

Syllabus and study guide

# Taxation Advisory Professional United Kingdom (STA UK)

**September 2027 to March 2028**

Designed to help with planning study and to provide detailed information on what could be assessed in any examination session.

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# 1. Overall aim of the syllabus

The overall aim of the syllabus is to enable the application of relevant technical skills, advisory capabilities and professional judgement in respect of all UK taxes studied previously (income tax, national insurance, capital gains tax, inheritance tax, corporation tax and value added tax (VAT)) and additionally stamp taxes, to provide tailored tax advice for a variety of complex personal and business contexts.

# 2. Introduction to the syllabus

The syllabus for Taxation Advisory Professional (STA UK), starts by introducing candidates to how to advise individuals about personal tax issues. This covers both personal and family tax planning in addition to advising on the taxation of employment income and capital taxes, being capital gains tax and inheritance tax.

The syllabus then focuses on taxation for businesses and corporate entities. Taxation for both owner managed businesses, single companies, and group companies are covered, including all stages of the life cycle of a business.

Next the syllabus moves on to consider overseas tax issues for both individuals and companies.

Finally, the syllabus covers tax compliance and ethical obligations. This ensures that candidates can advise on how and when tax returns should be filed and payments made, and the consequences of a failure to do so. In addition, it ensures candidates are aware of the vital importance of ethical obligations when carrying out taxation work.

The professional skills section of the syllabus focuses on the range of professional skills candidates should be expected to demonstrate in the examination.

# 3. Main capabilities

On successful completion of this course of study, candidates should be able to:

- Evaluate the impact of relevant taxes on a variety of situations and potential courses of action
- Advise on the interaction of relevant taxes in respect of a given situation or potential course of action
- Recommend appropriate tax planning strategies and incentives to minimise and/or defer tax liabilities, taking into account a taxpayer's overall objectives
- Advise on overseas tax issues in relation to individuals and companies, including the availability of double tax relief
- Recommend a course of action following an assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of possible options available to the taxpayer
- Evaluate the tax compliance obligations of a taxpayer and the consequences of non-compliance
- Advise on the ethical issues and obligations which arise in relation to the provision of tax advice

## 4. Intellectual levels

The ACCA Qualification syllabus is designed to progressively broaden and deepen the technical knowledge, skills and professional values demonstrated by the candidate on their journey through the qualification.

The specific learning outcomes 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 levels of the ACCA Qualification: Knowledge, Expertise and Strategic Professional.

Each learning outcome included in the detailed study guide is given a 1, 2 or 3 superscript, denoting its intellectual level. This gives an indication of the intellectual depth at which a learning outcome could be assessed within the examination. However, while Level 1 broadly equates with the Knowledge level, Level 2 to the Expertise level and Level 3 to the Strategic Professional level of the ACCA Qualification, some lower-level skills can continue to be assessed as the candidate progresses through each level. This reflects that at each stage of study there will be the requirement to broaden, as well as deepen, capabilities.

## 5. The syllabus

### A Taxation of individuals

1. Personal and family tax planning
2. Employment income
3. Capital taxes

### B Taxation of businesses and corporate entities

1. Owner managed business
2. Single companies
3. Groups of companies
4. Expansion, restructuring and winding up

### C Overseas tax issues

1. Individuals
2. Companies

### D Tax compliance and ethical obligations

1. Tax compliance
2. Ethical obligations

### E Professional skills

1. Communication
2. Analysis and evaluation
3. Scepticism
4. Commercial acumen

## 6. Detailed study guide

### A Taxation of individuals

#### 1. Personal and family tax planning

- a) Evaluate the post-tax income generated by different sources of income, including the use of marginal income tax calculations.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Evaluate the tax implications of investing in individual savings accounts (ISAs), debt, equity and property.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Evaluate the tax implications of contributions made to a pension scheme.<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Evaluate the tax consequences of drawing a pension.<sup>[3]</sup>
- e) Advise on the tax implications related to investing in:<sup>[3]</sup>
  - (i) the enterprise investment scheme (EIS)
  - (ii) the seed enterprise investment scheme (SEIS)
  - (iii) venture capital trusts (VCTs)
- f) Advise on income and capital tax planning opportunities for spouses/civil partners.<sup>[3]</sup>

