



1st Year Examination Summer 2009

TAXATION I (Northern Ireland)

PAPER, SOLUTIONS and EXAMINER'S REPORT





The solutions in this document are published by Accounting Technicians Ireland. They are intended to provide guidance to students and their teachers regarding possible answers to questions in our examinations.

Although they are published by us, we do not necessarily endorse these solutions or agree with the views expressed by their authors.

There are often many possible approaches to the solution of questions in professional examinations. It should not be assumed that the approach adopted in these solutions is the ideal or the one preferred by us.

This publication is intended to serve as an educational aid. For this reason, the published solutions will often be significantly longer than would be expected of a candidate in an examination. This will be particularly the case where discursive answers are involved.

The solutions are relevant to the tax rates in the year the Examination was sat. A copy of the tax rates is enclosed with the solutions.

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1st Year Examination : Summer 2009

PAPER : TAXATION I (NI)

Thursday 21st May 2009 : 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

For candidates answering in accordance with the law and practice of Northern Ireland.

Candidates should answer the paper in accordance with the appropriate provisions up to and including the Finance Act 2008. The provisions of the Finance Act 2009 should be ignored.

Allowances and rates of taxation to be used by candidates, are set out in a separate booklet supplied with the examination paper.

Answer ALL THREE QUESTIONS in Section A, and ANY TWO of the THREE questions in Section B. If more than TWO questions are answered in Section B, then only the first two questions, in the order filed, will be corrected.

Candidates should allocate their time carefully.

All workings should be shown.

All figures should be labelled as appropriate e.g. £s, units etc.

Answers should be illustrated with examples, where appropriate.

Question 1 begins on Page 2 overleaf.

The following inserts are enclosed with the paper:

- Form P11 (QUESTION 1)
- Form VAT 100 (QUESTION 6)
- Tax Reference Material

Summer 2009 Taxation 1 (NI) 1st Year Paper

SECTION A

Answer ALL THREE questions in this Section

QUESTION 1

StudentBounty.com You have been engaged to update the payroll records of CAPITOL Ltd for their two telesales staff, Jeff and Kyle. Inclusive of month 9 of 2008/09 you have been able to ascertain the following information:

	Jeff	Kyle
	£	£
Gross salary to date including commissions	1,750.00	27,375.00
Tax paid to date	224.90	6,037.20
Employee NIC Paid to Date	142.67	2,562.78
Employer NIC paid to date	166.02	2,982.14
Tax Code	(see note)	K357
Company pension scheme contribution	7%	7%

You have been informed that salaries and commissions for the sales staff for months 10 and 11 are:

	Jeff	Kyle
	£	£
Month 10	 1,865	3,455
Month 11	 1,991	3,192

NOTE

Jeff's employment with CAPITOL Ltd commenced at the beginning of month 9. To date no P45 has been received from his previous employer.

Requirement

Complete all relevant sections of form P11 for months 10 and 11 in respect of Jeff and Kyle.

N.B. Form P11 is supplied with the examination paper for the purposes of answering this question. Please show all workings clearly.

QUESTION 2

James has been self-employed selling electronic equipment for a number of years. In the summer of 2008 he decided **(a)** to cease self-employment after he was offered a job as a sales representative for a major High Street retailer. James closed the business on 30th September 2008 and commenced employment with the retailer on 1st November 2008.

Accounts for the business had been prepared to 30th June each year and show the following tax adjusted profits:

ſ

	L
	16,910
	18,225
	17,420
2008	3,790
	2008

	t
overlap profits b/fwd	1,395

Question 2 continues on the next page

Total 20 Marks

QUESTION 2 (Cont'd).

Requirement

Calculate James' assessable profits and detail the basis periods for all relevant tax years.

Taxation 1 (NI)

StudentBounty.com Colin commenced trading as a plumber on 1st March 2006 and his trading profits, adjusted for tax purposes, are as **(b)** follows: f

Summer 2009

	L
10 months ended 31st December 2006	18,750
Year ended 31st December 2007	21,175
Year ended 31st December 2008	23,415

Requirement

Calculate Colin's assessable profits for all relevant tax years and detail both the basis periods and the overlap profits arising. 10 Marks Total 20 Marks

N. B. Where relevant you may pro-rata by months rather than days.

QUESTION 3

Aiden Coyle has been operating a Health Food Store for a number of years and prepares accounts to the 30th September each year. The following is a summary of his profit and loss account for the year ended 30th September 2008.

Summary Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th September 2008

Gross Profit	Notes	£	£ 70,415
Other income: Profit on sale of equipment		283	
Dividends received		880	1 1 ()
			$\frac{1,163}{71,578}$
Less Expenses:			
Business Rates		2,315	
Employee costs	(1)	29,105	
Premises costs	(2)	3,570	
Legal and professional fees	(3)	5,510	
Subscriptions	(4)	804	
Depreciation		4,950	
Repairs	(5)	9,180	
Motor expenses	(6)	12,670	
Light and heat	(7)	3,672	
Interest and charges	(8)	14,670	
Entertainment and gifts	(9)	1,010	
Net (Loss)			$(\begin{array}{c} (87,456) \\ (\overline{15,878}) \end{array})$

NOTES

- Employee Costs: (1)
 - (i) This figure includes $\pounds 4,995$ taken by Aiden as drawings and $\pounds 1,820$ paid in respect of his income tax liability for 2007/08.
 - (ii) In November 2007 Aiden's business was the subject of a PAYE audit by HMRC. As a result of this audit £2,137 was paid to HMRC in respect of the incorrect calculation of PAYE following a contract settlement. This figure included interest and penalties of £352 with the balance being payment for under-collection.

Question 3 continues on next page

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Taxation l (NI) **Summer 2009** 1st Year Paper

QUESTION 3 (Cont'd).

(2) Premises Costs:

StudentBounty.com Aiden lives over his shop premises. 30% of premises costs relate to his private living accommodation.

f

Legal and Professional Fees: (3)

		L
	Accountancy fees for preparation of accounts	1,150
	Legal fees regarding unfair dismissal claim by an employee	1,875
	Legal fees regarding purchase of site for new shop	1,735
	Architect's fee for submission of planning permission	750
		5,510
(4)	Subscriptions	
		£
	Aiden's gym membership	360
	Trade magazines	$\frac{444}{224}$
(5)	D	804
(5)	Repairs:	£
	Extension to shop including new office	6,975
		,
	Furniture for new office	854
	Painting and decorating shop premises	699
	Replacement of damaged security doors	$\frac{652}{0.180}$
(6)	Motor Expenses:	9,180
(0)	Motor Expenses.	£
	Aiden's motor expenses	4,235
	Second-hand car purchased for use by sales assistant	5,995
		,
	Employee's motor expenses	$\frac{2,440}{12,(70)}$
		12,670

Aiden travelled 21,000 miles during the year. He estimates that 13,650 of these miles refer to private use. The sales assistant's car was purchased on the 1st April 2008. 20% of his mileage for the period to the 30th September 2008 refers to private mileage.

