

The Chartered Tax Adviser Examination

November 2017

Suggested solutions

Module C Corporation Tax

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Answer 1

£	
875,000	
-	1
10,000	1
-	1
-	1
-	1
885,000	-
	875,000 - 10,000 - - -

Note: Marks given for correct explanations, not numerical adjustments or totals.

Answer 2

	Main pool £	Special rate pool £	Allowances £	
Additions that qualify for AIA				
Air conditioning system		75,000		1
Machine	130,000			
Delivery van	18,000			1
	148,000			
AIA (max = £200,000 x 10/12 = £166,667)	(91,667)	(75,000)	166,667	1 + 1
	56,333	. ,		
WDA 18% x 10/12	(8,450)		8,450	1
		_	175,117	
Tax written down value carried forward	47,883	Nil		-

Answer 3

The long period of account is split into two accounting periods as follows:

	12 months period ended 31	5 month period ended 31	
	October 2016	March 2017	1
Filing date:	31 March 2018	31 March 2018	1 + 1
Payment dates:	1 August 2017	1 January 2018	1 + 1

Answer 4

TTP (= Chargeable gain)	£	£ 85,000	
Corporation tax at 20%		17,000	
Use of RDEC (11% x £420,000) Offset against current period corporation tax liability Corporation tax payable Remaining RDEC Repayment is capped at the lower of: - Remaining RDEC - Total credit less tax at 20% (£46,200 x 80%) - PAYE and NIC of R&D staff	46,200 (17,000) 29,200 29,200 36,960 26,000	(17,000) Nil	1 1 1 1
Therefore, £26,000 is repayable to Grebe plc.			
Answer 5 Trading profit (W) NTLR (W) Property income Taxable Total Profits		£ 746,500 113,000 350,000 1,209,500)
(W) Draft Loan arrangement fee	Trading profit £ 750,000	NTLR £ 120,000	
£300,000 x 10% x 1/10 x 6/12 = £1,500 Loan interest £300,000 x 6% x 6/12 = £9,000 £10,500 in the ratio 1:2	(3,500) 746,500	(7,000) 113,000	2 1 1 + 1

Answer 6

1)	The conditions to be met for a rollover relief claim to be made are: - The asset being disposed of and the asset being acquired must be	
	<u>qualifying assets</u> used in <u>a trade;</u>	1 + 1
	 The new asset must be purchased within <u>12 months before to within 36</u> months after the disposal of the old asset. 	1
		1
2)	The base cost of the car park is reduced by the gain rolled over.	1
	Rollover relief is not available in respect of the office equipment as it is not fixed plant and machinery.	1

Answer 7

	Year ended 30 September 2014 £	Year ended 30 September 2015 £	Period ended 31 March 2016 £	Year ended 31 March 2017 £	
Trading profit	22,000	Nil	Nil	65,000	
S45 (Note 2)			_	(23,500)	1
				41,500	
Property income	Nil	-	1,500	4,000	
Chargeable gains	Nil	-		9,000	
(Note 1)			15,000		1
	22,000	Nil	16,500	54,500	
Property loss	(2,000)				1
S37 CY		Nil	(16,500)		1
S37 CB	(17,000)				1
Taxable total profits	3,000	Nil	Nil	54,500	

Note 1: $\pounds(47,000 - 32,000 \text{ b/f}) = \pounds15,000$. Note 2: $\pounds(40,000 - 16,500 \text{ CY}) = \pounds23,500$.

Answer 8

1)	Maximum group relief in the year ended 31 March 2017 is from	
	1 April 2016 to 1 November 2016, therefore the lower of:	
	$7/12 \times \pounds180,000 = \pounds105,000$	1+1
	$7/12 \ge \pounds540,000 = \pounds315,000$	
•		
2)	As there is a <u>change in ownership</u> of Rook Ltd on being acquired by Eagle Ltd, use of	1

trading losses will be restricted where this is accompanied by a major change in the	he
nature and the conduct of the trade within 3 years. Trading losses incurred before	the 1
change in ownership cannot be carried forward for offset against trading profits m	<u>ade</u>
after the change in ownership.	1

Answer 9

August 2016		
Goslinge Ltd leaves the Cygnet Ltd chargeable gains group, as Cygnet		1
Ltd's shareholding in Goslinge Ltd falls below 75%.		
A <u>degrouping gain</u> on the building arises, as Goslinge Ltd leaves the group		1
within 6 years of a nil gain nil loss intragroup transfer, still owning the		1 + 1
building.		
The degrouping gain is calculated as follows:	£	
Deemed proceeds on 22 September 2014	600,000	
Less cost	(420,000)	
Degrouping gain	180,000	1
The degrouping gain is added to the proceeds of the sale of the shares in		
Goslinge Ltd (for the purposes of calculating the gain on the sale of the		1
shares).		

Max 5

Answer 10

UK income	Overseas property income	Overseas interest	Total	
£	£	£	£	
50,000			50,000	
	200,000		200,000	
		150,000	150,000	
(50,000)		(20,000)	(70,000)	1
Nil	200,000	130,000	330,000	
	40,000	26,000	66,000	1
	(40,000)	(25,500)	(65,500)	1
Nil	Nil	500	500	
	40,000	26,000		1
	46,000	25,500		1
	£ 50,000 (50,000) Nil	Image: Property income £ £ 50,000 200,000 (50,000) 200,000 (50,000) 40,000 Vil 200,000 40,000 40,000 Vil Nil 40,000 40,000	property income interest interest £ £ £ 50,000 200,000 200,000 150,000 (50,000) (20,000) (50,000) (20,000) 130,000 40,000 40,000 26,000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$

Answer 11

As the amount outstanding on the original loan before the repayment is $\pounds 15,000 \text{ or more}$ and 1 at the time of the repayment there were <u>arrangements</u> to draw an amount of money to 1 replace some or all of the amount repaid and the amount borrowed is $\pounds 5,000 \text{ or more}$, 1 the repayment on 1 December 2016 is initially treated as a <u>repayment of the new loan</u> of 1 $\pounds 75,000$, leaving the balance of $\pounds 25,000$ to be treated as a repayment of the old loan, therefore the amount outstanding on 1 January 2017 is $\pounds (150,000 - 25,000) = \pounds 125,000$, so the s.455 tax due is 25% x £125,000 = £31,250. 1

Answer 12

Proceeds Less tax written down value (W) Profit Less profit rolled over (£325,000 – £200,000) Taxable <u>trading</u> profit	£ 350,000 (176,000) 174,000 (125,000) 49,000	1 2 1
(W) Cost of the copyright Less tax allowable amortisation (£200,000 x 4% = £8,000 per annum) Year ended 31 March 2015: Year ended 31 March 2016 Year ended 31 March 2017:	£ 200,000 (8,000) (8,000) (8,000) 176,000	1