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# Answers

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Section B

Marks

1 Cienki Sp. z o.o.

	PLN	
<b>Qualifying equity</b>		
Registered share capital	500,000	0.5
Share premium	4,995,000	0.5
Prior year earnings	2,500,000	0.5
Year to date profit/(loss)	(400,000)	1
Contribution made as know-how	(250,000)	1
Debt to equity swap on share premium account	0	1
Qualifying equity	<u>7,345,000</u>	
<b>Qualifying debt</b>		
Bank in the Cayman Islands	0	0.5
Bank in Poland	0	0.5
Mama Sp. z o.o.	5,000,000	1
Wujek Sp. z o.o.	4,000,000	1
Principal	9,000,000	
Add: interest (9,000,000 x 5%)	450,000	0.5
Qualifying debt	<u>9,450,000</u>	
Debt to equity ratio	7,345,000/9,450,000	0.777
Excess interest disallowed	450,000 (1 – 0.777)	100,238
		<u>10</u>

**Tutorial note:** Under previous thin capitalisation regulations, equity arising from a debt to equity swap could not be taken into account in the debt to equity calculation. The current regulations disallow a debt to equity swap from such calculation if the loan was converted into statutory share capital, but do not exclude it in this case because the conversion was into supplementary capital.

2 Edyta

**Income tax**

Upon registration of business activity, Edyta will obtain her tax identification number (NIP) and will be obliged to settle the income tax on her earnings.

The following taxation options are available:

(i) **Standard taxation at progressive rate**

- Edyta will need to calculate the tax basis adding taxable revenue derived from the business activity and deducting the allowed tax deductible costs including social security contributions.
- The taxable income from business activity will be cumulated with other types of income Edyta potentially earns during the year which qualify for cumulative taxation (e.g. employment, personal services, sale of items within six months from purchase).
- The taxable basis may be then reduced by loss carried forward and allowed reliefs.
- Tax would be calculated at 18% on first PLN 85,528 and at 32% on the excess. Tax would be reduced by the amount of PLN 556 corresponding to the tax free amount.
- Tax would be payable in monthly instalments and reconciled by 30 April of the next year. 3

(ii) **Taxation of income at flat rate**

- Taxable income would be calculated in the same manner as under the standard method.
- Taxable income would not be cumulated with other types of cumulative income.
- Taxable basis may be reduced by the loss carried forward but no reliefs are available.
- Tax would be calculated at 19% of the basis.
- Tax would be payable in monthly instalments and reconciled by 30 April of the next year. 3

## (iii) Flat rate revenue taxation

- Tax would be calculated based on taxable revenues less social security contributions.
- Tax would be calculated at 8·5% of the basis.
- Tax would be payable in monthly instalments and reconciled by 20 January of the following year.

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## (iv) Tax card

- Tax would be paid in the amount established in the decision of the tax office based on the tax card factors.
- Tax card factors include number of employees, type of activity, size of town, etc.
- Tax would be payable monthly.

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## 3 Stefan

## Net profit (cash retained) without value added tax (VAT) registration

	PLN	PLN	
<b>Revenue</b>			
Sales of goods in Poland	20,000		0·5
Sales of goods in the USA	75,000		0·5
Goods gifted	0		0·5
		95,000	
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Materials purchased in Poland	34,000		0·5
Salary	20,000		0·5
Purchase of recipes	8,000		0·5
		(62,000)	
Profit (cash retained)		33,000	

## Profit (cash retained) with VAT registration

	Base PLN		Net of VAT PLN	
<b>Revenue</b>				
Sales of goods in Poland	20,000	*100/123	16,260	1
Sales of goods in the USA	75,000	0	75,000	0·5
Total			91,260	
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Goods purchased in Poland	34,000	*100/123	27,642	0·5
Salary	20,000	0	20,000	1
Purchase of recipes	8,000	0	8,000	1
Output VAT payable on goods gifted	4,000	*23/123	748	1·5
Total			(56,390)	
Profit (cash retained)			34,870	
Net difference (34,870 – 33,000)			PLN 1,870	0·5

Therefore, based on his current purchases and sales, it would be profitable in terms of cash retained for Stefan to voluntarily register for VAT.

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**Tutorial note:** As an alternative to the extraction of net revenues and costs (as above), the difference could have been calculated in terms of the total payments and expenditures including payments/refunds of VAT to/from the tax office, as follows:

	PLN	
<b>Output VAT:</b>		
On local sales in Poland (20,000 x 23/123)	3,740	1
On exports to USA	0	1.5
On gifts (4,000 x 23/123)	748	1.5
	<u>4,488</u>	
<b>Input VAT:</b>		
On local purchases in Poland (34,000 x 23/123)	(6,358)	1.5
On salary paid	(0)	1.5
On purchase of recipes	(0)	1.5
	<u>(6,358)</u>	
Net refundable VAT	<u>(1,870)</u>	0.5
Therefore, based on his current purchases and sales, it would be profitable, in terms of cash retained for Stefan to voluntarily register for VAT.		1
Candidates who chose this method were given equal marks.		

