

中國稅務及投資顧問有限公司
ChinaTax&InvestmentConsultantsLtd

VAT Accounting & Planning

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Value Added Tax

- 1.VAT accounting treatment
- 2.VAT planning

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General VAT Accounting Treatment

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VAT is computed ex selling price and collected from the buyer. Input VAT is not charged to costs.

VAT Payable (balance sheet)

Dr. input VAT	Cr. Output VAT
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Factory A sells some vehicle tyres to Co B for 5,000. Rubber costs 4,000 in domestic market. Both selling price and cost are exclusive of VAT. Assuming that VAT rate is 17% and consumption tax (CT) rate is 8%.

See the accounting treatment below.

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Dr	AR (including VAT 850)	5,850	
Dr	COS (CT)	400	
	Cr Sales		5,000
	Cr VAT payable		850
	Cr CT Payable		400

CT = 5,000*8% = 400 (borne by seller)
 VAT = (5,000)*17% = 850 (borne by buyer)

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Input VAT = $4,000 \times 17\% = 680$

Dr	COS	4,000	
Dr	VAT payable	680	
	Cr	Account payable	4,680

Gross Profit = sales – costs – CT
 GP = $5,000 - 4,000 - 400 = 600$
 VAT payable = $850 - 680 = 170$
 CT payable = 400

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VAT and planning

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Tax planning on sales promotion

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Tax planning on sales promotion

Case 1

Case: Sales margin for product is 60%, selling price = 100, cost is 40. Seller, a general VAT taxpayer, is considering following sale promotion options:

- (A) Selling product at 50% discount
- (B) Buy one get one free

Q. Which option is more cost effective to the seller ?

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Tax planning (A) 50% price disc't

VAT

- > VAT payable = $50 / (1 + 17\%) \times 17\% - 40 / (1 + 17\%) \times 17\% = 1.45$

Corporate income tax (CIT)

- > Profit = $50 / (1 + 17\%) - 40 / (1 + 17\%) = 8.55$
- > CIT = $8.55 \times 25\% = 2.14$
- > After-tax profit = $8.55 - 2.14 = 6.41$

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Tax planning (B) buy one get one free (quantity discount)

- > VAT payable for 100 sales

$$= 200 / (1 + 17\%) \times 17\% - 80 / (1 + 17\%) \times 17\% = 17.44$$

- > Deemed sale for gift : 100

- > Total VAT payable = 17.44

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Tax planning (B) gift valued at 30

- > Profit
- > $= 100 / (1 + 17\%) - (40 \times 2) / (1 + 17\%) = 17.09$
- > CIT
- > $= (100 / (1 + 17\%) - 80 / (1 + 17\%)) \times 25\%$
- > $= 17.09 \times 25\% = 4.27$
- > Profit after tax
- > $= 17.09 - 4.27 = 12.82$

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A Comparison on sales promotion

	Option A (Disc't)	Option B (Gift)	Option B Adjust (1/2)
VAT	1.45	17.44	8.42
CIT	2.14	4.27	2.135
Profit B/4 tax	8.55	17.09	8.54
Profit after tax	6.41	12.82	6.41

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Tax planning on using a sale company

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Tax planning – sale company

Company A and Company B are under **Case 2** common ownership. A enters a wholesale distribution agreement with B.

Option 1: B acts as A's commission agent

Option 2: B buys from A

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Tax planning – sale company

Option 1: B acts as commission agent. **C2.1**
 Product selling price = 1,000. For every item sold, B receives 200 commission.
 VAT: A $1000 \times 17\% = 170$, B $(800 - 800) \times 17\% = 0$.
 BT: B has to pay 10 BT. ($10 = 200 \times 5\%$)
 Total tax = $170 + 10 = 180$

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Tax planning – sale company

Option 2: B buys from A at 800 **C2.2**
 VAT: A $800 \times 17\% = 136$,
 VAT: B $(1,000 - 800) \times 17\% = 34$.
 Ttl tax = $136 + 34 = 170$, with no BT.
 Saving = 10.
 A's saving = $170 - 136 = 34$, and B's loss = $10 - 34 = -24$

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Tax planning in mixed sale

Case 3

- A company sells air-conditioner (pays VAT) and provides installation services (pays BT at 5%) to the same customer.
- Cost of air-con unit is 100,000 and sale is 120,000 for the month.
- What tax status should the company consider?

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Tax planning in mixed sale

C3.1

- Percentage of value added = (R)
- $= (120,000 - 100,000) / 120,000 * 100\% = 16.67\%$
- Break-even (B/E) if VAT=BT
- At B/E, **Sale * R * 17% = Sale * 5%**
- $R = 5\% / 17\% = 0.2941$ (or 29.41%)

Conclusion:

- Actual % of value added (16.67%) is less than 29.41%. Should pay VAT.

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Tax planning in mixed sale

C3.2

Checking:

- $120,000 * 5\% = 6,000$ (BT)
- $(120,000 - 100,000) * 17\% = 3,400$ (VAT)
- Tax saving = 2,400

Note:

- If actual % value added is $> 29.41\%$ (R), then taxpayer should try to pay BT.

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Mixed vs. Supplementary sale

- **Mixed sale:** Same transaction involving the supply of goods and non-taxable services to the same buyer; pay one type of tax.
 - **Supplementary sale:** Different transaction with different buyers; pay 2 or more types of taxes.
- Note: using separate contracts to split the mixed sale into two transactions is not allowed under the VAT rules.

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