

Taxation (F6)

South Africa (ZAF)

June & December 2015

This syllabus and study guide is designed to help with planning study and to provide detailed information on what could be assessed in any examination session.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE SYLLABUS AND STUDY GUIDE

Relational diagram of paper with other papers

This diagram shows direct and indirect links between this paper and other papers preceding or following it. Some papers are directly underpinned by other papers such as Advanced Performance Management by Performance Management. These links are shown as solid line arrows. Other papers only have indirect relationships with each other such as links existing between the accounting and auditing papers. The links between these are shown as dotted line arrows. This diagram indicates where you are expected to have underpinning knowledge and where it would be useful to review previous learning before undertaking study.

Overall aim of the syllabus

This explains briefly the overall objective of the paper and indicates in the broadest sense the capabilities to be developed within the paper.

Main capabilities

This paper's aim is broken down into several main capabilities which divide the syllabus and study guide into discrete sections.

Relational diagram of the main capabilities

This diagram illustrates the flows and links between the main capabilities (sections) of the syllabus and should be used as an aid to planning teaching and learning in a structured way.

Syllabus rationale

This is a narrative explaining how the syllabus is structured and how the main capabilities are linked. The rationale also explains in further detail what the examination intends to assess and why.

Detailed syllabus

This shows the breakdown of the main capabilities (sections) of the syllabus into subject areas. This is the blueprint for the detailed study guide.

Approach to examining the syllabus

This section briefly explains the structure of the examination and how it is assessed.

Study Guide

This is the main document that students, tuition providers and publishers should use as the basis of their studies, instruction and materials. Examinations will be based on the detail of the study guide which comprehensively identifies what could be assessed in any examination session. The study guide is a precise reflection and breakdown of the syllabus. It is divided into sections based on the main capabilities identified in the syllabus. These sections are divided into subject areas which relate to the sub-capabilities included in the detailed syllabus. Subject areas are broken down into sub-headings which describe the detailed outcomes that could be assessed in examinations. These outcomes are described using verbs indicating what exams may require students to demonstrate, and the broad intellectual level at which these may need to be demonstrated (*see intellectual levels below).

INTELLECTUAL LEVELS

The syllabus is designed to progressively broaden and deepen the knowledge, skills and professional values demonstrated by the student on their way through the qualification.

The specific capabilities within the detailed syllabuses and study guides are assessed at one of three intellectual or cognitive levels:

Level 1: Knowledge and comprehension
Level 2: Application and analysis
Level 3: Synthesis and evaluation

Very broadly, these intellectual levels relate to the three cognitive levels at which the Knowledge module, the Skills module and the Professional level are assessed.

Each subject area in the detailed study guide included in this document is given a 1, 2, or 3 superscript, denoting intellectual level, marked at the end of each relevant line. This gives an indication of the intellectual depth at which an area could be assessed within the examination. However, while level 1 broadly equates with the Knowledge module, level 2 equates to the Skills module and level 3 to the Professional level, some lower level skills can continue to be assessed as the student progresses through each module and level. This reflects that at each stage of study there will be a requirement to broaden, as well as deepen capabilities. It is also possible that occasionally some higher level capabilities may be assessed at lower levels.

LEARNING HOURS AND EDUCATION RECOGNITION

The ACCA qualification does not prescribe or recommend any particular number of learning hours for examinations because study and learning patterns and styles vary greatly between people and organisations. This also recognises the wide diversity of personal, professional and educational circumstances in which ACCA students find themselves.

As a member of the International Federation of Accountants, ACCA seeks to enhance the education recognition of its qualification on both national and international education frameworks, and with educational authorities and partners globally. In doing so, ACCA aims to ensure that its qualifications are recognized and valued by governments, regulatory authorities and employers across all sectors. To this end, ACCA qualifications are currently recognized on the education frameworks in several countries. Please refer to your national education framework regulator for further information.

Each syllabus contains between 23 and 35 main

subject area headings depending on the nature of the subject and how these areas have been broken down.

GUIDE TO EXAM STRUCTURE

The structure of examinations varies within and between modules and levels.