(7) Light and Heat:

(8)

Ligni unu meui.	
	£
Electricity for shop premises and living accommodation	1,668
Heating oil for shop	894
Fuel costs for living accommodation	312
Purchase and installation of new storage heaters for shop	798
T	3,672
Interest and charges:	£
	L
Overdraft interest on business bank account	895
Term loan interest in respect of shop extension	1,413
Current account fees on business bank account	90
Current account fees on personal bank account	75
Mortgage loan repayments	12,197
	14,670

Mortgage loan repayments include interest of £5,980. The mortgage was taken out when the shop and living accommodation was purchased several years ago.

Entertainment and gifts: (9)

	L
Staff Christmas party	394
Entertaining customers	175
Gift to local football club	441
	1 010

The gift to the football club was the cost to Aiden of providing a new playing kit with his business logo emblazoned on each shirt.

Requirement

Compute Aiden's tax adjusted Profits for the year ended 30th September 2008.



SECTION B

Answer ANY TWO of the three questions

QUESTION 4

Requirement

StudentBounty.com The office manager has asked you to draft a memo to Calvin Hobbes, a new client, differentiating between the different classes of NIC as they apply to the employed and self-employed. Your memo should also be sufficient for the client to understand what income is subject to NICs and state the basic administration requirements, including payment dated lines.

Total **20** Marks

QUESTION 5

Caleb is 77 years old and is married to Caroline, aged 64 years, both ages attained pre 6th April 2008. Caleb still consults as an Architect, albeit on a very limited basis, preparing accounts to 31st December each year. Caleb's recent assessable profits have been as follows:

£

f

f

Year ended 31st December 2007	 8,950
Year ended 31st December 2008	 8,355

Caleb

Caleb's income in 2008/09 is supplemented by a state pension of £7,495 together with income from investments, which he had made during his lifetime, and which are detailed below:

	2
Net rental income	5,447
Dividends received from UK resident companies	4,193
Interest credited to accounts with CORNWALLIS Building Society	3,470
ISA Interest received	675
National Savings Income Bonds	849

Caleb also paid £1,356 net to a UK registered charity under gift aid during the year.

Caroline

Caroline's income for 2008/09 is detailed below:

	L
Interest received from LAMB Building Society	3,418
Dividends received from CASPER Ltd, a UK resident company	2,450
Income received from premium bonds	455
Gross income received from part-time employment	3,250
State pension	2,825

Requirement

On the assumption that Caleb and Caroline have not made any prior elections or claims relating to allowances, calculate their income tax liabilities for 2008/09.

Total 20 Marks

QUESTION 6

StudentBounty.com Connor, a VAT registered trader, commenced trading on 1st October 2008 and accounts for VAT using the Cash Account Scheme. A review of his records reveals that a proper cash book has not been maintained.

However you are able to ascertain the following:

(1) Details of cash payments made prior to lodgement to the bank are as follows:

Taxation 1 (NI)

	L
Connor' drawings	3,300
Staff wages	1,475
Payments to suppliers	2,440
Cash purchases	985
Petrol	410

Payment to suppliers includes a payment for £1,125 (gross) in respect of a new automatic garage door installed at Connor's mother's house.

(2)Bank lodgements for the quarter amounted to £12,755. All sales are subject to VAT at the standard rate.

(3) An analysis of the cheques written by Connor in this period shows the following:

	Note	£
Employer's and public liability insurance		1,750
Cash register		655
Car (second hand)	(i)	7,800
NI Electricity (NIE)	(ii)	215

An analysis of the invoices and receipts kept by Connor reveal that: (4)

- Not all invoices and receipts in respect of purchases of £985 paid for by cash have been kept. Connor's records show • that proper VAT invoices are held for £475 and non-detailed till receipts for £78 are also held. No further information is available in respect of these purchases.
- Invoices have been kept for the purchases from suppliers and the total of these invoices amounts to $\pounds 6,350$ exclusive of VAT. The only amount paid to suppliers is the £2,440 referred to above.

NOTES

- Connor used his car for both private and business mileage. The list price of the car when new was £12,250 and (i) it has a CO2 emissions rating of 174 g/km.
- (ii) Connor lives above the business premises and 40% of the NIE bill refers to domestic use.

Requirement

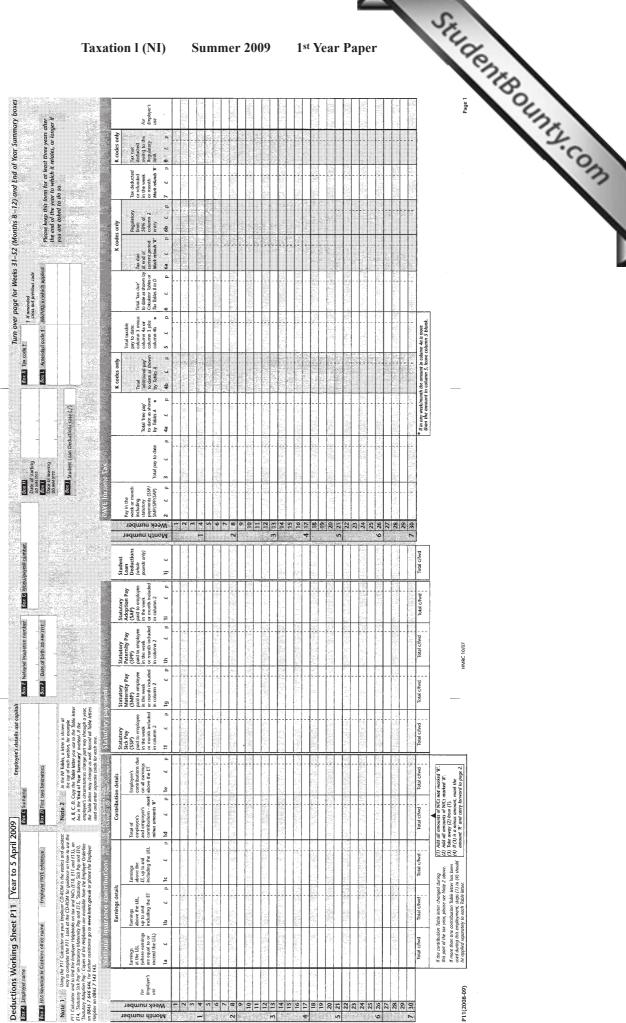
- Calculate Conor's liability VAT repayment for the quarter ended 31st December 2008. **(a)**
- **(b)** Complete Form VAT 100.

