Answers

ACCA – Certified Accounting Technician Examination – Paper T9(SGP) Preparing Taxation Computations

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Marks

Tax computation for Year of Assessment 2005			
	Mr Alex Chua \$	Mrs Kathy Chua \$	
Trade	Ψ	Ψ	
Insurance agent – adjusted trade profits	_	68,000	
Employment			
Salary & bonus	100,000	-	
Director's fee	36,000	-	
Rental			
 Jointly owned properties 	40,200	40,200	
 Property owned by wife 	_	32,000	
Dividends	15 500	~~~~~	
– Singapore (gross)	15,500	23,200	
Interest – POSB (1)	0	0	
	191,700	163,400	
Less: Donations (2)	4,000	2,000	
Assessable Income	187,700	161,400	
Less: Personal Reliefs			
Earned Income	1,000	1,000	
Child – Harry (QCR)	0	0	
Harry (WMCR)	0	0	
Irene (QCR)	2,000	0	
Irene (WMCR 15% of earned income)	0	10,200	
Jay (QCR)	2,000	0	
Jay (WMCR 20% of earned income)	0	13,600	
CPF	18,700	21,780	
Nsman	750	750	
Foreign maid levy	0	8,280	
	24,450	55,610	
Chargeable Income	163,250	105,790	
Tax on 1st \$80,000	_	4,600.00	
Tax on next \$25,790 at 15%	-	3,868.50	
Tax on 1st \$160,000	16,600.00	_	
Tax on next \$3,250 at 19%	617.50		
	17,217.50	8,468.50	
Less: Tax deducted from dividends	(3,100.00)	(4,640.00)	
Tax payable	14,117.50	3,828.50	

Notes:

All interest income from POSB savings account are exempt from tax
 Donations claimed
 (2,000 x 2) 4,000

(1,000 x 2) 2,000

	(b)	Child relief			Marks
	(b)	 Child relief can only be claimed if the child: (1) Is a legitimate child, step-child or a legally adopted chil (2) Is an unmarried child who is under 16 years old. If the unmarried child is 16 years old and above, he/sh 		g full time	1 1
		education at a school, college or university.(3) Does not earn annual income exceeding the Qualifying	Child Relief (QCR)	amount	1
		(for claiming QCR or Working Mother's Child Relief) or			2
					5
					34
2	(a)	F&F Trading Pte Ltd			
		Tax computation for Year of Assessment 2005	¢	¢	
		Net profit per accounts	\$	\$ 110,000	
		Less: Other income – Rental from subletting		(18,000)	1
		Commissions		0	0.2
			0	92,000	
		Add: Purchases Consignment costs	0 0		0·5 0·5
		Freight and handling charges	0		0.5
		Depreciation of equipment	9,200		1
		Rental of premises Fire and burglary insurance	0 0		0·5 0·5
		Legal fee re: lease for a new outlet	1,300		1
		Storage of equipment Staff salaries and bonus	0 0		0·5 0·5
		CPF and related costs	0		0·5
		Exhibitions and fashion shows	0		0.5
		Commissions Entrance fee re: golf club in Johore	0 5,000		0·5 1
		Clubs membership subscriptions	0		0.5
		Singapore Retailers Association subscription	0		0.5
		Upkeep of motor vehicles – vans Reimbursements of upkeep of motor cars to directors	0 6,300		0·5 1
		Donation to Singapore Cancer Society	2,000		1
		Credit card charges	0 200		0.5
		Composition fine for late submission of GST Return Penalty for late payment of GST	500		1 1
		Realised exchange loss re: settlement of trade debts	0		0.5
		Loss on disposal of equipment	1,900	26,400	1
		Adjusted profits Less: Capital allowances – current year		118,400 (13,000)	1
				105,400	
		Less: Unutilised losses brought forward		(9,000)	1
				96,400	
		Add: Rental received		18,000	1
		Assessable income		114,400	
		Less: Donations (2 x \$2,000)		(4,000)	1
		Total income		110,400	
		Less: Exemption on 1st \$10,000 at 75%		(7,500)	1
		Exemption on next \$90,000 at 50%		(45,000)	1
		Chargeable income		57,900	
		Tax thereon at 20%		11,580.00	1
					24

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(b) One-Tier Corporate Tax System

- (1) As the company has no s.44 balance as at 31 December 2002, the company will have been automatically moved to the one-tier system with effect from Year of Assessment 2003.
- (2) Under the one-tier corporate tax system, income tax payable on the normal chargeable income of the company is the final tax in Singapore. This means that companies on the one-tier corporate tax system can issue one-tier exempt dividends.