The Fundamentals level examinations contain 100% compulsory questions to encourage candidates to study across the breadth of each syllabus.

The Knowledge module is assessed by equivalent two-hour paper based and computer based examinations.

The Skills module examinations F5-F9 are all paper based three-hour papers containing a mix of objective and longer type questions. The *Corporate and Business Law* (F4) paper is a two-hour computer based objective test examination which is also available as a paper based version from the December 2014 examination sitting.

The Professional level papers are all three-hour paper based examinations, all containing two sections. Section A is compulsory, but there will be some choice offered in Section B.

For all three hour examination papers, ACCA has introduced 15 minutes reading and planning time.

This additional time is allowed at the beginning of each three-hour examination to allow candidates to read the questions and to begin planning their answers before they start writing in their answer books. This time should be used to ensure that all the information and exam requirements are properly read and understood.

During reading and planning time candidates may only annotate their question paper. They may not write anything in their answer booklets until told to do so by the invigilator.

The Essentials module papers all have a Section A containing a major case study question with all requirements totalling 50 marks relating to this case. Section B gives students a choice of two from three 25 mark questions.

Section A of both the P4 and P5 Options papers contain one 50 mark compulsory question, and Section B will offer a choice of two from three questions each worth 25 marks each.

Section A of each of the P6 and P7 Options papers contains 60 compulsory marks from two questions; question 1 attracting 35 marks, and question 2 attracting 25 marks. Section B of both these Options papers will offer a choice of two from three questions, with each question attracting 20 marks.

All Professional level exams contain four professional marks.

The pass mark for all ACCA Qualification examination papers is 50%.

GUIDE TO EXAMINATION ASSESSMENT

ACCA reserves the right to examine anything contained within the study guide at any examination session. This includes knowledge, techniques, principles, theories, and concepts as specified.

For the tax papers, ACCA will publish *examinable documents*, or tax rates and allowances tables, once a year to indicate exactly what legislation could potentially be assessed within identified examination sessions. These should be read in conjunction with the information below.

For **UK** tax papers, examinations falling within the financial year 1 April to 31 March will examine the Finance Act which was passed in the previous July. I.e. Exams falling in the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 will examine the Finance Act 2014.

For **SGP** tax papers, examinations falling within the year 1 April to 31 March will be based on legislation passed before the previous 30 September. I.e. examinations falling in the year 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 will be based on legislation passed by 30 September 2014.

For **MYS** tax papers, examinations falling within the year 1 October to 30 September will be based on legislation passed before the previous 31 March. I.e. examinations falling in the year 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 will be based on legislation passed before the previous 31 March 2014.

For **CYP** tax papers, June and December examinations will be based on regulation or legislation published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cyprus ("the Gazette") on or before 30 September. I.e. June and December 2015 papers will be based on regulation or legislation published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cyprus ("the Gazette") on or before 30 September 2014.

For **CZE** tax papers, December and June examinations will be based on legislation passed before the previous 31 May. I.e. December 2014 and June 15 papers will be based on legislation in force at 31 May 2014.

For **VNM** tax papers, June and December examinations will be based on legislation passed before the previous 31 December. I.e. June and December 2015 papers will be based on legislation passed by 31 December 2014.

Tax papers for the following variants:

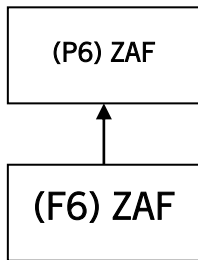
BWA, CHN, HUN, HKG, IRL, LSO, MWI, MLA, POL, PKN, ROM, RUS, ZAF, ZWE.

The June and December examinations will be based on legislation passed before the previous 30 September. I.e. June and December 2015 papers will be based on legislation passed by 30 September 2014.

CLARIFICATION FOR 2015

1. The "Rates and Monetary Amounts and Amendment of Revenue Laws Bill 12 of 2014" was introduced to Parliament on 22 October 2014, however it **is examinable** in 2015.
2. The Taxation Laws Amendment Bill 13 of 2014 and the Tax Administration Amendment Bill 14 of 2014 are **not examinable** in 2015 as they have not been passed into law.