N. B. Form VAT 100 is supplied with the examination paper for the purpose of answering this question.



16 Marks





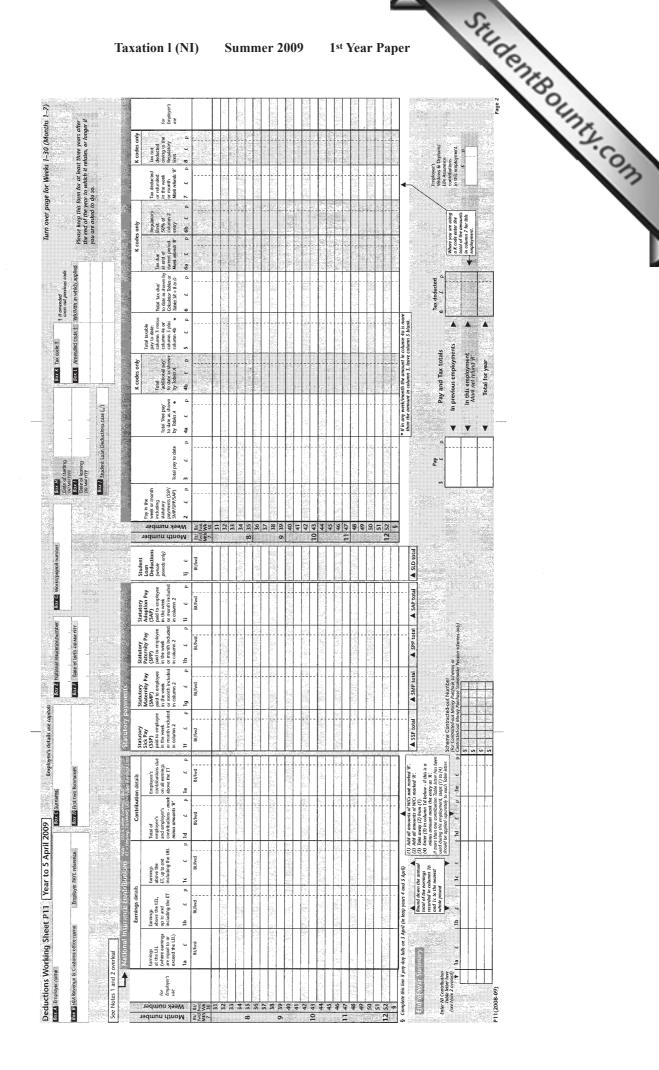
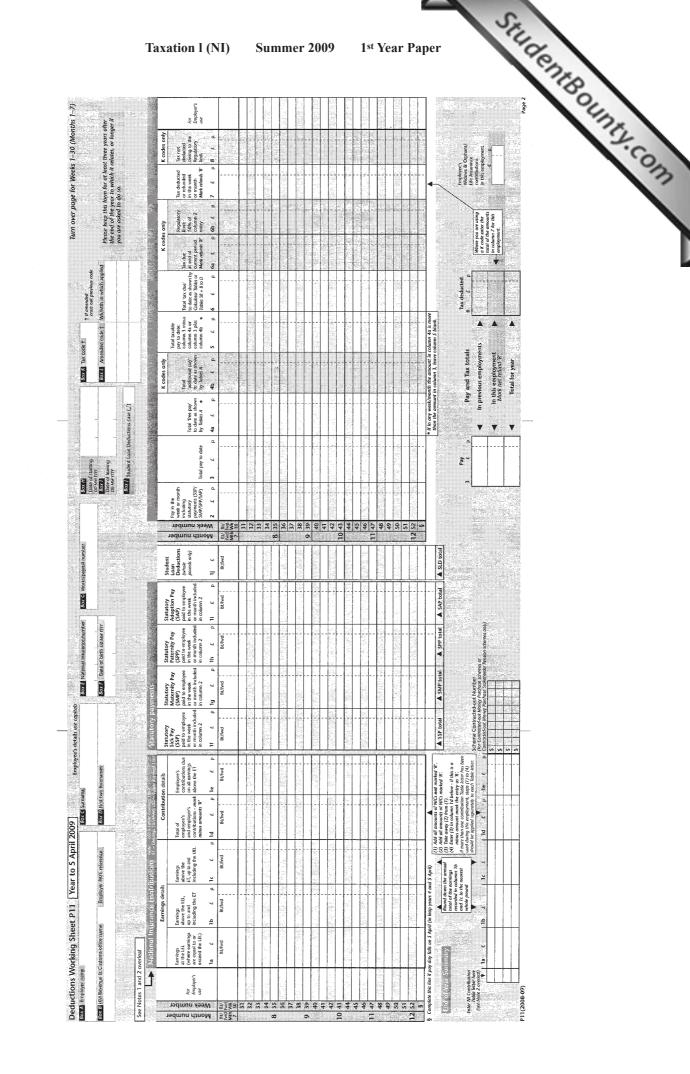


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	Taxation l (NI) Summ	er 2009 1	st Year Paper
	Value Added Tax Return For the period	For Official	Use
HM Customs and Excise			Registration Number Period You could be liable to a financial penalty if your completed return and all the VAT payable are not received by the due date.
			Due date: 31.12.05 For Official Use
¥ .	ries please ring 0151 703 8921		

Before you fill in this form please read the notes on the back and the VAT leaflets "Filling in your VAT return" and "Flat rate scheme for small businesses", if you use that scheme. Fill in all boxes clearly in ink, and write 'none' where necessary. Don't put a dash or leave any box blank. If there is no pence write "00" in the pence column. Do not enter more than one amount in any box.

	r_	γ
For official use	VAT due in this period on sales and other outputs 1	
	VAT due in this period on acquisitions from other 2 EC Member States 2	i .
	Total VAT due (the sum of boxes 1 and 2) 3	1
	VAT reclaimed in this period on purchases and other inputs (including acquisitions from the EC)	
	Net VAT to be paid to Customs or reclaimed by you 5 (Difference between boxes 3 and 4)	1
	Total value of sales and all other outputs excluding any VAT. Include your box 8 figure 6	00
	Total value of purchases and all other inputs excluding any VAT. Include your box 9 figure 7	00
	Total value of all supplies of goods and related costs. 8 excluding any VAT, to other EC Member States 8	00
	Total value of all acquisitions of goods and related costs, excluding any VAT, from other EC Member States 9	.00
	DECLARATION: You, or someone on your behalf, must sign below	
f you are enclosing a payment please tick this box.	i,	the

information given above is true-and complete.

Signature

A false declaration can result in prosecution

PT1 (September 2004)

VAT 100 (half)

Taxation 1 (NI) **Summer 2009**

1st Year Paper

StudentBounty.com STANDARD ANSWER SHEET FOR ALL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIC



Candidates are required to insert the following details.