3 (a) ENA Pte Ltd

Industrial	Building	Allowances	computation

industrial building Allowances computation					
	Building Cost \$		Qualifying Cost \$	IBA \$	
Expenditure incurred in 2003 Cost of land Legal fee re: purchase of land Piling and foundation works	0 0 140,000				0·5 0·5 0·5
Factory building construction – – progress payments	700,000	(1)			0.2
	840,000		840,000		
Expenditure incurred in 2004 Factory building construction – progress payments Architect's fee	900,000 60,000 960,000	(1)	960,000		0·5 0·5
			1,800,000		
Year of Assessment 2004 – Initial allowance – 25% of \$840,000				210,000	1
Year of Assessment 2005 – Initial allowance – 25% of \$960,000 Annual allowance – 3% of \$1,800,000				240,000 54,000 294,000	1 1

Note:

(1) As the bank overdraft is a financing arrangement, the bank overdraft interest should not be capitalised

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(b) ENA Pte Ltd

Capita	allowances	computation
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Capital anowances computation		Section 19/ Claim			Section 19 Claim	Non- Claim	
Number of years to run	1	2	3	Total	6 (HP)		
Written down value b/f	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	1
Motor Vehicles Van	0,000	20,000			34,500		1
Machinery & equipment							
Air-conditioning system with chillers & AHU 1 processing machine			150,000	(1)			1
with accessories (fully-automatic)	42,000						1
Office Equipment Office furniture			18,000				1
Computer system with accessories Telephone & fax system	12,000						1
(fully-automatic)	6,000						1
Year of Assessment 2005	65,000	20,000	168,000		34,500		
S19 - IA 20% x {6,900+ (1,150 x 6)} AA 80% x 34,500/6					2,760 4,600		1·5 1·5
S19A – AA	65,000	10,000	56,000	131,000			1.5
Written down value at 31.12.2005	0	10,000	112,000		27,140		0.2

Note:

As the term loan is a financing arrangement, the repayments should not affect the calculation of the capital allowances

The term loan interest should not be capitalised

4 (a) Madam Tina Wang

Assessable Income from properties for Year of Assessment 2005

	Property A \$	Property B \$	Total	
Rental income				
1.01.2004 to 31.12.2004	48,000	42,000		2
Less: Expenses				
Property tax	4,800	4,200		1
Repainting	0	2,800		0.5
Maintenance contributions	4,900	4,600		1
Repairs and replacements	3,800	2,900		1
Fire insurance	260	230		1
Bank interest	0	18,000		1
Loan repayments	0	0		1
	13,760	32,730		
Net rental assessable to tax	34,240	9,270	43,510	0.2

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(b)	Obli	gations of a taxable person for GST purposes	
(~)		In registration for GST, the Taxable Person have the following obligations	
	(1)	To keep records so as to enable the Comptroller of GST to readily assess the GST liability.	
	(=)	The records must be kept for 7 years and include the following:	0.5
		 the business accounting records; 	0.2
		 copies of serially printed receipts and tax invoices issued by the taxable person; 	0.5
		 tax invoices and receipts received by the taxable person; 	0.2
		 the import/export documents, if any; 	0.5
		 all debit and credit notes; 	0.5
		 any other documents that verify the taxable transactions. 	0.2
	(2)	To provide a tax invoice within 30 days of the supply being made or a longer period as	00
	(2)	allowed by the Comptroller of GST, to a taxable person whenever a supply is made to him.	1
	(3)	To complete and submit the GST returns and pay the Comptroller of GST the amount of	-
	(0)	tax not later than one month after the end of the accounting period.	1
	(4)	To provide all information as required by the Comptroller of GST and to assist in any audit on the	-
	(. ,	GST accounts	1
	(5)	To inform the Comptroller of GST in writing when the taxable person ceases making taxable supplies.	1
	(6)	To remain registered for at least two years for a voluntary registrant.	0.5
	(7)	To show the price as GST-inclusive when receipts are issued but the total tax chargeable shall be shown	0.0
	(, ,	as a separate amount on the same receipt.	1
	(8)	To display prominently the certificate of GST Registration at each of the business premises.	1
	(0)		
			10
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