Syllabus



AIM

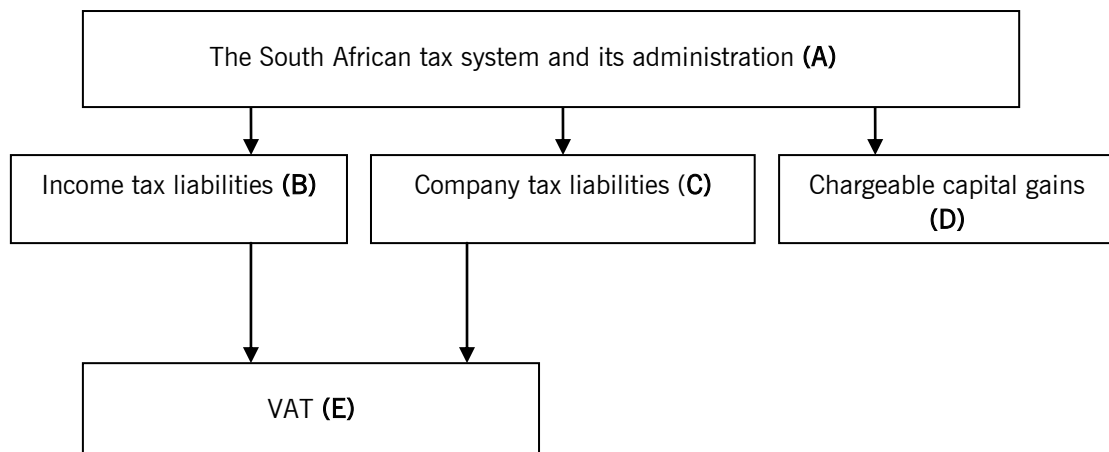
To develop knowledge and skills relating to the South African tax system as applicable to individuals and companies.

MAIN CAPABILITIES

After completing this examination paper students should be able to:

- A** Explain the operation and scope of the South African tax system and the obligations of tax payers and/or their agents
- B** Explain and compute the income tax liabilities of individuals
- C** Explain and compute the income tax liabilities of companies
- D** Explain and compute the chargeable capital gains arising on companies and individuals
- E** Explain and compute the effects of value added tax on incorporated and unincorporated businesses

RELATIONAL DIAGRAM OF MAIN CAPABILITIES



RATIONALE

This syllabus introduces candidates to the subject of taxation and provides the core knowledge of the underlying principles and major technical areas of taxation, as they affect the activities of individuals and businesses.

In this syllabus, candidates are introduced to the rationale behind and the functions of the tax system. The syllabus then considers the separate taxes that an accountant would need to have a detailed knowledge of, such as income tax relating to employment, independent trades and investments, the tax liability of companies, the value added tax liability of businesses; and chargeable capital gains arising on disposals of assets by both individuals and companies.

Having covered the core areas of the basic taxes, the candidate should be able to compute tax liabilities, explain the basis of their calculations, apply tax planning techniques for individuals and companies and identify the compliance issues for each major tax through a variety of business and personal scenarios and situations.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

A The South African tax system

1. The overall function and purpose of taxation in a modern economy
2. Principal sources of revenue law and practice
3. The systems for assessment and the making of returns
4. The time limits for the submission of information, claims and payment of tax, including provisional tax
5. The procedures relating to enquiries, appeals and disputes
6. Tax Practitioner effects
- 7 Penalties for non-compliance

B Income tax liabilities

1. The scope of income tax

2. Income from employment
3. Income from independent trades
4. Property and investment income
5. The comprehensive computation of taxable income and income tax liability
6. The use of exemptions and reliefs in deferring and minimising income tax liabilities

C Company tax liabilities

1. The scope of company tax
2. Profits chargeable to company tax
3. The comprehensive computation of company tax liability
4. The use of exemptions and reliefs in deferring and minimising company tax liabilities

D Chargeable capital gains

1. The scope of the taxation of capital gains
2. The basic principles of computing gains and losses.
3. The computation of the tax on capital gains.
4. The use of exemptions and reliefs in deferring and minimising tax liabilities arising on the disposal of capital assets

E Value added tax

1. The scope of value added tax (VAT)
2. The VAT registration requirements
3. The computation of VAT liabilities or assets
4. The effect of special schemes

APPROACH TO EXAMINING THE SYLLABUS

The syllabus is assessed by a three-hour paper-based examination.