Examination Session

Examination Session

Examination Session

Examination Session To answer each section, please tick appropriate box. Part Part Part Part Part 16 (a) 21 (a) 1 (a) 6 (a) 11 (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) 12 (a) 17 (a) 22 (a) 2 (a) 7 (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) 3 (a) 8 (a) 13 (a) 18 (a) 23 (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) 24 (a) 4 (a) 9 (a) 14 (a) 19 (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) 20 (a) 25 (a) 5 10 (a) 15 (a) (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d)

Taxation I (NI) Summer 2009

1st Year Tax Reference Material



Taxation Reference Material

Northern Ireland

For use in First and Second Year Taxations Examinations Summer & Autumn 2009

Professional, Practical, Proven www.AccountingTechniciansIreland.ie

TAXATION REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR TAX YEAR 2008/09

(To be used by candidates in answering the Taxation papers)

INCOME TAX

Rate

	%
First £34,800	20
Balance (over £34,800)	40
Dividends higher rate	321/2

From 2008/09 onwards the starting rate band is abolished. A new starting rate savings band for individuals is introduced. For 2008/09 the band is £2,320. Where an individual's non-savings income is less than the starting rate limit for savings, the savings income is taxable at the 10% starting rate for savings up to the limit. Where nonsavings income exceeds the limit, the starting rate for savings does not apply.

ALLOWANCES

	£
Personal	6,035
Blind persons allowance	1.800

Married couples

Elder born before 6 April 1935 to age 74	6,535
Age 75 and over	6,625
Both subject to a minimum allowance of	2.540

Where applicable MCA attract tax relief at 10%

Age allowance

Personal (Under 75)	9,030	
Maximum income before abatement of relief	21,800	
Abatement income ceiling Personal Married	27,790 35,780	

Summer 2009 1st Year Tax Referen	nce Material	Hudenteo
Personal (Over 75)	9,180	El.
Maximum income before abatement		2
of relief	21,800	.02
Abatement income ceiling		~
Personal	28,090	
Married	36,260	

RATE OF INTEREST

Official rate of interest

6.25%

Percentage of manufacturer's list price			
2008-2009			
CO2 emissions in grams per kilometre (g/km)	% of car's price to be taxed		
120	10		
135	15		
140	16		
145	17		
150	18		
155	19		
160	20		
165	21		
170	22		
175	23		
180	24		
185	25		
190	26		
195	27		
200	28		
205	29		
210	30		
215	31		
220	32		
225	33		
230	34		
235 &	35		
above			

SCALE BENEFITS - MOTOR CARS

Car benefit is calculated on a percentage of the list price of the car plus the price of optional accessories when the car was first registered appropriate to the level of the car's CO2 emissions. There is a 3% supplement on diesel cars not meeting Euro IV emission standards subject to the maximum charge of 35%.

SCALE BENEFITS - FUEL SUPPLIED FOR PRIVATE USE

The same percentage as for car benefit will be applied to the fixed sum of £16,900.

VAT REGISTRATION LIMITS

From 1/04/08 £67,000 £65,000 (deregistration possible) From 1/04/08

Taxation l (NI) Summer 2009

VAT ON PRIVATE FUEL

SCALE BENEFITS - MOTOR CARS

1st Year Tax Reference Material From 01/05/2008 24 bands based on CO2 emissions apply where private fuel is provided (see table below)

VAT fuel scale charges (inclusive of VAT)		
2008-2009 CO2 emissions in grams per VAT fuel scale charge 3 m		
kilometre (g/km)	VAT fuel scale charge 3 month period (£)	
120 or below	138	
125 01 00100	207	
125	207	
135	207	
140	221	
145	234	
150	248	
155	262	
160	276	
165	290	
170	303	
175	317	
180	331	
185	345	
190	359	
195	373	
200	386	
205	400	
210	414	
215	428	
220	442	
225	455	
230	469	
235 &	483	
above		

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Annual exemption	2008/09 £9,600	2007/08 £9,200	 2005/06 £8,500
Rate	18%		

Entrepreneurs' relief - This will reduce the chargeable gain on qualifying assets by 4/9 - an effective rate of 10%. An individual will be able to make claims for disposals on or after 6 April 2008. Claims may be made on more than one occasion up to a lifetime total of £1 million of gains

CORPORATION TAX

	Financial Year cor 1 st April 08 %	nmencing 1 st April 09 %
First £300,000 Next £1,200,000 Over £1,500,000	21 29.75 28	20 32.5 30
Small companies' marginal relief fraction	7/ 400	1/ 400

PERSONAL RETIREMENT PROVISIONS

PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

Limit of Allowable Payment

StudentBounty.com Individuals may obtain tax relief on any contributions made to a registered pension scheme, up to 100% of their relevant UK earnings for a tax year, OR £3,600 per year if their relevant UK earnings are less than this amount.

Employer contributions do not count as part of an individual's contributions. The normal minimum pension age is 50 but this may be higher for some schemes. Pension benefits must be taken by the age of 75.

There are annual and lifetime limits on the value of contributions made to a registered scheme, tax charges will be applied where these limits are exceeded.

	Annual Allowance	Lifetime Allowance
2008/09	£235,000	£1.65million

Employee's contribution Employer's contribution Contribution Table Contribution Table Letter A Letter A Below £90.00 weekly or Nil Nil Below £390.00 monthly or Below £4,680.00 yearly 0% 0% £90.00 to £105.00 weekly or £390.00 to £453.00 monthly or £4,680.00 to £5,435.00 yearly £105.01 to £770.00 weekly or 11% on earnings above the 12.8% on earnings above the £453.01 to £3,337.00 monthly or Earnings Threshold Earnings Threshold £5,435.01 to £40,040.00 yearly Over £770.00 weekly or 1% on earnings above the 12.8% on all earnings above the Over £3,337.00 monthly or UEL Earnings Threshold Over £40,040.00 yearly

Earnings limits and National Insurance contribution rates

*Class 4 NIC - 2008/09 Self employed on profits between £5,435 and £40,040 at the rate of 8% and on profits over £40,040 at the rate of 1%.

Exemption from employees primary contributions OR self employed contributions applies if state pension age was reached by 6 April 2008.