#### 2. Employment income

- a) Evaluate employment packages, including the calculation of post-tax income.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Advise on the tax treatment of termination payments and other lump sum receipts.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Assess whether a share scheme is tax advantaged.<sup>[2]</sup>
- d) Advise on the tax treatment of the following share schemes:<sup>[3]</sup>

- (i) save as you earn (SAYE)
- (ii) company share options plan (CSOP)
- (iii) enterprise management incentive plan (EMI)
- (iv) share incentive plan (SIP)
- (v) non-tax advantaged share schemes

#### 3. Capital taxes

- a) Advise on the capital gains tax (CGT) implications of disposals of assets, including the rules for small part disposals of land, disposals of leases and wasting assets and extend the explanation of the treatment of assets damaged, lost or destroyed.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Advise on the CGT implications of disposals of shares, gilts and qualifying corporate bonds (QCBs), including those received as a consequence of a takeover.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Advise on the optimal use of the annual exemption and capital losses to minimise CGT due.<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Assess the amount of post-tax proceeds available on a disposal of assets.<sup>[3]</sup>
- e) Advise on the tax implications of differing dates of disposal and recommend an appropriate disposal date.<sup>[3]</sup>
- f) Recommend the possible courses of action which will maximise post-tax proceeds/minimise tax payable.<sup>[3]</sup>
- g) Evaluate the benefits of the following appropriate CGT reliefs:<sup>[3]</sup>
  - (i) business asset disposal relief, including associated disposals
  - (ii) investors' relief
  - (iii) gift holdover relief
  - (iv) rollover relief
  - (v) private residence relief
  - (vi) incorporation relief
  - (vii) EIS/SEIS reinvestment relief
  - (viii) negligible value claims

- h) Advise on planning to minimise inheritance tax (IHT) due.<sup>[3]</sup>
- i) Recommend the appropriateness of the following IHT reliefs:<sup>[3]</sup>
  - (i) business property relief
  - (ii) agricultural property relief
  - (iii) fall in value relief
  - (iv) quick succession relief
- j) Advise on the consequences of a charitable donation for IHT purposes, including the reduced rate of IHT for charitable giving.<sup>[3]</sup>
- k) Advise on gifts with reservation of benefit.<sup>[3]</sup>
- l) Advise on the post-tax value of an inheritance.<sup>[3]</sup>
- m) Advise on the value of gifts for the purposes of CGT and IHT.<sup>[3]</sup>
- n) Advise on the CGT and IHT consequences of gifts of assets during a lifetime.<sup>[3]</sup>
- o) Advise on the CGT and IHT consequences of transfers of property into a discretionary trust.<sup>[3]</sup>
- p) Advise on the CGT and IHT consequences on gifts of assets left on death.<sup>[3]</sup>
- q) Recommend which choice of gift is more efficient for IHT and CGT purposes.<sup>[3]</sup>
- r) Advise on the use of a deed of variation for IHT and CGT purposes.<sup>[3]</sup>
- s) Recommend whether an asset should be gifted during lifetime or on death.<sup>[3]</sup>
- t) Advise on the amount of external finance required after taking into account the post-tax proceeds of a disposal/post-tax inheritance.<sup>[3]</sup>

## **B Taxation of businesses and corporate entities**

### **1. Owner managed businesses**

- a) Evaluate whether a worker would be classified as employed versus self-employed and the tax consequences thereon.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Recommend whether an individual should be engaged as an employee or partner and evaluate the net tax cost of each.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Evaluate whether an individual is trading or not and the tax consequences thereon.<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Advise on the appropriate form of business structure i.e. sole trade versus partnership versus company and the tax consequences of each.<sup>[3]</sup>
- e) Evaluate whether the off payroll working rules apply and the tax implications thereon.<sup>[3]</sup>
- f) Evaluate the post-tax cost of a project.<sup>[3]</sup>
- g) Evaluate the tax implications of revenue and capital expenditure.<sup>[3]</sup>
- h) Assess the post-tax income from a business.<sup>[3]</sup>
- i) Advise on the best use of trading losses given the objectives of the business.<sup>[3]</sup>
- j) Advise on the tax implications of raising finance.<sup>[3]</sup>
- k) Advise on the tax efficient withdrawal of funds from the business.<sup>[3]</sup>
- l) Advise on the tax consequences of incorporation.<sup>[3]</sup>
- m) Evaluate whether a company is a close company and advise on the tax implications of a company being close or a close investment holding company.<sup>[3]</sup>

