% expenditure

(w4) NTR credits

Interest receivable for Jubilee is a non-trading loan relationship

(w5) Circle's lease disposal

The lease is under 50 years, so the cost is restricted.

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% on acquisition: 95.457 (40 years)

% on disposal: 90.280 (37 years)

Allowable cost:

$$200,000 - 200,000 \times \frac{95.457 - 90.280}{95.457}$$

$$= £189,153$$

~~Thus on disposal:~~

Thus, the disallowed cost needs to be added back to total gains

Loss Use

Oleg is not in a group relief group, so its losses cannot

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be surrendered.

Circle's loss ~~can be~~ ~~cannot~~  
~~be surrendered~~ as can be  
surrendered to District and  
Tribal as they are in a  
group relief group.

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12 part

The non-~~retail~~ trading loan relationship (NTR) rules apply where one company stands in the position of creditor as respects a money debt arising from a transaction for the lending of money.

The 31/12/2015 loan and on-loan are NTRs under this definition.

But the £200,000 loan is not a NTR as it does not arise

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from a transaction for the lending of money.

Even though Alpha only holds only 40% of Beta,

Alpha still controls Beta as

Alpha has the power to appoint Beta's board under the shareholders'

Agreement. This gives Alpha the power to conduct Beta's affairs

in accordance with its wishes.

However, Alpha does not

control Fimo as Alpha holds

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less than 50% and there is no shareholder's agreement in place.

Fimo and Beta are unconnected with each other.

This, ~~release of~~ impairment of the Fimo to Beta debt will give rise to taxable debits in Fimo and credits in Beta,

However, for Alpha the impairment relates to a debt with a connected party, i.e. Beta.

But that doesn't change the

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fact that Alpha's loan relationship is still with Finco, who is ~~still a~~ ~~son~~ not a connected party. This will mean Alpha ~~has~~ has a debit of the full £10m. ~~for~~

The £200,000 trade loan write off would give rise to a trading deduction. Thus, s. 479 CTA 2009 applies to treat this write off as a connected ~~all~~ parties NZR.

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Thus, There are no taxable  
debits or credits arising

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15/1/08

48 part

To: Tom.Smith@homespun.com  
From: Bob.Jingle@CharteredTaxAdvisers.com  
Date: 7 November 2017  
Subject: Tax analysis on payments and receipts.

Hi Tom

Taking your points in turn.

1. Homespun is almost certainly not a small company for these purposes. Thus, <sup>specific</sup> ~~special~~ rules exist to exempt the dividend from UK corporation tax. The relevant exemptions are the

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Controlled companies exemption,  
which applies as Homespun controls  
the Finder Company as it  
holds 100% of the share capital.

The other relevant exemption  
is the non-redeemable ordinary  
shares exemption, which applies  
because Homespun holds shares  
in the Finder Company that fit  
that description.

This means that the  
dividend is exempt from UK tax.

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However, it will have  
suffered ~~finden~~ deduction of  
finden tax at source of 30%.

Essentially, you are therefore paying  
finden tax on the dividend. There  
is no tax treaty in place, so  
no claim for treaty relief can  
be made.  $\blacksquare$

The only alternative is UK  
unilateral relief against the finden  
tax. But this can't apply as the  
dividend is UK tax exempt.  $\blacksquare$  is

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possible to disapply the exemption

so the relief can be claimed. But

that won't help <sup>entirely</sup> as relief can only

be claimed up to the amount of

UK tax suffered (ie. 20%), which

is lower than the 30% Funder

rate. Thus, effectively 10% of the

Funder tax cannot ~~be~~ be relieved

Unilateral relief is a credit

against UK tax.

2. Royalties paid to UK resident

individuals are subject to UK

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withholding tax. Income tax at the basic rate (20%) must be withheld from these payments and paid to HMRC. A quarterly system of accounting applies using form CT61. A set off against amounts due to HMRC in respect of withholding on amounts payable to Homespan, can be claimed.

This is capped at the net amount of tax paid in the year to date, with any excess carried forward.

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to the next quarter. Any excess at the end of the year is deducted from HomeSpin's total Corporation tax liability.

As regards payments to the Malaysian <sup>based company</sup> income tax must be similarly withheld. (If ~~Malaysian~~ the Malaysian Company were resident in the EU, special rules would apply to allow payment without ~~withholding~~ withholding).