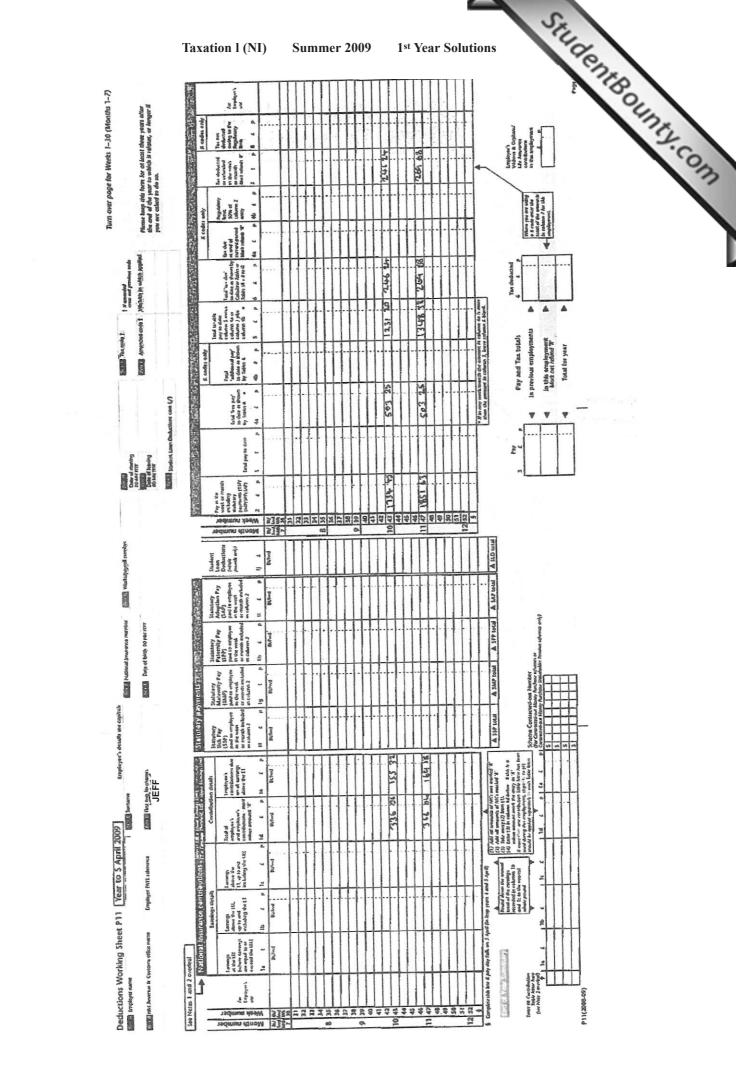
StudentBounty.com 1st Year Examination : Summer 2009 TAXATION | (NI) **Solutions**

Solution to question 1 - (Capitol Ltd)

Jeff Income Tax		
	Month 10	Month 11
Gross salary Less pension @ 7%		£ 1,991.00 <u>(139.37)</u> <u>1,851.63</u>
Less Free Pay (£6,039/12) Taxed as per	(503.25) 1,231.20	(503.25) 1,348.38
Taxed as per £1,231.20 @ 20% £1,348.38 @ 20%	246.24	269.68
Jeff NIC		
Primary £(1,865 - £453) x 11% £(1,911 - £453) x 11%	155.32	169.18
Secondary £(1,865 - £453) x 12.8% £(1,991 - £453) x 12.8%	180.74	196.86
	336.06	366.04

The completed Form P11 follows

Deductions	Working Shu	eet P11 Yea	Deductions Working Sheet P11 Year to 5 April 2009	600	Employee'	Employee's details use conitals	- str						-	Turn over	Turn over page for Weeks 31–52 (Months 8–12) and End of Year Summary boxes	31-52 (Month	: 8–12) and Er	ad of Year Sum	imary boxes	
Box A Employet name	ž			Box C Suname	3			Box E National Insurance number	Box G	Motiks/payroll number	50x H Date of	of starting	Box K Tax code †	code † † #	t il amended cross out previous code					
Box B MM Aevenue & Customs office name.	& Curtoms office n.	ane Employe	Employer PAYE reference	Box D First two forenames	1	JEFF	Box F Date	Box F Date of birth power my			200 Date Date	box an trut in the second seco	BOX L AN	ended code 🕴 🦇 Mk	Sort Amerikad code 1 WeMUD Erwhildt applied		Please keep this form for at least three years after the end of the year to which it relates, or longer if	it least three years ch it relates, or lo	s after onger if	
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Solution to question 1 - (Capitol Ltd) (Cont'd)

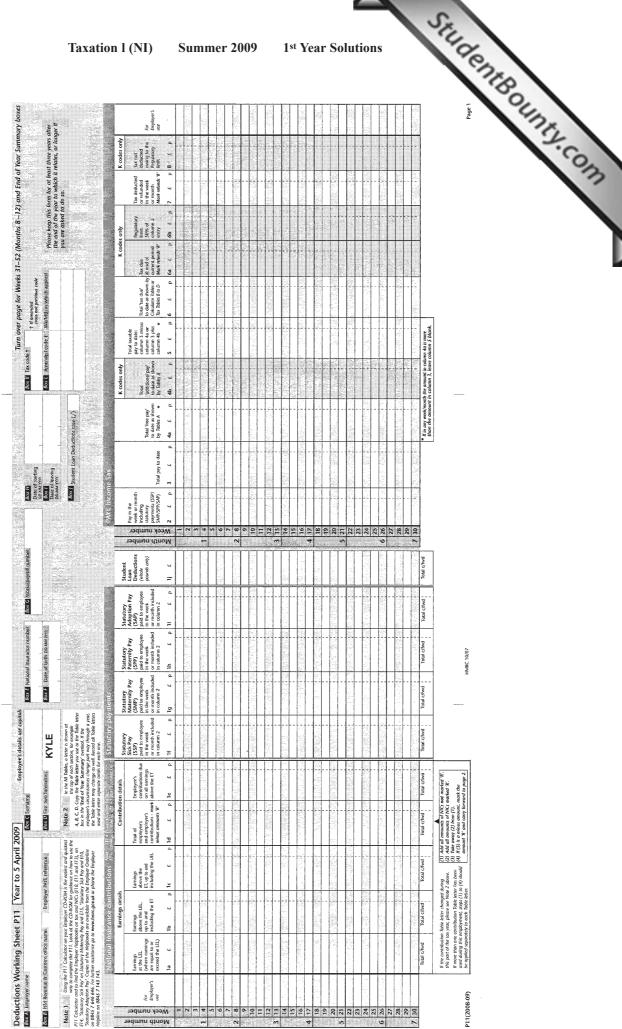
Taxation l (NI)