The paper will be predominantly computational and all questions are compulsory.

Section A of the exam comprises 15 multiple choice questions of 2 marks each.

Section B of the exam comprises four 10 mark questions and two 15 mark questions.

The two 15 mark questions will focus on income tax liabilities (syllabus area B) and company tax liabilities (syllabus area C).

The section A questions and the other questions in section B can cover any areas of the syllabus.

Study Guide

A THE SOUTH AFRICAN TAX SYSTEM

1. The overall function and purpose of taxation in a modern economy

- a) Describe the purpose (economic, social etc) of taxation in a modern economy.^[1]
- b) Identify the different types of tax.^[1]
- c) Explain the difference between direct and indirect taxation.^[2]

2. Principal sources of revenue law and practice

- a) Describe the overall structure of the South African tax system.^[1]
- b) State the different sources of revenue law.^[1]
- c) Explain the difference between tax avoidance and tax evasion and the purposes of the General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) ^[1]
- d) Appreciate the interaction of the South African tax system with that of other jurisdictions. ^[1]
- e) Appreciate the need for double taxation agreements. ^[1]
- f) Explain the need for an ethical and professional approach.^[2]

Excluded topics

- *Specific anti-avoidance legislation.*

3. The systems for assessment and the making of returns.

- a) Explain and apply the features of the assessment system as it applies to individuals.^[2]
- b) Explain and apply the features of the assessment system as it applies to companies.^[2]
- c) Explain the obligations and responsibilities of employers in respect to employee's tax. ^[2]

4. The time limits for the submission of information, claims and payment of tax, including provisional tax.

- a) Recognise the time limits that apply to the filing of returns and the making of claims. ^[2]
- b) Recognise the due dates for the payment of tax, including provisional tax, and the consequences of late payment. ^[2]
- c) List the information and records that taxpayers must retain for tax purposes. ^[2]

5. The procedures relating to enquiries, appeals and disputes.

- a) Explain the powers of the SARS with regard to assessments and returns. ^[2]
- b) Explain the procedures for dealing with appeals, additional tax and interest. ^[2]
- c) Explain the procedures for audit, investigation, search, seizure and access to information. ^[2]

Excluded topics

- *Advance Tax Rulings*
- *Reportable Arrangements*
- *Dispute resolution (other than objection and appeal)*
- *Voluntary disclosure programme*

6. Tax Practitioner effects

- a) Explain the requirement to register as a tax practitioner.^[2]
- b) Explain the rules for the reporting of unprofessional conduct. ^[2]

7 Penalties for non-compliance

- a) Calculate late payment interest. ^[2]
- b) State the penalties that can be charged. ^[2]

B INCOME TAX LIABILITIES

1. The scope of income tax

- a) Explain how the residence of an individual is determined. ^[1]

- b) Explain the treatment of a person who comes to South Africa to work or a person who leaves South Africa to take up employment overseas.^[1]

Excluded topics

- *Foreign income of non-residents and double taxation relief*
- *Income from trusts and settlements*
- *Determination of taxable incomes of permanently separated spouses*
- *Income of insolvent estates.*

2. Income from employment

- a) Recognise the factors that determine whether an engagement is treated as employment or an independent trade.^[2]
- b) Recognise the basis of assessment for employment income.^[2]
- c) Compute the income assessable.^[2]
- d) Recognise the allowable deductions.^[2]
- e) Discuss the use of travel and other allowances.^[2]
- f) Explain the employees tax system.^[1]
- g) Compute the amount of employee benefits assessable.^[2]

