

Applied Skills

Taxation – Hungary (TX – HUN)

Tuesday 4 December 2018



Time allowed: 3 hours 15 minutes

This question paper is divided into two sections:

Section A – ALL 15 questions are compulsory and **MUST** be attempted

Section B – ALL SIX questions are compulsory and **MUST** be attempted

Tax rates and allowances are on pages 2–3.

Do NOT open this question paper until instructed by the supervisor.

Do NOT record any of your answers on the question paper.

This question paper must not be removed from the examination hall.

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Think Ahead

ACCA

The Association of
Chartered Certified
Accountants

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Calculations and workings need to be made to the nearest HUF except where stated otherwise in the question.
2. All apportionments should be made to the nearest month.
3. All workings should be shown in Section B.

TAX RATES AND ALLOWANCES

The following tax rates and allowances applicable to 2017 are to be used in answering the questions.

Corporate tax

Tax rate	9%
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Value added tax (VAT)

Tax rate	27%
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Personal income tax

Tax rate	15%
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Benefits in kind

Tax rate	15%
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Social security contributions

Employer's contributions

Social contribution tax	22%
Professional training fund	1.5%

Employee's contributions

Pension contributions	10%
Health insurance contributions	7%
Labour market fund	1.5%

Company car tax

Engine capacity of the car (kW)	Environmental category		
	0 to 4	6 to 10	5 and 14 to 15
0–50	HUF 16,500	HUF 8,800	HUF 7,700
51–90	HUF 22,000	HUF 11,000	HUF 8,800
91–120	HUF 33,000	HUF 22,000	HUF 11,000
above 120	HUF 44,000	HUF 33,000	HUF 22,000

Local municipality tax

Tax rate 2%

Support and subsidies – development tax relief

The limits applying to subsidies given in the form of tax relief or other subsidies in respect of investments are defined by the following intensity ratios.

1. Regional factors:
 - Central Hungary: 0%
 - Central Hungary (only nominated locations): 20%/35%
 - Western Transdanubia: 25%
 - Central Transdanubia: 35%
 - Other regions: 50%
2. For companies which qualify as being small, 20% is added to the regional factor.
For companies which qualify as being medium, 10% is added to the regional factor.
3. The maximum support is calculated by applying the following to the initial investment:
 - On the first €50 million of the investment: 100% of the intensity ratio.
 - On the portion between €50 million and €100 million: 50% of the intensity ratio.
 - On the portion over €100 million: 34% of the intensity ratio.

The reference rate to be used in the present value calculations is 1.3%.

Qualifying limits for small and medium sized companies

A company qualifies as small or medium if:

- the company has no state or local government members; and
- the number of employees is less than 250; and
- total assets are less than €43 million; or
- total revenues are less than €50 million

Exchange rates

Euro: €1 = HUF 310

USD: \$1 = HUF 280

Official rate of interest

National Bank of Hungary (Magyar Nemzeti Bank – MNB) – 0.90%

Section A – ALL 15 questions are compulsory and MUST be attempted

Please use the grid provided on page two of the Candidate Answer Booklet to record your answers to each multiple choice question. Do not write out the answers to the MCQs on the lined pages of the answer booklet.
Each question is worth 2 marks.

- 1 Celerina Zrt is a Hungarian entity. In 2017, Celerina Zrt incurred internally generated research and development (R&D) costs of HUF 20 million, all of which related to the entity's business activities. All of these expenses related to activities carried out jointly with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (*Magyar Tudományos Akadémia* – MTA). There is a written agreement between Celerina Zrt and MTA in respect of their joint R&D activities.

What is the amount Celerina Zrt can deduct from its corporate income tax base in respect of its R&D activities for the year 2017?

- A HUF 40 million
- B HUF 60 million
- C HUF 20 million
- D HUF 50 million

- 2 Bernie Kft is a Hungarian entity which prepares value added tax (VAT) returns monthly. In December 2017, the following invoices were received by Bernie Kft. All amounts stated exclude any applicable VAT:

- A mobile phone invoice for HUF 290,000. Employees are entitled to use company mobile phones for both private and business purposes. Employees are not required to separate private and business calls. No amounts were re-invoiced to employees for these costs.
- Restaurant invoices for HUF 100,000 relating to business lunches (*vendéglátó-ipari szolgáltatás*).