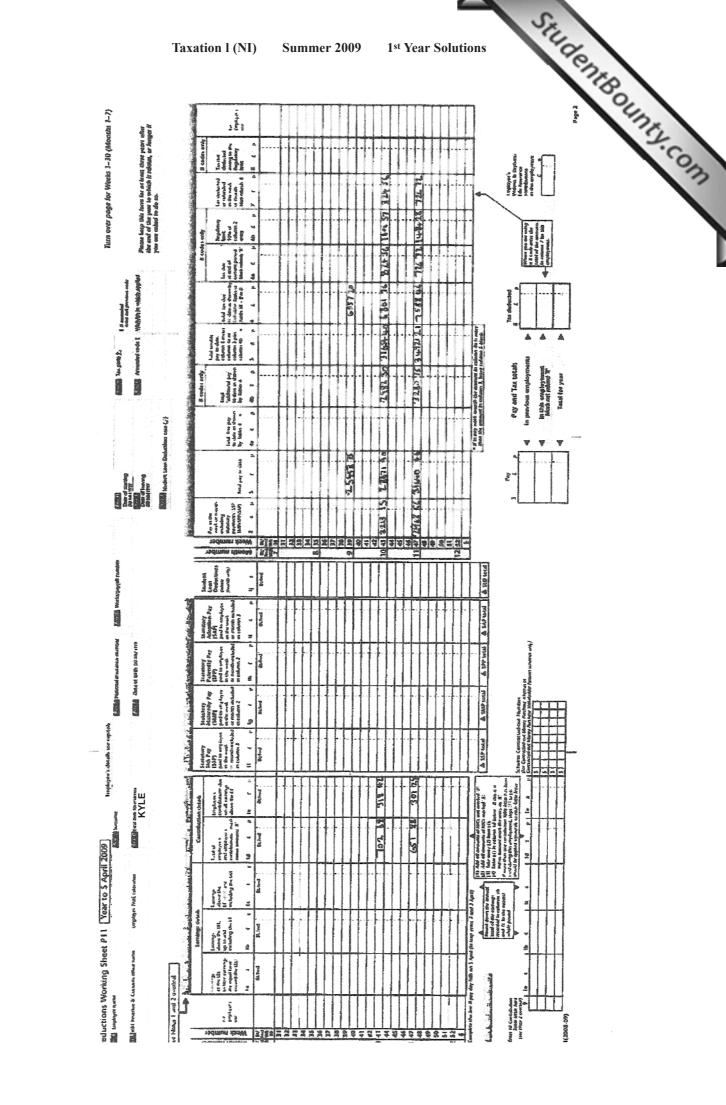
Summer 2009

Kyle Income Tax

	Month 10 £	Month 11 £
Gross salary to date Salary for month	27,375.00 <u>3,455.00</u> <u>30,830.00</u>	$30,830.00 \\ 3,192.00 \\ 34,022.00$
Less pension @ 7%	$\frac{(2,158.10)}{28,671.90}$	$\frac{(2,381.54)}{31,640.46}$
Additional Pay £3,579 x 10/12 £3,579 x 11/12 Net Taxable Pay	2,982.50 31,654.40	<u>3,280.75</u> <u>34,921.21</u>
Taxed as Per £34,800 x 10/12 x 20% £2,654.40 x 40%	5,800.00 <u>1,061.76</u> 6,861.76	
Less tax paid to date	$\underbrace{(\underline{6,037.20})}_{\underline{824.56}}$	
£34,800 x 11/12 x 20% £3,021.21 x 40%		$\begin{array}{r} 6,380.00\\ \underline{1,208.48}\\ \overline{7,588.48}\end{array}$
Less paid to date		(<u>6,861.76</u>) <u>726.72</u>
Kyle NIC		
Primary £(3,337 - £453) x 11% £(3,455 - £3,337) x 1%	$ 317.24 \\ \underline{1.18} \\ \overline{318.42} $	
£(3,192 - £453) x 11%		301.29
Secondary £(3,455 - £453) x 12.8% £(3,192 - £453) x 12.8%	384.26 702.68	$\frac{350.59}{651.88}$

The completed Form 11 follows





2

		Taxation I (NI) Su	mmer 2009 1 st Y	Year Solutions	studentBounty.com
Solution (to question 2 -	(James & Colin)			2
	YOA	Basis Period		Assessable Profit £	22
James	2006/07	Y/E 30/06/06		<u>t</u> <u>16,910</u>	63.
	2007/08	Y/E 30/06/07		18,225	
	2008/09	01/07/07 - 30/09/08	Y/E 30/06/08 P/E 30/09/08 Less Overlap	$ \begin{array}{r} 17,420 \\ 3,790 \\ \underline{(1,395)} \\ \underline{19,815} \end{array} $	
Colin	2005/06	01/03/06 - 05/04/06	(1/10 x £18,750)	1,875	
	2006/07	01/03/06 - 28/02/07	10 m/e 31/12/06 (2/12 x 21,175)	18,750 3,529 22,279	
	2007/08	Y/E 31/12/07		21,175	
	2008/09	Y/E 31/12/08		23,415	
	Overlap period	01/03/06 - 05/04/06 01/01/07 - 28/02/07		1,875 <u>3,529</u> <u>5,404</u>	

09 1st Year Solutions

StudentBounts.com

Solution to question 3 - (Aiden Coyle)

Aiden Coyle adjusted profits for the year ended 30 September 2008

Loss per accounts	£	£ (15,878)
Less Profit on sale of equipment	283	
Dividends	<u>880</u>	(1,163)
Add	4.005	
Drawings	4,995	
Payment of personal income tax PAYE interest and penalties	1,820 352	
Private use of premises (£3,570 @ 30%)	1,071	
Legal fees re new shop	1,735	
Architect's fees	750	
Gym membership	360	
Extension	6,975	
Furniture	854	
Private motoring (£4,235 @, 65%)	2,753	
Car purchase	5,995	
Electricity (£1,668 @ 30%)	500	
Fuel	312	
New heaters	798	
Personal bank account fees	75	
Capital element of mortgage (£12,197 - £5,980)	6,217	
Mortgage interest (£5,980 x 30%)	1,794	
Depreciation	4,950	
Entertainment	<u>175</u>	
		42,481
Adjusted Profit		25,440

Taxation I (NI) Summer 2009 1

1st Year Solutions

StudentBounty.com

Solution to question 4 - (Calvin Hobbes)

MEMO

To: Calvin Hobbes

From: A Technician

Date:

Subject: NICs: Employment vs. Self-employment

NICs and the Employed

Class 1 contributions

Class 1 contributions are due if an individual is employed. Contributions are due from those individuals who are over 16 and earn more that £5,435 a year (the primary threshold). Contributions are due from both the employee (primary) and the employer (secondary). It is important to realise that these contributions are calculated at the same time as income tax and must therefore be based on the employee's earnings period, which will be either weekly or monthly.

Earnings

Earnings for both primary and secondary contributions are gross cash earnings in the relevant earnings period. Cash earnings include basic wages and other cash receipts including readily convertible benefits. Note, no deductions are allowed from the gross receipts. Earnings would therefore include the following:

- Wages, salaries, and bonuses
- Sick and maternity pay
- Items readily convertible to cash (e.g. gold bars, silver bullion, shares, and fine wines)
- Most vouchers, for example luncheon vouchers
- Profits on authorised mileage rates.