- n) Advise on the tax implications of a business being partially exempt from value added tax (VAT).<sup>[3]</sup>
- o) Advise on special VAT schemes to help smaller businesses.<sup>[3]</sup>
- p) Evaluate the tax differences between decisions to lease, use hire purchase or purchase outright.<sup>[3]</sup>

## 2. Single companies

- a) Evaluate the tax relief available on planned corporate expenditure.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Advise on tax planning opportunities for companies spending on research and development.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Evaluate the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, disposal and reinvestment in intangible fixed assets (IFAs).<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Advise on the tax implications on the sale of shares, land and buildings, plant and machinery and IFAs.<sup>[3]</sup>
- e) Advise on reliefs available to reduce or defer the tax due on disposals made.<sup>[3]</sup>
- f) Advise on the tax implications of a purchase by a company of its own shares.<sup>[3]</sup>
- g) Advise whether a company has an investment business and calculate its corporation tax.<sup>[3]</sup>
- h) Evaluate the tax reliefs available for losses and recommend the optimal use given a company's objectives, including:<sup>[3]</sup>
  - (i) trading losses
  - (ii) property losses
  - (iii) capital losses
  - (iv) non-trade loan relationship (NTLR) deficits

- i) Advise on the restriction on the use of losses on a change in the ownership of a company.<sup>[3]</sup>

## 3. Groups of companies

- a) Advise on the allocation of the annual investment allowance between group or related companies.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Advise on the tax implications of a transfer of intangible assets.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Advise on the merits of forming a VAT group.<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Evaluate the tax reliefs available for groups and consortiums and recommend the optimal use of losses given the group's objectives.<sup>[3]</sup>
- e) Advise on the tax planning in respect of chargeable gains groups.<sup>[3]</sup>
- f) Advise on the impact of the transfer pricing and thin capitalisation rules on companies.<sup>[3]</sup>

## 4. Expansion, restructuring and winding up

- a) Evaluate which choice of expansion strategy is more tax efficient, including the calculation of the post-tax cost of a strategy.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Advise on the timing of expenditure to maximise the tax relief available.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Advise on the tax implications of the purchase of shares in a company or the trade and assets of another company.<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Advise on the tax due on the sale of shares in a company, including substantial shareholding exemption (SSE).<sup>[3]</sup>
- e) Advise on the sale of trade and assets, including the degrouping charge.<sup>[3]</sup>

- f) Evaluate the tax implications of the sale of shares in a subsidiary company versus the sale of its trade and assets.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - g) Advise on the tax implications of a transfer of a trade and assets where there is common control.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - h) Advise on the impact of corporate restructuring on the rate of corporation tax due and its payment date(s), including the use of group payment arrangements.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - i) Evaluate the best use of losses in a group restructuring.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - j) Evaluate the significance of accounting periods on administration or winding up.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - k) Advise on the tax implications of a company ceasing to trade.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - l) Advise on the tax implications of a company winding up.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - m) Advise on the tax treatment of returns to shareholders after winding up has commenced.<sup>[3]</sup>
- e) Advise on the UK taxation of foreign gains.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - f) Advise on the UK taxation of gains on the disposal of UK land and buildings owned by non-residents.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - g) Advise on the concept of long-term UK residence in relation to IHT.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - h) Evaluate whether an individual is long-term resident (LTR) or non-LTR and advise on UK IHT due for both LTRs and non-LTRs on worldwide estates.<sup>[3]</sup>
  - i) Advise on double taxation relief available to individuals.<sup>[3]</sup>

## C Overseas tax issues

### 1. Individuals

- a) Advise on the concept of residence and its relevance to income tax and CGT.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Advise on the foreign income and gains (FIG) regime for qualifying UK tax resident individuals as it relates to income tax and CGT.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Advise on the tax position of individuals coming to and leaving the UK for both income tax and CGT.<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Advise on the income tax treatment of overseas income from trading, employment and investments.<sup>[3]</sup>