What is the VAT deductible amount for Bernie Kft for the month of December 2017?

- A HUF 105,300
- B HUF 54,810
- C HUF 23,490
- D HUF 81,810

- 3 Gyors Kft is a Hungarian entity which qualified as a small-sized entity on 31 December 2017. Its profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HUF 100 million.

In 2017, Gyors Kft acquired and capitalised a new production machine costing HUF 70 million, which serves the business operations directly (*műszaki berendezés*).

In 2017, Gyors Kft gave a donation of HUF 20 million to the National Cultural Fund (*Nemzeti Kulturális Alap*).

What is the amount of corporate income tax payable by Gyors Kft for the year ended 31 December 2017?

- A HUF 1,800,000
- B HUF 900,000
- C HUF 4,950,000
- D HUF 2,340,000

- 4 Wall Kft is a Hungarian entity with a financial year end of 31 December. Wall Kft allows its employees to use company mobile phones for private purposes. Employees are required to separate private and business calls.

The total mobile phone expenses incurred by Wall Kft in 2017 was HUF 4 million net of value added tax, of which 25% was for private usage. No amounts were recharged to employees by Wall Kft.

What is the amount of health care contribution (*egészségügyi hozzájárulás*) payable by Wall Kft for the year 2017 in regard to the private usage of company mobile phones?

- A HUF 259,600
- B HUF 263,754
- C HUF 329,692
- D HUF 209,804

- 5 In 2017, Samu sold a plot of land for HUF 50 million. He had acquired the plot of land in 2013 for HUF 20 million. The direct costs of acquisition and sale were HUF 1 million in total.

What is the amount of personal income tax payable by Samu for the year 2017?

- A HUF 1,305,000
- B HUF 2,610,000
- C HUF 3,045,000
- D HUF 1,740,000

- 6 Balda Kft is a Hungarian entity with its seat in Budapest, which is its only place of business activity.

The following information is relevant to the calculation of Balda Kft's local municipality tax liability for the year 2017:

	HUF
Net sales revenue	6,500,000
Other income	300,000
Financial income	100,000
Cost of goods sold	700,000
Cost of raw materials	1,100,000
Other expenses	200,000
Financial expenses	400,000

Balda Kft wishes to minimise its local municipality tax liability.

What is the amount of local municipality tax payable by Balda Kft for the year 2017?

- A HUF 104,000
- B HUF 94,000
- C HUF 96,000
- D HUF 90,000

- 7 Which of the following statements in relation to company car tax is TRUE?

- A A corporation must pay company car tax even after the company car has been stolen
- B An environmentally-friendly car, owned by a corporation, is exempt from company car tax
- C Company car tax must be paid even if the car is purchased for resale purposes
- D A company registered for simplified taxation for small entrepreneurs (*egyszerűsített vállalkozói adó* (EVA)) is exempt from company car tax

8 Which of the following statements in relation to value added tax (VAT) is/are TRUE?

- (1) In the case of cultural services, if the buyer is not subject to VAT, the place of performance is the place where the services are actually provided
- (2) In the case of agency services (*közvetítői szolgáltatás*), if the buyer is not subject to VAT, the place of performance is the place where the buyer has a registered seat or permanent establishment
- (3) In the case of passenger transport (*személy szállítás*), the place of performance is the actual route covered, irrespective of whether the buyer is subject to VAT

- A** 1 and 2
- B** 2 and 3
- C** 1 only
- D** 1 and 3

9 Which of the following statements in relation to income from long-term deposits (*tartós befektetésből származó jövedelem*) is/are TRUE?

- (1) If a three-year deposit is terminated during its term, the rate of personal income tax payable on the interest is 10%
- (2) In order for the reduced rates of income tax to apply, the minimum amount of the long-term deposit is HUF 50,000 (or foreign currency equivalent)
- (3) A private individual is obliged to declare and pay tax on income from long-term deposits unless the tax payable is zero, in which case there is no need for a declaration of income

- A** 1, 2 and 3
- B** 1 only
- C** 3 only
- D** 2 and 3 only

10 Bunt Kft is a medium-sized Hungarian entity. On 1 January 2017, Bunt Kft took out a bank loan of HUF 150 million to acquire new tangible non-current assets. The loan is repayable in 2020. The non-current assets acquired by Bunt Kft were capitalised on 1 February 2017 and included in the company's financial statements as at 31 December 2017. The accounting depreciation and tax allowable depreciation of Bunt Kft's non-current assets are equal.