Excluded topics

- *Share and share option incentive schemes for employees*
- *Payments from retirement funds on the termination of employment*
- *SITE.*

3. Income from independent trades

- a) Recognise the basis of assessment for independent trade income.^[2]
- b) Define 'trade' and distinguish between 'carrying on a business' and 'carrying on a trade'.^[1]

- c) Recognise the expenditure that is allowable in calculating taxable income.^[2]

- d) Recognise the relief that can be obtained for pre-trade expenditure.^[2]

- e) Capital allowances

- i) Define plant and machinery for capital allowances purposes^[2]
- ii) Compute wear and tear allowances^[2]
- iii) Compute manufacturing buildings allowance^[2]
- iv) Compute the commercial buildings allowance
- v) Compute the tax effects on the disposal of a capital asset^[2]

- f) Relief for assessed losses

- i) Understand how trading losses can be carried forward^[2]
- ii) Explain the assessed loss ring fencing provisions^[2]
- iii) Understand how trading losses can be claimed against total income and chargeable gains^[2]

- g) Partnerships and limited partners

- i) Explain how a partnership and its partners are assessed to tax^[2]

- h) Identify and calculate turnover tax for the micro business

- i) Explain the determination of qualifying turnover
- ii) Explain the determination of taxable turnover

Excluded topics

- *Income of controlled foreign companies (CFC)*
- *Taxation of farming operations*
- *Taxation of insurance operations*
- *Taxation of mining operations*
- *Taxation of filming operations*
- *Special provisions for hotelkeepers*
- *Taxation of recreational clubs and public benefit organisations*

- *Carbon taxes, environmental expenditure and related reliefs*
- *Airports, railways, pipelines, transmission lines and harbours – taxation and relief provisions*
- *Airlines and shipping special provisions*
- *Provisions for strategic industrial projects*
- *Venture capital provisions*
- *Foreign exchange gains and losses*
- *Specialist financial instrument provisions for options, Sharia instruments, interest rate swaps and securities lending*
- *Urban development and special economic zones*
- *Taxation of co-operatives*
- *Transfer pricing*
- *Relief in terms of double tax treaties*
- *Closure rehabilitation company or trust*

4. Property and investment income

- Compute taxable income from property. ^[2]
- Distinguish between taxable and exempt investment income. ^[2]
- Compute withholding taxes on passive income ^[2]

Excluded topics

- *Dividends in specie*
- *Exemptions from dividends tax other than where a dividend is paid to a South African company or regulated intermediary*
- *Exemptions from foreign dividends other than the general partial exemption*

5. The comprehensive computation of taxable income and income tax liability

- Prepare a basic income tax computation involving different types of income. ^[2]
- Identify and quantify exempt income and deductions and capital allowances. ^[2]
- Compute the amount of income tax payable. ^[2]
- Compute the amount of employee's tax payable in the case of employees. ^[2]
- Calculate medical tax credits. ^[2]

Excluded topics

- *Maintenance payments*
- *The income of minor children.*

6. The use of exemptions and reliefs in deferring and minimising income tax liabilities

- Explain and compute the relief given for contributions to personal retirement schemes. ^[2]
- Explain and compute the relief given for donations to public benefit organisations. ^[2]

Excluded topics

- *The taxation of lump sum benefits from a retirement fund*

C COMPANY TAX LIABILITIES

1. The scope of company tax

- Define the terms 'accounting period', and 'financial year'. ^[1]
- Explain how the residence of a company is determined. ^[2]
- Define a small business corporation and calculate the company tax. ^[1]
- Identify and calculate turnover tax for micro businesses (as for individuals). ^[2]

Excluded topics

- *Controlled foreign companies*
- *Foreign companies trading in South Africa*
- *Investment companies*
- *Companies under administration or liquidation*
- *Groups of companies and the group relief measures*
- *The purchase by a company of its own shares*
- *Personal service companies*
- *Taxation of Oil and Gas Companies*
- *Taxation of insurance companies (short and long term)*
- *Taxation of Public Benefit Organisations*
- *Taxation of mining companies*