#### 4 Stara Sp. z o.o.

##### 2015 corporate income tax (CIT)

	PLN	PLN	
Sales revenue:			
Polish HQ – direct to customers	4,200,000		0.5
Polish HQ to Młoda Sp. z o.o.	1,250,000		0.5
French branch (direct to customers)	2,600,000		0.5
Transfer pricing adjustment on sales to Młoda Sp. z o.o. (1,250,000 x 3/7)	<u>535,714</u>		1
		8,585,714	
Interest revenue (Młoda Sp. z o.o. only)	200,000		0.5
Interest revenue (French branch)	0		0.5
Transfer pricing adjustment on interest (200,000 x 5/5)	<u>200,000</u>		1
		400,000	
Purchases of materials	5,000,000		0.5
Other costs (400,000 + 300,000)	<u>700,000</u>		1
		<u>(5,700,000)</u>	
Total income		<u>3,285,714</u>	0.5
CIT at 19%		624,286	0.5
Credit for double taxation (Working)		<u>(21,714)</u>	0.5
Total CIT payable in Poland		<u>602,572</u>	

##### Working: Double tax relief on profits of the French branch

	PLN	
Tax paid in France	<u>50,000</u>	
Taxable income of branch:		
Sales	2,600,000	
Cost of sales (1,250,000 x 10/7)	<u>(1,785,714)</u>	0.5
Other costs	(300,000)	
Interest (200,000 x 10/5)	<u>(400,000)</u>	0.5
	<u>114,286</u>	0.5
CIT at 19%	<u>21,714</u>	0.5
Relief available (lower of 50,000 and 21,714)	<u>21,714</u>	0.5
		<u>10</u>

## 5 Pafnucy

## (a) 2015 social security and health service contributions for business activity

Social security contributions (SSC)	(4,000*60%*34.35%*4)	PLN 3,298	2
Health service contributions (HSC)	(4,000*75%*9%*12)	PLN 3,240	2
			<u>4</u>

## (b) 2015 personal income tax (PIT)

	PLN	
<b>Business activity (flat rate tax)</b>		
Revenue from services	55,000	0.5
Revenue from sale of assets	25,000	0.5
	<u>80,000</u>	
SSC (from (a))	(3,298)	0.5
Taxable revenue	<u>76,702</u>	
Tax		
At 8.5% on 55/80ths	4,482	1
At 3% on 25/80ths	719	1
	<u>5,201</u>	
Less: HSC at 7.75%	(2,790)	0.5
Tax due on business	<u>2,411</u>	
<b>Employment</b>		
Gross salary (12,000 x 8)	96,000	0.5
Social security at 13.71%	(13,162)	0.5
	<u>82,838</u>	
HSC basis	(1,112)	1
Employee costs (10 months)	<u>81,726</u>	
Motor bike won in promotion	8,000	1
Taxable income	<u>89,726</u>	
Half income	44,863	0.5
Tax at 18% – 556	7,519	0.5
	<u>15,039</u>	
x 2	(6,420)	1
Less: HSC (82,838 x 7.75%)	(2,224)	1
Less: child relief (1,112 x 2)	<u>6,395</u>	
Tax due on employment		
<b>Tax on stock exchange gains</b>		
Income	1,000	
Tax at 19%	<u>190</u>	0.5
		<u>11</u>
		<u><b>15</b></u>

## 6 Ekspansywna Sp. z o.o.

## (a) Initial value and 2015 depreciation of non-current assets

	PLN	
<b>Land</b>		
Purchase price	5,300,000	0·5
Notary costs	20,000	0·5
Legal fees	140,000	0·5
Capitalised expenses	5,460,000	
Capitalised interest (Working)	22,438	1
Initial value	5,482,438	
2015 Depreciation	0	0·5
<b>Factory building</b>		
Building services	4,400,000	0·5
Materials	2,300,000	0·5
Inspection costs	25,000	0·5
Capitalised expenses	6,725,000	
Capitalised interest (Working)	267,158	1·5
Initial value	6,992,158	
2015 Depreciation (at 2·5% for seven months)	101,969	1
<b>Production machinery</b>		
Purchase price	14,000,000	0·5
Customs duty	700,000	0·5
Forex difference	12,000	0·5
Capitalised expenses	14,712,000	
Capitalised interest (Working)	648,940	1·5
Initial value	15,360,940	
2015 Depreciation (at 14% x 2 for six months)	2,150,532	1
		11

**Working: Capitalised interest**

		PLN
<b>Land</b>		
Initial value		5,460,000
Purchase date	15 January	
Number of days	15	
Capitalised interest	$5,460,000 \times 10\% \times 15/365$	22,438
<b>Factory building</b>		
Initial value		6,725,000
Completion date	25 May	
Number of days	145	
Capitalised interest	$6,725,000 \times 10\% \times 145/365$	267,158
<b>Production line</b>		
Initial value		14,712,000
Date put into use	10 June	
Number of days	161	
Capitalised interest	$14,712,000 \times 10\% \times 161/365$	648,940

			<i>Marks</i>
<b>(b) 2015 taxable income for corporate income tax</b>			
	<b>PLN</b>	<b>PLN</b>	
Taxable income before adjustments		6,200,000	0·5
Legal fees (post acquisition)	45,000		0·5
Building repairs	28,000		0·5
Insurance post completion	45,000		0·5
Employee training	160,000		0·5
Depreciation (from (a))	2,252,501		
Balance of interest [(30 million x 10%) – 938,536 (from (a))]	<u>2,061,464</u>		1·5
		(4,591,965)	
Taxable income		<u>1,608,035</u>	<u>4</u>
			<b><u>15</u></b>