# **Answers**

		Marks
Section C		

### Kioni

### **Company pension scheme**

- (1) Kioni's income tax liability will remain unchanged at £31,050 because the pension contribution will be an exempt benefit.
- (2) The class 1 national insurance contributions (NICs) for both Kioni and Nikio Ltd will also remain unchanged at £4,664 and £5,364 respectively.

  1/2
- (3) Nikio Ltd's revised corporation tax liability will be £15,200 ((100,000-20,000)) at 19%).

Tutorial note: The corporation tax liability could alternatively be calculated as 19,000 - (20,000 at 19%) = £15,200.

### Personal pension contribution

(1) Kioni's revised income tax liability will be £35,050:

	£	
47,500 + 20,000)	67,500	1/2
•	68,000	1/2
	135,500	
g)	(4,750)	W
	130,750	
	7,500	1/2
	4,000	1/2
7,500 – 20,000) at 40%	2,100	1/2
ŕ	0	1/2
32.5%	21,450	1/2
	g) 7,500 – 20,000) at 40%	7,500 + 20,000)  67,500 68,000  135,500 (4,750)  130,750  7,500 4,000 4,000 2,100 0

130,750

(2)

(3)

(4)

		Mark
Income tax liability	35,050	
Working – Personal allowance		
Personal allowance Reduction ((135,500 – 20,000 – 100,000)/2)	£ 12,500 (7,750)	½ 1½
Reduced personal allowance	4,750	
Tutorial notes:		
(1) The personal pension contribution of £20,000 reduce adjusted net income.	es Kioni's	
(2) Personal pension contributions are made net of basic so there will be a saving of £4,000 (20,000 at 20%) of to making a gross contribution to a company pension. This is because Kioni will only need to make a net conf £16,000 to a personal pension scheme. The saving cancel out the increased income tax liability of £4,000 (35,050 – 31,050).	compared n scheme. ontribution ng will	
Kioni's revised employee class 1 NICs will be £5,314:		
£ 41,368 (50,000 – 8,632) at 12% 17,500 (67,500 – 50,000) at 2%	£ 4,964 350	½ 1
Class 1 NICs	5,314	
Nikio Ltd's revised employer's class 1 NICs will be £8,124 (5,364 + 2,760 (20,000 at 13.8%)).		1/2
Nikio Ltd's revised corporation tax liability will be £14,676 ((100,000 – 20,000 – 2,760) at 19%).		1
		<del>10</del>

### Marks

Tutorial note: The corporation tax liability could alternatively be calculated as 19,000 - ((20,000 + 2,760)) at 19%) = £14,676.

#### Jason

(a)

### **Advantages**

- (1) There is no need to declare payrolled benefits on an employee's self-assessment tax return.
- (2) Employees will not have any unexpected tax liabilities in respect of the taxable benefits which have been payrolled.

Either advantage for 1 mark

1

### Disadvantage

(1) Tax will generally be due earlier under PAYE than if tax was collected under self-assessment.

1

2

(b)

## Initial plc – Jason's employment income 2019-20

	£	
Salary	180,000	1/2
Employee pension contributions	(8,000)	1/2
	172,000	
Bonus – 15 March 2019	0	1/2
– 15 March 2020	24,000	1/2
Staff canteen	0	1/2
Employment income	196,000	

Marks

Tutorial note: The bonus of £24,000 will be treated as received of 2019-20 because Jason will become entitled to it during this tax Similarly, the bonus of £22,000 will be treated as received during 2018-19.	year.	marks
Subsequent plc – Jason's employment income 2019-20		
Salary Employer penalen centributions	£ 205,000	½ ½
Employer pension contributions Car benefit (62,500 x 16%) Living accommodation — Annual value (4,800 x 4/12)	0 10,000 1,600	7 <sub>2</sub> 1 1
<ul> <li>Additional benefit (working)</li> <li>Beneficial loan (140,000 x 2.5% x 8/12)</li> </ul>	1,750 2,333	W 1½
Employment income	220,683	
Additional income tax		
Jason is an additional rate taxpayer under both employment alters on he will have to pay £11,107 ((220,683 – 196,000) at 45%) more income tax if he takes up the offer of employment with Subsequent	ore in	1
Working – Living accommodation additional benefit	£	
Value 6 April 2019 Improvements	285,000 0	1 ½
Limit	(75,000)	1/2
	210,000	
Additional benefit 210,000 at 2.5% x 4/12	1,750	1
		11

Tutorial note: The living accommodation cost in excess of £75,000 so there is an additional benefit. Since the property was purchased by Subsequent plc more than six years before first being provided to Jason, the benefit is based on the market value when first provided. The improvements were incurred prior to then, so are not included as they are already reflected in the market value at the date first provided to Jason.

		Marks
(c)		
(1)	Form P45 will show Jason's taxable earnings and income tax deducted up to 14 March 2019, together with his tax code at this date.	1
(2)	Jason will give a copy of the form to Subsequent plc so that they can correctly calculate his PAYE for the remainder of 2018-19.	1
		2
Total	marks	15

# Lena Ltd, Mekong Ltd & Nile Ltd

# (a) Lena Ltd

# **Capital allowances**

•		Main pool	Allowances	
Additions qualifying for the annual investment allowance (AIA)	£	£	£	
Lorries (768,000 – 128,000) AIA – 100% (1,000,000 x 6/12)		640,000 (500,000)	500,000	1 1
WDA – 18% x 6/12		140,000 (12,600)	12,600	1
Addition qualifying for first year allowance (FYA) Motor car FYA - 100%	54,000 (54,000)	0	54,000	1 ½
WDV carried forward		127,400		1/2
Total allowances			566,600	

### Marks

### Tutorial notes:

- (1) The value added tax (VAT) included in the cost of the lorries is recoverable, so only the net of VAT expenditure qualifies for capital allowances. Given the private use by the managing director, the VAT included in the cost of the motor car is not recoverable.
- (2) The new motor car has CO<sub>2</sub> emissions up to 50 grams per kilometre, and therefore qualifies for the 100% first year allowance.

### (b) Mekong Ltd

### (i) Residence status

- (1) From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2014, Mekong Ltd would have been treated as not resident in the UK because the company's central management and control was not exercised in the UK (the company not being incorporated in the UK).
- (2) From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2020, Mekong Ltd would have been treated as resident in the UK because the company's central management and control was exercised in the UK.

(ii) Group relief

	£	
Thames Ltd	72,600	1
Zambezi Ltd		
Period ended 31 May 2019	17,000	1
Period ended 31 May 2020 (106,800 x 10/12)	89,000	1
Yangtze Ltd	0	1
	<del></del>	
Group relief	178,600	

4

1/2

1/2

1

### (c) Nile Ltd

### (i) Requirement to pay quarterly instalments

(4)	- II		Marks
(1)	For the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2020, the profit threshold for establishing whether Nile Ltd is a large company was £750,000 (1,500,000/2).		1
(2)	This threshold was exceeded for the year ended 31 March 2019 $(744,000 + 14,000 = £758,000)$ and the year ended 31 March 2020 $(878,000 + 13,000 = £891,000)$ .		1
(3)	However, for the year ended 31 March 2019, an exception because Nile Ltd was not a large company for the year e 31 March 2018 (the company's profits were clearly less to profit threshold of £1,500,000).	nded	1
			3
(ii)	Balancing payment		
•	oration tax liability (878,000 at 19%) ment payments made	<b>£</b> 166,820 (101,200)	1 ½
Final instalment payment 65,620			
The c	lue date is 14 July 2020.		1/2
			2
Total	marks		<del>15</del>