Rates

The main Class 1 contribution rate for the employee is 11% on earnings above the primary threshold. However, there is an upper earnings limit (UEL) of £40,040 per year, and any earnings in excess of this are subject to contributions of 1%.

For an employer, the secondary contribution rate is 12.8% on earnings above the primary threshold. However, there is no UEL for an employer, and all earnings above the primary threshold remain subject to contributions of 12.8%.

In addition, there is an upper age limit of 60 for women and 65 for men. An employee will cease paying contributions on reaching the upper age limit; however, employers will continue to pay secondary contributions regardless of the employee's age.

In summary, an employee aged below the upper age limit will pay NICs as follows:

Weekly:	£0 - 105	0%
	£105 - 770	11%
	Above £770	1%
Monthly:	£0 - 453	0%
-	£453 - 3,337	11%
	Above £3,337	1%

An employer will pay nothing on the first £105 per week, or £453 per month, but will then pay 12.8% on all earnings above these limits.

Solution to question 4 continued on next page

Solution to question 4 (Cont'd)

Class 1A contributions

StudentBounty.com Class 1A contributions are due from the employer only - never the employee - when non-cash benefits are given to an employee. Class 1A contributions are always at the rate of 12.8% on the total amount of the benefits. The non-cash benefit figure will not include items included under earnings for Class 1 (see above), but will include the normal benefits calculated as for income tax purposes (such as the use of a company car, beneficial loans, use of assets etc).

Administration and payment

Class 1 contributions (primary and secondary) are calculated for the relevant earnings period and recorded on an employee's PAYE deduction sheet. The total amount is then paid to HMRC within 14 days of the end of each tax month (the 19th of the month). Class 1A contributions are calculated annually and are due by 19 July following the relevant tax year of collection.

An employer can deduct the total of his Class 1 secondary and Class 1A contributions from his trading profits for tax purposes.

NICs and the self-employed

Class 2

Class 2 contributions are payable by all those who are self-employed if their annual earnings are above £4,825 (the small earnings limit). It is payable from the age of 16 to retirement age (60 for women and 65 for men). The amount payable is a flat weekly rate of £2.30, meaning that there is a maximum payment of £119.60 (\pounds 2.30 x 52 weeks) for 2008/09.

Class 4

In addition to Class 2, all those who are self-employed with trading profits above £5,435 have to pay Class 4 contributions.

Again, this is only payable if the individual is over 16 and under retirement age at the start of the tax year.

Class 4 contributions are calculated on the aggregate of all trading profits where an individual has more than one business. The contributions are calculated on the final adjusted trading profits, after capital allowances and any trading losses and trade charges on income.

Class 4 contributions are calculated at the rate of 8% for profits between the lower earnings limit of £5,435 and the upper earnings limit of £40,040, and 1% on any profits above this level.

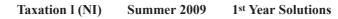
Administration and payment

The sole trader is responsible for paying both Class 2 and Class 4 contributions. Class 2 is payable either monthly by direct debit, or quarterly, billed in arrears. Class 4 contributions are payable at the same time as the individual's income tax. NICs are, therefore, due in two instalments. The first is due on 31 January in the year of assessment, and the second on 31 July following the year of assessment. These instalments each equal half of the previous year's NICs. Any final balance is due (or refunded if an overpayment has occurred) on 31 January following the year of assessment.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards

A Technician



Solution to question 5 - (Caleb & Caroline)

Caleb Income Tax Computation 2008/09

Taxati	ion I (NI)	Summer 2009	1 st Year Solutions	25	Total £ 8,355 7,495	
Solution to question 5 - (Caleb	& Carolin	e)			2	
Caleb Income Tax Computation	n 2008/09				74	
Income from self-employment State Pension Rental Income	Notes	N.S € 8,355 7,495 5,447	S £	D £	Total £ 8,355 7,495 5,447	
BSI (£3,470 x 100/80) National Savings Income Bonds Dividends (£4,193 x 100/90)			4,338 849	4,659	4,338 849 4,659	
Less PAA	W1	21,297 (6,035)	5,187	4,659	31,143 (6,035)	
		15,262	5,187	4,659	25,108	
Taxed as Per £15,262 @ 20% £5,187 @ 20% £4,659 @ 10%			£ 3,052.40 1,037.40 <u>465.90</u> <u>4,555.70</u>			
Less MCAA Less Tax Credit Less Tax paid @ source	W2 (£5,946 @ 10%)	(594.60) (465.90) (868.00) 2,627.20			

Caroline Income Tax Computation

Employment Income Stock pension	N.S £ 3,250 2,825	S £	D £	Total £ 3,250 2,825
BSI (£3,418 x 100/80) Dividends (£2,450 x 100/90)		4,273	2,722	4,273 2,722
Less PAA - 65 before Y/E	6,075 (6,075)	4,273 (2,955)	2,722	13,070 (9,030)
	-	1,318	2,722	4,040
Taxed as Per £1,318 @ 10% £2,722 @ 10%		£ 131.80 272.20 404.00		
Less Tax Credit on dividend Tax on interest (£4,273 - £3,418)		(272.20) (855.00)		
Refund due		(723.20)		

1st Year Solutions

Solution to question 5 (Cont'd)

Notes

Solutio	Taxation I (NI) Summer 2009 on to question 5 (Cont'd)	1 st Year Solutions	StudentBounts.com
(W1)	PAA Income from self employment Rental income UK State pension Dividends (£4,193 x 100/90) Interest - Building Society (£3,470 x 100/80) National Savings Income Bonds Less gift aid (£1,356 x 100/80) Less Threshold		£
	Maximum Restriction (£7,648/2)PAA 75 +£9,180Original RestrictionRestriction (Max)£(3,145)UtilisedPAA restricted£6,035Unutilised against PAA	3,824	3,824 (3,145) 679

(W1) MCAA

MCAA 75 +	6,625
Less Unutilised restriction	(679)
MCAA available	5,946

Solution to question 6 - (Connor)