- *Taxation of farming companies*
- *Taxation of toll road operators*
- *Taxation of recreational clubs.*

2. Profits chargeable to company tax

- Recognise gross income.^[1]
- Recognise the expenditure that is allowable in calculating taxable income.^[2]
- Explain how relief can be obtained for pre-trade expenditure.^[1]
- Explain and apply the tax deduction available for companies engaged in research and development.
- Compute capital allowances (as for income tax)
- Explain the treatment of interest paid and received.^[2]
- Understand how trading losses can be carried forward.^[2]
- Compute the taxable income for companies, including small business corporations.^[2]

Excluded topics

- *Foreign companies trading in South Africa.*
- *Income of controlled foreign companies (CFC)*
- *Taxation of farming operations*
- *Taxation of mining operations*
- *Taxation of filming operations*
- *Taxation of banking operations*
- *Special provisions for hotelkeepers*
- *Taxation of recreational clubs and public benefit organisations*
- *Carbon taxes, environmental expenditure and related reliefs*
- *Airports, railways, pipelines, transmission lines and harbours – taxation and relief provisions*
- *Airlines and shipping special provisions*
- *Provisions for strategic industrial projects*
- *Venture capital provisions*
- *Foreign exchange gains and losses*
- *Specialist financial instrument provisions for options, Sharia instruments, interest rate*

swaps, securities lending, urban development and special economic zones

- *Taxation of co-operatives*
- *Transfer pricing*
- *Relief in terms of double tax treaties*
- *Closure rehabilitation company or trust*
- *Determination of taxable income derived by persons previously assessable under certain other laws*
- *Advance Tax Rulings*
- *Reportable Arrangements*
- *Settlement of Dispute*

3. The comprehensive computation of company tax liability

- Compute the normal tax liability for companies, including for small business corporations and micro businesses.^[2]
- ## 4. The use of exemptions and reliefs in deferring and minimising company tax liabilities (the use of such exemptions and reliefs is implicit within all of the above sections 1 to 3 of part C of the syllabus, concerning company tax)

D CHARGEABLE CAPITAL GAINS

1. The scope of the taxation of capital gains

- Describe the scope of capital gains tax.^[2]
- Explain how the residence and ordinary residence of an individual is determined.^[2]
- List those assets which are excluded.^[1]

Excluded topics

- *Assets situated overseas and double taxation relief.*
- *Assets applicable to specialised industries of insurance and mining*

2. The basic principles of computing gains and losses.

- Compute capital gains and losses for both individuals and companies.^[2]
- Compute capital gains and losses on assets acquired before 1 October 2001.^[2]

- c) Compute the amount of capital gains to be included in the taxable income for both individuals and companies.^[2]
- d) Explain the treatment of capital losses for both individuals and companies.^[1]
- e) Explain disallowed capital losses.^[2]
- f) Explain the treatment of transfers between a husband and wife.^[2]
- g) Explain the treatment where an asset is damaged, lost or destroyed, and the implications of receiving insurance proceeds and reinvesting such proceeds in replacement assets.^[2]
- h) Explain and apply the rules for part-disposals of assets.^[2]

Excluded topics

- *Value shifting arrangements*
- *Intangible assets acquired before 1 October 2001*
- *Farming development expenditure provisions*
- *Part disposals of an asset*
- *Capital gains and losses in trusts and the attendant attribution rules.*
- *Capital gains and losses arising in a deceased estate.*
- *Capital gains tax on retirement benefits.*
- *Capital gains and losses on options.*
- *Collective investment schemes attribution rules*

3. The computation of the tax on capital gains

- a) Explain and apply the exclusion for personal use assets and other specific exclusions.^[2]
- b) Calculate the gain or loss on the disposal of a primary residence.^[2]
- c) Apply the annual exclusion.^[2]

4. The use of exemptions and reliefs in deferring and minimising tax liabilities arising on the disposal of capital assets

- a) Explain and apply rollover relief as it applies to individuals and companies.^[2]
- b) Explain and apply the rules for the disposal of small business and micro business assets.^[2]