In 2017, Bunt Kft recognised an interest expense of HUF 9 million in respect of the loan in its financial statements. The profit before tax of Bunt Kft for the year 2017 was HUF 140 million.

What is the amount of corporate tax payable by Bunt Kft for the year 2017 taking into account the tax relief available to small and medium-sized entities (*kis- és középvállalkozások adókedvezménye*)?

- A** HUF 3,780,000
- B** HUF 8,820,000
- C** HUF 3,600,000
- D** HUF 12,600,000

11 Lantos Kft's annual local municipality tax expense was HUF 20 million for 2015, and HUF 24 million for 2016. The company's expected annual local municipality tax liability for 2017 is HUF 25 million.

What is the amount of the local municipality tax advance payable by Lantos Kft on 15 September 2017?

- A** HUF 13,000,000
- B** HUF 12,000,000
- C** HUF 14,000,000
- D** HUF 10,000,000

- 12** In 2016, Hedvig had declared in her personal income tax return capital gains of HUF 10 million and capital losses of HUF 13 million from regulated market transactions (*ellenőrzött tőkepiaci ügylet*).

In 2017, Hedvig realised capital gains of HUF 20 million and capital losses of HUF 12 million from regulated market transactions.

What is the amount of personal income tax payable by Hedvig in respect of these transactions for the year 2017?

- A** HUF 3,000,000
- B** HUF 1,200,000
- C** HUF 0
- D** HUF 750,000

- 13** Paula is a Hungarian private individual, and she is the lessee of a car (*pénzügyi lízingbevevő*). The car has an engine capacity of 140 kW and belongs to environmental category 8.

From 3 April 2017, Paula hired out her leased car to Dolli Kft, a Hungarian entity, for a monthly fee of HUF 100,000. Dolli Kft recognised the rental fee as an expense in its financial statements. The rental agreement between Paula and Dolli Kft ceased on 30 September 2017.

Which of the following statements in relation to the company car tax payable, and by whom, is TRUE?

- A** Company car tax of HUF 165,000 is payable by Paula
- B** Company car tax of HUF 165,000 is payable by Dolli Kft
- C** Company car tax of HUF 198,000 is payable by Paula
- D** Company car tax of HUF 198,000 is payable by Dolli Kft

- 14** Andor is an employee of Atlasz Kft. His gross monthly salary is HUF 500,000 throughout the year 2017. Andor's salary for December 2017 was paid on 5 January 2018.

On 5 January 2018, Andor received a bonus of HUF 1 million from Atlasz Kft in respect of his performance in 2017.

On 5 January 2018, Atlasz Kft also transferred HUF 50,000 to Andor's Széchenyi card.

What is the total amount of social contribution tax (*szociális hozzájárulási adó*) and health care contribution (*egészségügyi hozzájárulás*) which is payable by Atlasz Kft in relation to Andor for the year 2017?

- A** HUF 1,320,000
- B** HUF 1,548,260
- C** HUF 1,332,980
- D** HUF 1,540,000

- 15 Which of the following statements in relation to corporate tax are TRUE?**

- (1) If the current year's annual expected corporate tax liability of an entity is estimated to be HUF 5 million or more, the entity must pay monthly corporate tax advances
- (2) If an entity is required to pay corporate tax advances quarterly, the advances are due by the 20th day of the last month of the quarter
- (3) If the business year of an entity is different from the calendar year, the corporate tax return is due by the 150th day following the end of the business year
- (4) Entities which have a top-up obligation by 20 December are required to top up their total advances paid to 100% of the expected corporate tax liability for the year

- A** 1 and 3
- B** 1 and 2
- C** 3 and 4
- D** 2 and 4

(30 marks)

Section B – ALL SIX questions are compulsory and MUST be attempted

Please write your answers to all parts of these questions on the lined pages within the Candidate Answer Booklet.

- 1 Relax Kft is a Hungarian entity with its seat in Budapest. It prepares its value added tax (VAT) returns monthly. Relax Kft carries out two activities: the provision of health services which are exempt from VAT and the sale of herbs which is subject to VAT at the standard rate (VATable activities).

For the ten-month period ended 31 October 2017, the deduction ratio of Relax Kft was 50%, and the cumulative unallocated input VAT was HUF 32 million.