### 2. Companies

- a) Evaluate the tax residence of a company and advise on the impact of the country of tax residence on a company's UK corporation tax payable.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Advise on the consequences of setting up an overseas permanent establishment and possible elections to mitigate tax.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Advise on the tax consequences of setting up an overseas subsidiary.<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Advise on the tax consequences of a UK resident company receiving overseas income.<sup>[3]</sup>
- e) Advise on the tax position of overseas companies trading in the UK.<sup>[3]</sup>
- f) Advise on double taxation relief available to companies.<sup>[3]</sup>
- g) Evaluate the impact of an overseas company within a group on group tax planning.<sup>[3]</sup>
- h) Advise on the VAT implications of imports and exports.<sup>[3]</sup>

- i) Evaluate whether a company is a controlled foreign company (CFC) and advise on the tax implications of CFCs.<sup>[3]</sup>

## **D Tax compliance and ethical obligations**

### **1. Tax compliance**

- a) Advise on when tax returns should be made, when tax should be paid, the consequences of late filing/payment of tax, and associated interest and penalties.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Evaluate how a taxpayer's actions could impact how much tax is due and when it should be paid.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Assess the time limits for any relevant claims or elections recommended.<sup>[2]</sup>

### **2. Ethical obligations**

- a) Recommend appropriate safeguards to threats to the fundamental principles of the ACCA Code of Ethics and Conduct.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Evaluate potential conflicts of interest and advise on actions to be taken in response.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Advise on appropriate procedures and actions when taking on a new client.<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Advise on actions to be taken on discovery of an error in a tax return/unexpected refund.<sup>[3]</sup>
- e) Advise on tax avoidance and tax evasion and associated penalties.<sup>[3]</sup>

## **E Professional skills**

### **1. Communication**

- a) Inform concisely, objectively and unambiguously, adopting a suitable style and format, and using appropriate technology.<sup>[3]</sup>

- b) Advise using compelling and logical arguments, demonstrating the ability to counter argue where appropriate.<sup>[3]</sup>

- c) Clarify and simplify complex issues to convey relevant information in a way which adopts an appropriate tone and is easily understood by and reflects the requirements of the intended audience.<sup>[3]</sup>

### **2. Analysis and evaluation**

- a) Investigate relevant information from a range of sources, using appropriate analytical techniques, to establish reasons and causes of issues, to assist in decision making and to identify opportunities or solutions.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Consider information, evidence and findings in a careful and structured way, reflecting on their implications and how they can be used to best support the interests of the individual, entity or wider business organisation.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Assess and apply appropriate judgement when considering ethical, professional or other technical issues, when making conclusions and recommendations, taking into account the implications of such decisions on the entity or individual affected.<sup>[3]</sup>
- d) Appraise information objectively and logically in order to prioritise issues, identify missing information and explore suitable alternatives when making decisions, devising courses of action or providing conclusions or recommendations.<sup>[3]</sup>

### **3. Scepticism**

- a) Explore the underlying reasons for issues, applying the attitude of a questioning mind where appropriate, beyond what is immediately apparent.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Question opinions, assertions and assumptions by seeking justifications and obtaining sufficient evidence for

either their support and acceptance, or rejection, as well as challenging any limitations or inadequacies in the information available, outlining additional information required to provide a full analysis.<sup>[3]</sup>

- c) Challenge and critically assess the information presented or decisions made in a professional and courteous manner, where this is clearly justified to be in the wider professional, ethical, organisational or public interest .<sup>[3]</sup>

#### **4. Commercial acumen**

- a) Demonstrate awareness of organisational, external and other non-tax factors which will affect decisions taken with regard to tax by an individual or an entity.<sup>[3]</sup>
- b) Recognise key issues in a given scenario and use judgement in proposing and recommending commercially viable solutions.<sup>[3]</sup>
- c) Show insight and perception in understanding key tax drivers of an individual or entity, demonstrating acumen in arriving at appropriate recommendations.<sup>[3]</sup>

## 7. Approach to examining the syllabus

The Taxation Advisory Professional (STA UK) examination builds upon the technical knowledge and skills examined in the E1 Taxation (E1 UK) examination. At the Strategic Professional level, candidates will be expected to demonstrate an integrated approach to the subject combined with professional skills to apply more than one tax to a given scenario and offer appropriate advice. The study guide outlines the range of scenarios with each relevant tax inherent within the scenario, which specifies the wide range of contextual application which is required to achieve a satisfactory standard at this level.