E VALUE ADDED TAX

1. The scope of value added tax (VAT)

- a) Describe the scope of VAT.^[2]
- b) List the principal zero-rated and exempt supplies.^[1]

2. The VAT registration requirements

- a) Recognise the circumstances in which a person must register for VAT.^[2]
- b) Explain the advantages of voluntary VAT registration.^[2]
- c) Explain how and when a person can deregister or be deregistered for VAT.^[1]

3. The computation of VAT liabilities or assets

- a) Explain how VAT is accounted for and administered.^[2]
- b) Recognise the time when goods or services are supplied.^[2]
- c) List the information that must be given on a VAT invoice.^[1]
- d) Explain and apply the principles regarding the valuation of supplies.^[2]
- e) Recognise the circumstances in which input VAT is non-deductible.^[2]
- f) Explain the relief that is available for trade debts.^[1]
- g) State the penalties and interest for late submission of or incorrect VAT returns.^[2]

Excluded topics

- *Partial exemption*
- *Partial supplies*

- *The cash accounting scheme*

READING LIST

Fundamentals of South African Income Tax (published by Hedron Tax Consulting and Publishing cc – www.hedron.co.za). Current year edition.

Notes on South African Income Tax (published by Hedron Tax Consulting and Publishing cc – www.hedron.co.za). 2014 edition.

Questions on SA Tax with selected solutions (published by Juta Academic – www.jutaacademic.co.za). Current year edition

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO F6 (ZAF)

ACCA periodically reviews its qualification syllabuses so that they fully meet the needs of stakeholders such as employers, students, regulatory and advisory bodies and learning providers.

Some of the syllabus areas have been reordered as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Reordering within F6 (ZAF)

Section and subject area	Syllabus content
Enlarged syllabus area A	Syllabus area F (the obligations of the taxpayer and/or their agents) has been combined with syllabus area A to create an enlarged syllabus area A (the South African tax system and its administration).
Syllabus area B3 – Income from independent trades – <i>Excluded topics</i>	The list of excluded topics has been simplified and clarified
Syllabus area C2 – Profits chargeable to company tax – <i>Excluded topics</i>	The list of excluded topics has been simplified and clarified

The main areas that have been added to the syllabus are shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2 – Additions to F6 (ZAF)

Section and subject area	Syllabus content
A2 – Principal sources of revenue law and practice	The purposes of the General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) added to part (c) (and deleted from excluded topics)
A2 – Principal sources of revenue law and practice	New part (e) on the interaction of the South African tax system with that of other jurisdictions added (and deleted from excluded topics)
A2 – Principal sources of revenue law and practice	New part (f) on the need for double tax agreements added
A2 – Principal sources of revenue law and practice – <i>Excluded topics</i>	<i>Specific anti-avoidance legislation</i>
A5 – The procedure relating to enquiries, appeals and disputes	New part (c) on the procedures for audit, investigations, search, seizure and access to information added
A5 – The procedure relating to enquiries, appeals and disputes – <i>Excluded topics</i>	<i>Voluntary disclosure programme</i>
A6 – Tax Practitioner effects	New part (b) on reporting of unprofessional conduct added
A7 – Penalties for non-compliance	New section on late payment interest and the penalties that can be charged added
B3 – Income from independent trades	New part (h) on the taxation of the micro business (turnover tax) added
B4 – Property and investment income – <i>Excluded topics</i>	<i>Exemptions from foreign dividends other than the general partial exemption</i>
B5 – The comprehensive computation of taxable income and income tax liability	New part (e) on medical tax credits added
C2 – Profits chargeable to company tax	New part (d) on research and development expenditure added
D2 – The basic principles of computing gains and losses	New part (h) on part-disposals of assets added
D4 – The use of exemptions and reliefs in	New part (b) on the disposal of small business and micro

deferring and minimising tax liabilities arising on the disposal of capital assets	business assets added
E3 – The computation of VAT liabilities or assets	New part (g) on the penalties and interest for late submission of or incorrect VAT returns added (and deleted from excluded topics)