In November 2017, Relax Kft generated net sales revenue of HUF 10 million from VAT exempt activities, and net sales revenue of HUF 15 million from VATable activities. For the 11-month period ended 30 November 2017, the deduction ratio of Relax Kft was 51%.

The following transactions are relevant to the preparation of Relax Kft's November 2017 VAT return. All amounts are stated excluding any applicable VAT, unless stated otherwise.

- (1) In July 2017, a German client sued Relax Kft for medical malpractice. Relax Kft asked a German law firm to provide legal advice on this case. The German law firm's invoice amounted to €10,000. This service related exclusively to VAT exempt activities.
- (2) Herbs related exclusively to VATable activities were purchased for HUF 9 million.
- (3) A rebate notification (*értésítő levél utólag adott engedményről*) was received from one of Relax Kft's herb suppliers. According to the rebate notification, Relax Kft is entitled to a rebate of HUF 3 million based on the contract between the two parties. This is because Relax Kft exceeded the quantity threshold stated in the contract. The rebate was paid to Relax Kft in November 2017. The rebate notification related exclusively to invoices of VATable activities.
- (4) An invoice for HUF 500,000 was received in respect of office rental fees. This invoice related to both VATable and VAT exempt activities. The landlord issues rental fee invoices to which the standard rate of VAT is applicable.
- (5) An invoice for HUF 300,000 was received for services related to the maintenance of passenger cars owned by Relax Kft for use by the company's sales managers. Business usage of passenger cars was properly documented, and none of this expense was re-invoiced to the sales managers. This invoice related to both VATable and VAT exempt activities.

Required:

- (a) Briefly explain how the deduction ratio (*levonási hányados*) is calculated if there is unallocated input value added tax (VAT) relating to both VATable and VAT exempt activities.

Note: Calculations are not required for this part of the question.

(2 marks)

- (b) Calculate Relax Kft's VAT payable or deductible for the month of November 2017.

Notes:

1. You should list all of the transactions (1) to (5) identifying any:
 - which are outside the scope of the Hungarian VAT law by the use of O/S; and
 - for which the VAT suffered is irrecoverable, or for which VAT is not payable, by the use of zero (0).
2. Calculations need only be made to the nearest thousand forints. (8 marks)

(10 marks)

2 Bones Kft is a Hungarian tax resident entity which uses the following cars for business purposes:

Car 1: Bones Kft entered into a finance lease agreement on 4 April 2017 to lease Car 1. Car 1 has an engine capacity of 110 kW and belongs to environmental category 5.

Car 2: Car 2 is owned by Mr Klein, the managing director of Bones Kft. Car 2 has an Austrian registration number and is not registered by the Hungarian authorities (*hatósági nyilvántartásban nem szerepel*). Bones Kft recognised expenses in respect of Car 2 in June, July, August and September 2017. Car 2 has an engine capacity of 140 kW and belongs to environmental category 10.

Required:

(a) For both Car 1 and Car 2:

- **determine the dates of commencement and cessation of the company car tax obligation for Bones Kft; and**
- **calculate the company car tax payable by Bones Kft for the year 2017, clearly stating the due dates and amounts of the payments to be made.**

Note: Ignore any car capacity tax payable by Bones Kft.

(8 marks)

(b) Briefly explain whether an obligation for company car tax would arise for either Bones Kft, or one of its employees, if the employee received reimbursement of his/her car expenses based on a travelling order (*kiküldetési rendelvény*).

(2 marks)

(10 marks)

3 You should assume that today's date is 10 December 2017.

Erik is a Hungarian private individual resident in Hungary for tax purposes. Erik founded Viking Kft several years ago, and he is the sole owner and employee. Both the sales and purchases of Viking Kft attract value added tax (VAT) at the standard rate.

Viking Kft is considering whether to register for simplified taxation for small entrepreneurs (*egyszerűsített vállalkozói adó* (EVA)) for the year 2018. Viking Kft meets all the criteria required by law to register for EVA. If Viking Kft chooses to switch to EVA, it plans to maintain its accounting records according to the rules of the Act on Accounting (*számviteli törvény*).