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Taxation of Individuals

VAT on UK Domestic Transactions, IPT & SDLT

VAT on Cross-Border Transactions & Customs Duties

Inheritance Tax, Trusts & Estates

Advanced Corporation Tax

Human Capital Taxes

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As there is a double tax treaty with Malaysian, a treaty claim can be made to reduce the rate of withholding from 20% to 15%. This must be claimed by Homespun from MMRC.

As regards the sub-licensing, the subsidiaries will not have to withhold tax as the recipient (Homespun) is a UK resident company. As the royalties will be related

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to Homespun's trade, they will be taxable as trading income.

3. The Kugola subsidiary will be a company that is resident outside the UK but controlled by Homespun in the UK. It will therefore be within the "Controlled Foreign Company" <sup>(CFC)</sup> anti-avoidance rules aimed at diverting UK profits outside the UK tax net. However, there are a number of exemptions which can apply to exclude any

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attribution of profit to Momespum under the rules. Without knowing more about the Kigola Subsidiary it is difficult to say whether these rules will apply. We should review further.

The interest will be received net of Kigolan withholding tax at 15%. The loan is not for trade purposes so taxed as a non-trading loan relationship. Interest received is all taxed at

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201.

Thin Capitalisation rules apply if the loan is ~~or~~ not on arm's length terms. The relevant factors here are, but for the fact that Homespin owns the Kugola

Company:

· Would the same amount have been lent?

· Would the interest rate have been the same?

· Would the loan have

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been made at all?

If these tests are not met, the advantaged company will have a transfer pricing ~~adjustment~~ adjustment made. This will be known if the interest is too low (i.e. it doesn't pay enough UK tax).

An ATCA can be entered into.

A treaty relief claim can be made to reduce withholding to

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5% -

Many thanks,

Tax Adviser.

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15 part

Memorandum~~To: Bob Bassett~~

To: Bob Bassett

From: Tax Manager

Date: 7/11/2017

Subject: Crankton Ltd

1. Disclosure of Tax Avoidance Schemes (DOTAS)

The main DOTAS legislative framework is in FA 2004. This says that ~~we need to look at~~ ~~ertain~~ an arrangement is notifiable under DOTAS if it allows Crankton to obtain a tax advantage (i.e. tax

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savings) where the main benefit of the arrangement is to obtain that advantage.

Here, the loan was going to be made even without the special steps. However, the special steps have been specially inserted to obtain a £1 million tax deduction. They are therefore ~~to~~ within the tests mentioned above.

Next, we need to look at the "hallmarks" for notifiable

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arrangements in the statutory instrument - At least one hallmark must be met. These are the hallmarks:

1. Where the promoter requires confidentiality.
2. Where confidentiality is otherwise required regarding the arrangement.
3. Where a premium fee is charged for the arrangement.
4. Where the arrangement is a standardised product.

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5. Schemes aimed at

artificially creating losses.

6. Certain leasing arrangements.

7. Paying income through

intermediaries.

It sounds like the

arrangement is a standardised

product ~~not~~ from Special Tax,

so that hallmark is met. It

will also artificially create a loss.

Thus, it is notifiable. The  
duty to notify is on Big Tax.

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2. Tax returns

Creakton should have notified HMRC of commencing to trade within 3 months of commencement - i.e. by 1/1/2016. It should also have notified HMRC of its chargeability within 1 year of commencement - i.e. by 1/10/2016.

The error is not deliberate or as they did not knowingly fail to inform HMRC.

Concededly. It was ~~was~~ due to

carelessness on their part. While no

penalty is due if Creakton have

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a reasonable excuse, HMRC are unlikely to accept that relying on their previous advisers constitutes a reasonable excuse.

The penalties are on potential lost revenue. <sup>(PLR)</sup> The starting point is 30% of PLR. This is reduced to 0% if an unprompted disclosure is made within 12 months of the due date, or to 10% if the disclosure is after 12 months. For a

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prompted disclosure, this is reduced to 10% if made within 12 months, 20% otherwise.

A penalty is unprompted if it is not brought about by HMRC's actions.

For late filing, the penalties are (return due by 1/7/2017):

1. £100 fixed
2. £900 as over 3 months late (£10 per day up to 90 days)

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3. Greater of £300 and

5% of PLR as over 6  
months late

~~Greater of~~

The penalties are due within 30  
days of assessment

Let me know if any questions.

Tax Adviser

They can be reduced if there

is reasonable excuse. Similar

reductions for disclosure

apply.

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