		Taxation I (NI)	Summer 2009	1 st Year Solutions	Gross £ 21,365.00 1,125.00
Solution	n to question 6	- (Connor)			
Outputs	5	Notes	Net £	VAT £	Gross £
Sales	G 1.	W1	18,182.98	3,182.02	21,365.00
Garage 1	Supplies Door		957.45	167.55	1,125.00
NIE	2001		73.19	12.81	86.00
	ale Charge		257.87	45.13	303.00
Inputs			19,471.49	3,407.51	22,879.00
-					<u> </u>
Paymen Cash Pu	ts to Suppliers		2,076.60	363.40	2,440.00
	pported		470.64	82.36	553.00
	supported	W2	432.00	-	432.00
Petrol			348.94	61.06	410.00
Insuranc			1,750.00	-	1,750.00
Cash Re	egister		557.45	97.55	655.00
Car			7,800.00	-	7,800.00
NIE			182.98	32.02	215.00
			13,618.61	636.39	14,255.00
VAT Lia	bility			2,771.12	
Notes					
(W1)	Gross Output	S	£	£	
	Drawings			3,300	
	Wages Payments to su	unnliers		1,475 2,440	
	Cash purchase			985	
	Petrol	~		410	
	Bank Lodgem	ent		8,610 12,755 21,365	
(W2)	Cash purchase	cash purchases S		985	
	Less		475		
	Available invo Till receipts	ices	475 78		
	rin receipts			(553)	
				$\frac{\overline{432}}{\overline{432}}$	
(W3)	Deemed output	uts on personal use	of electricity		
(£215 @ 40%	no on personal use	s. cicculary	86	
	<u> </u>			—	

Connor's Form VAT 100 follows on next page

	Taxation I (NI) Summe	er 2009 19	st Year Solutions
	Value Added Tax Return For the period	For Official	Vear Solutions
HM Customs and Excise	CONNOR		Registration Number Period Vou could be liable to a financial penalty if your completed return and all the VAT payable are not received by the due date. Due date: 31,12.05
For any engui	ries please ring 0151 703 8921		For Official Use
#111 I	NAN A 1811 118 B181 8 11 81381 1 81 18		

Before you fill in this form please read the notes on the back and the VAT leaflets "Filling in your VAT return" and "Flat rate scheme for small businesses", if you use that scheme. Fill in all boxes clearly in ink, and write 'none' where necessary. Don't put a dash or leave any box blank. If there is no pence write "00" in the pence column. Do not enter more than one amount in any box.

For official use	VAT due in this period on sales and other outputs	3,4-07	51
	VAT due in this period on acquisitions from other EC Member States 2		J L
	Total VAT due (the sum of boxes 1 and 2) 3	3,4-07	Si
	VAT reclaimed in this period on purchases and other inputs (including acquisitions from the EC)	636	39
	Net VAT to be paid to Customs or reclaimed by you 5 (Difference between boxes 3 and 4)	2,771	12
	Total value of sales and all other outputs excluding any VAT. Include your box 8 figure 6	19,471	i 00
	Total value of purchases and all other inputs excluding any VAT. Include your box 9 figure 7	13,619	00
	Total value of all supplies of goods and related costs, excluding any VAT, to other EC Member States	NONE	00
	Total value of all acquisitions of goods and related costs, excluding any VAT, from other EC Member States	NONE	.00
	DECLARATION: You, or someone on your behalf, must sign below		
you are enclosing a payment please tick this box.	I,	declare that the	
	information given above is true-and complete. Signature $SIGNATURE$ Date		-

VAT 100 (call)

Page 1

A false declaration can result in prosecution

PTI (Sep-

mber 2004)



Summer 2009

TAXATION I (Northern Ireland)

Examiner's Report

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Average Mark	14.5	12.1	14.7	11.5	13.4	11.8	63.5
Corresponding marks PY	13.3	14.0	10.2	13.7	5.9	14.8	63.5
No. Passed	242	204	276	63	235	157	250
No. attempting	297	281	307	95	281	217	318
% Passing/Attempts	81.5%	72.6%	89.9%	66.3%	83.6%	72.4%	78.6%
Standard deviation of marks	6.3	6.5	3.5	4.6	4.0	5.1	

Overall Candidate Achievement

Marks Achieved	50+	60+
No. Passed	250	210
No. attempting	318	318
% Passing/Attempts	78.6%	66.0%

General Comment

The overall performance of the candidates at this sitting was at a similar level to the corresponding sitting in the previous year, the average mark achieved of 63.5% was exactly the same as last year, however, the percentage of candidates receiving a mark of 50 or more increased slightly from 76.2% to 78.6%. The majority of candidates made a reasonable attempt at the paper and the computations were generally well laid out with properly referenced workings.

Question 1 - (Capitol Ltd)

This question tested the candidates understanding of payroll calculations and their ability to deal with commonly observed aspects of PAYE. The adoption of a structured approach and good layout by many students contributed to the improved average mark attained in this sitting. However a considerable number of candidates continue to struggle with aspects such as the calculation of NIC, application of "K" Codes, pension scheme deductions and week/month 1 codes.

Question 2 - (James & Colin)

StudentBounty.com Candidates were required to demonstrate an understanding of income tax basis periods on both commencement and cessation of a trade. A surprising number of candidates had problems with the basis period calculations and the methodology for calculating amounts assessable to a particular tax year in the scenarios examined. Many students also appeared to have difficulty understanding the concept and application of overlap relief.

Question 3 - (Aiden Coyle)

This question required the preparation of an adjusted profit computation. This was the most popular question and with an average mark of 14.7%, the best answered on the paper.

The solutions were generally well laid out, however, easy marks continue to be lost as a minority of students neglected to provide or adequately cross reference their workings as appropriate. Other areas where students failed to pick up marks included the following:

- applying the wrong private use percentage
- failure to add back the depreciation charge •
- adjusting for incorrect amounts of interest & dividends
- inability to distinguish between capital & revenue expenditure.

Question 4 - (Calvin Hobbes)

This narrative question required candidates to demonstrate their knowledge of the fundamentals of NIC application and administration by contrasting the positions of employed and self-employed individuals. Although this was the least popular question on the paper the overall standard of answer was better than that of narrative questions in previous years. Many students attempting this question addressed the basic issues well, identified the relevant NIC liabilities and managed to successfully contrast both positions.

Question 5 - (Caleb & Caroline)

This question required candidates to perform two straight-forward income tax computations and was generally well answered with an average mark of 13.4%. Some of the common mistakes included:

- an inability to recognise or restrict PAA or MCAA
- taxing of income from ISAs/premium bonds •
- grossing up Net rental income •
- inability to identify the correct income from self employment for inclusion within the computation
- application of incorrect tax rates to the various income categories

Question 6 - (Connor)

This question tested the candidates understanding of cash accounting for VAT, their ability to quantify the amount of VAT payable and prepare a VAT return in a straight-forward scenario. Whereas the average mark of 11.8 appears reasonable a significant proportion of solutions were poorly presented with no explanation for treatment adopted which makes it difficult to allocate marks.

Few candidates recognised that cash payments should have been a component of the gross sales figure for the quarter whilst others had problems recognising or properly accounted for the deemed supplies implicit in personal use element of the expenditure identified & fuel scale charge. Many failed to recognise that under the cash basis the total purchases figure provided for the quarter was irrelevant as input VAT may only be claimed on those items paid in the quarter.