The syllabus is assessed by a three-hour 15-minute computer-based examination.

The examination will consist of two sections:

Section A will contain one 50-mark question

Section B will contain two 25-mark questions

### Section A

Section A of the examination will be a 50-mark scenario-based question examining multiple taxes. The 50 marks will comprise 40 technical marks and 10 professional skills marks. All four professional skills marks will be examined in Section A.

### Section B

Candidates will be required to answer a further two 25-mark questions in Section B of the examination. Both questions will be scenario based and most likely examine multiple taxes. Each 25-mark question will comprise 20 technical marks and five professional skills marks. Each Section B question will examine a minimum of two professional skills from analysis and evaluation, scepticism and commercial acumen as appropriate to the question.

## 8. Guide to ACCA examination structure and delivery mode

The structure of examinations varies, depending on the level of the qualification.

The Strategic Professional level is comprised of Essentials and Options examinations. The Strategic Professional examinations contain 100% compulsory questions to encourage candidates to study across the breadth of each syllabus.

The Essential examinations are S1 Business and Sustainability Reporting and S2 Strategic Business Leader.

The S1 Business and Sustainability Reporting examination contains two sections and is comprised of 80 technical marks and 20 professional ethics and professional skills marks.

S2 Strategic Business Leader is ACCA's case study examination and includes pre-seen information which is released to candidates two weeks prior to the examination sitting. The pre-seen information contains background and contextual details in order for candidates to familiarise themselves with the fictitious organisation which they will be examined on and the industry in which it operates. This examination contains 80 technical marks and 20 professional skills marks.

All Options examinations have two sections and contain a total of 80 technical marks and 20 professional skills marks.

All Strategic Professional examinations are assessed by three-hour 15-minute computer-based examinations. ACCA will provide permitted reference materials for candidates to use during the examinations.

The pass mark for all Strategic Professional examinations is 50%.

## **9. Guide to ACCA 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 specified financial accounting, audit and tax examinations, except if indicated otherwise, ACCA will publish examinable documents once a year to indicate exactly what regulations and legislation could potentially be assessed within identified examination sessions. Regulation issued, or legislation passed on or before 31 August annually, will be assessed from 1 September of the following year to 31 August of the year after. Please refer to the examinable documents for the examination (where relevant) for further information.

Regulations issued or legislation passed in accordance with the above dates may be examinable if the effective date is in the future, unless explicitly stated otherwise in the syllabus and study guide or examinable documents. The terms 'issued' or 'passed' relate to when regulation or legislation has been formally approved.

The term 'effective' relates to when regulation or legislation must be applied to entity transactions and business practices.

The study guide offers more detailed guidance on the depth and level at which the examinable documents will be examined. The study guide should therefore be read in conjunction with the examinable documents list, where applicable.

For UK tax examinations, examinations falling within the period 1 June to 31 March will generally examine the Finance Act which was passed in the previous year. Examinations falling in the period 1 September 2027 to 31 March 2028 will examine the Finance Act 2026 and any examinable legislation which is passed outside of the Finance Act before 31 May 2026. Note: the examination in June 2027 will examine Finance Act 2025 and any examinable legislation which is passed before 31 May 2025.

For additional guidance on the examinability of specific tax rules and the depth in which they are likely to be examined, reference should be made to the relevant Finance Act article written by the examining team and published on the ACCA website.

None of the current or impending devolved taxes for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland is, or will be, examinable.

## **10. 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 candidates 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 recognised and valued by governments and regulatory authorities and employers across all sectors. To this end, ACCA qualifications are currently recognised on the educational frameworks in several countries. Please refer to your national education framework regulator for further information about recognition.