The summarised financial information for Viking Kft for the year 2018 is forecast to be as follows (all amounts are stated excluding any applicable VAT):

	HUF '000
Sales revenue (subject to VAT)	21,000
Other income (subject to VAT)	1,000
Financial income (not subject to VAT)	200
Purchases (subject to VAT)	2,000
Other expenses (subject to VAT)	700
Financial expenses (not subject to VAT)	300

Erik's monthly salary in 2018 will be HUF 138,000 (the minimum wage in 2018). The salary expense and the related employer's contributions are not included in the expenses stated above.

Viking Kft has never recognised any accruals or prepayments in its financial statements. There are no tax base increasing or decreasing items, as per the Act on Corporate Income Tax, and there are no tax base adjusting items as per the EVA Act. There are no tax allowances available to Viking Kft.

Required:

Determine whether it is advantageous for Erik if Viking Kft is taxed under the EVA regime for the year 2018.

Notes:

1. Ignore health care contributions (*egészségügyi hozzájárulás* – EHO) payable on the dividend income of private individuals.
2. Ignore local municipality tax payable (*helyi iparűzési adó*).
3. Calculations need only be made to the nearest thousand forint.
4. You should assume that the tax rates and allowances for 2017 continue to apply.

(10 marks)

4 Koch Kft is a Hungarian entity with a financial year end of 31 December.

The following information is relevant when determining the corporate tax liability of Koch Kft for the year 2017:

	HUF million
Sales revenue	5,000
Cost of goods sold	(2,000)
Cost of mediated services	(1,000)
Gross profit	2,000
Distribution costs	(200)
Administration costs	(1,220)
Other income	500
Other expenses	(900)
Financial income	25
Financial expenses	(600)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(395)

Other relevant information when calculating the corporate income tax liability of Koch Kft for the year 2017 is as follows:

- (1) On 1 January 2017, Koch Kft acquired and capitalised Asset X for HUF 50 million from a development reserve of HUF 100 million which had been created in 2016. The estimated residual value of Asset X is HUF 10 million and its estimated useful life is four years. The tax law allows depreciation of 20% per annum on this type of asset. All other assets of Koch Kft are depreciated at the same rate for both accounting and tax purposes.
- (2) The balance of loans from owners (*magánszemély taggal szemben fennálló hitelkötelezettség*) has changed in 2017 as follows:

	HUF million
Opening balance as at 1 January 2017	500
New loan taken out on 1 April 2017	100
Repayment on 1 December 2017	(80)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2017	520

- (3) In 2017, Koch Kft recognised a reversal of an impairment loss relating to a tangible non-current asset of HUF 400 million within other income. This impairment loss had been originally recognised in 2016 when it was a tax base increasing item.

Koch Kft is not thinly capitalised. The company did not make a special declaration to the tax authorities in respect of its corporate tax base or corporate tax payable. Koch Kft is not entitled to any corporate tax relief.

Required:

- (a) Calculate Koch Kft's corporate income tax base using both the standard method and the minimum tax base method (*elvárt adóalap*) and determine the amount of corporate income tax liability by Koch Kft for the year 2017.

Note: Calculations need only be made to the nearest million forint.

(8 marks)

- (b) Explain how the maximum amount of the tax base reduction is determined if an entity creates a development reserve, and state the deadline by which the development reserve for capital expenditure must be used.

(2 marks)

(10 marks)

- 5 Kufli Kft is a Hungarian company with its seat in Budapest, which is its only place of business activities. Kufli Kft's accounting year ends on 31 December. Kufli Kft only generates domestic sales revenue, and it has never had any related parties.

For the year ended 31 December 2017, Kufli Kft's profit before tax is HUF 700 million **BEFORE** accounting for local municipality tax.

The following is an extract from Kufli Kft's statement of profit or loss for the year 2017:

	HUF million	HUF million
Sales revenue (including royalty income as per item (1))	9,060	
Other income	30	
Financial income	77	
		9,167
Cost of goods sold	(6,000)	
Cost of mediated services	(40)	
Cost of subcontracted services (<i>alvállalkozói teljesítmények</i>)	(2,000)	
Cost of raw materials	(50)	
Cost of labour	(360)	
Other expenses (excluding local municipality tax)	(2)	
Financial expenses	(15)	
		(8,467)
Profit before tax		700

The following items (1) to (7) are relevant to the calculation of Kufli Kft's corporate tax base and corporate income tax liability for the year 2017. All items have been taken into account when determining the profit before tax of HUF 700 million.

- (1) Kufli Kft recognised an impairment loss of HUF 5 million on a registered intangible asset. The impairment loss was not due to reasons which were out of the company's control. Kufli Kft had acquired this registered intangible asset on 1 December 2016 and registered it with the tax authorities on 5 January 2017. In 2017, this registered intangible asset generated royalty income of HUF 60 million, and Kufli Kft recognised an amortisation expense of HUF 10 million in respect of the asset.
- (2) Kufli Kft recognised an impairment of HUF 20 million (allowance for doubtful debts) in respect of its trade receivables. None of the debts in the trade receivables balance has been outstanding for more than 200 days.
- (3) The financial income figure includes an unrealised revaluation gain of HUF 70 million related to a long-term loan which is denominated in US dollars. This loan is not hedged and was taken out in 2016. No unrealised revaluation gains or losses have been recognised by Kufli Kft in previous tax years.
- (4) In 2016, Kufli Kft started a project to extend its accommodation facilities used by its workers (*munkásszállás*). The extension was completed and the related non-current assets were capitalised in September 2017. The costs incurred on these extension works during 2016 and 2017 were HUF 30 million and HUF 35 million respectively. The running costs of the accommodation facilities in the last quarter of 2017 were HUF 2 million.
- (5) Following an inventory count in December 2017, Kufli Kft recognised a write-off from its inventories valuation of HUF 30 million, of which HUF 10 million related to stolen inventories. The police record taken after the theft stated that the security of Kufli Kft's store-house was not appropriate to prevent such thefts.
- (6) Kufli Kft recognised a provision in 2017 of HUF 9 million.
- (7) In 2016, Kufli Kft had recognised tax losses (negative tax base) of HUF 300 million. The tax authority had approved Kufli Kft's request to carry forward this tax loss.

Kufli Kft uses all possible means to minimise its corporate tax base.

Required:

(a) Calculate the local municipality tax liability of Kufli Kft for the year 2017.

(5 marks)

(b) Calculate the corporate income tax liability of Kufli Kft for the year 2017.

(10 marks)

Note: All calculations need only be made to the nearest thousand forints.

(15 marks)

- 6 Vanda is a Hungarian private individual, resident in Hungary for tax purposes. She is not a private entrepreneur.

Vanda is an employee of Nesztor Kft. The following information is relevant to the calculation of Vanda's personal income tax liability for the year 2017.

- (1) Vanda received a monthly salary of HUF 1 million from Nesztor Kft throughout the year 2017.
- (2) In addition to her salary, Vanda received the following benefits in kind from Nesztor Kft in 2017:
 - (i) HUF 100,000 in cash as salary-related benefit in kind (*béren kívüli juttatás*).
 - (ii) On 1 July 2017, Vanda received an interest-free loan of HUF 5 million. The loan is due to be repaid, in a single amount, on 31 December 2019, and qualifies as a loan with an interest rate discount for personal income tax purposes.
- (3) Vanda owns a flat which she rented out to a private individual throughout the year 2017 for a monthly fee of HUF 250,000. Vanda maintained records of all expenses related to her rental activities. The total deductible expenses amounted to HUF 280,000 for the year. Vanda did not pay rental fees for any other flats in 2017. She wishes to minimise her personal income tax liability in respect of her rental income.
- (4) Vanda received a foreign dividend of US \$20,000 from Company W located in Country A. Company W withheld 20% tax from the gross dividend distributed. There is no double tax treaty between Hungary and Country A, and Country A is not a country with a low tax rate.
- (5) Vanda has three children, all of whom qualify as beneficiary dependants (*kedvezményezett eltartott*). Vanda is a qualifying individual (*adókedvezményre jogosult*) for the purposes of the family allowance. According to the declaration made by Vanda and her husband, Vanda claims 100% of the family allowance.

Required:

- (a) Calculate Vanda's personal income tax liability for the year 2017. (6 marks)
- (b) Calculate the personal income tax and health care contributions (*egészségügyi hozzájárulás*) payable by Nesztor Kft in respect of Vanda's benefits in kind (items (2)(i) and (ii)). (5 marks)
- (c) State FOUR examples of loan amounts outstanding when the rules of interest rate discount on outstanding amounts are not applicable (*kamatkedvezményből származó jövedelem megállapításánál mentesülő tételek*). (4 marks)

(15 marks)

End of Question Paper