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COURSE BROCHURE

Corporate Tax Computation and Deferred Tax Training Course

31 October – 4 November 2027
Muscat

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Corporate Tax Computation and Deferred Tax Training Course

Ref: 1982_72978 **Date:** 31 October – 4 November 2027 **Location:** Muscat **Fees:** 5500 GBP

Corporate Tax Computation and Deferred Tax is a 1-week training course for tax accountants and finance managers who prepare a company's income tax figures, with each participant building a year-end tax pack that links accounting profit to taxable profit and to the deferred tax note. Tax authorities now expect consistent, documented positions, and boards want tax charges they can explain. This course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Corporate Tax Computation Matters Now

Three forces shape corporate tax work today: tax authorities sharing information and auditing electronically, auditors testing the tax charge line by line, and group finance teams closing the books faster. A company that computes taxable profit carefully avoids penalties, surprise adjustments and restated tax notes; one that treats tax as a late add-on faces disputes. The course rests on the international accounting standard for income taxes and on the arm's length principle that underpins transfer pricing between related companies.

Who Gains Most from Corporate Tax Computation

- Staff who prepare the annual corporate income tax return and its supporting schedules
- Accountants who post current and deferred tax entries at period end
- Finance managers who sign off the effective tax rate and explain it to directors
- Controllers who manage intercompany charges and their pricing files
- Internal reviewers who test tax provisions, filing timetables and supporting evidence

A group finance function gains most when its tax, reporting and controllership staff attend together and agree one method for the tax pack.

Corporate Tax Computation Capabilities

Participants move from book profit to a defensible tax liability, then to the balance sheet effects that follow from timing differences.

- Calculate taxable profit from accounting profit using add-backs and allowable deductions — the return preparer and reviewer
- Build a capital allowance and tax depreciation schedule — the fixed asset accountant
- Measure deferred tax assets and liabilities on temporary differences — the financial reporting lead
- Test the recoverability of tax losses carried forward — the finance manager and auditor
- Apply arm's length checks to intercompany charges — the group controller
- Design a tax risk control matrix for filings and provisions — the finance director

Key Corporate Tax Computation Terms

- Taxable profit — the profit on which income tax is charged, after adjusting accounting profit for items the tax rules treat differently.
- Temporary difference — a gap between the book value of an asset or liability and its tax base that reverses over time.
- Deferred tax liability — tax payable in future periods because taxable temporary differences will reverse.
- Deferred tax asset — tax recoverable in future periods from deductible differences, unused losses or unused credits.
- Effective tax rate — the total tax charge divided by accounting profit before tax, used to explain the tax line.
- Arm's length principle — the rule that related companies price transactions as unrelated parties would in similar conditions.

Corporate Tax Computation Day by Day

Day 1: Tax Base and Accounting Profit

- Income Tax Charge Structure — Current Versus Deferred Components
- Permanent and Timing Differences — Classifying Book-to-Tax Gaps
- Disallowable Expenses Schedule — Add-Backs for Entertainment, Fines and Provisions
- Exempt and Non-Taxable Income — Deductions From Accounting Profit
- Tax Residence and Taxable Presence — Which Entity Files Where

Day 2: Computing Taxable Profit

- Tax Computation Template — Layout From Profit Before Tax to Liability
- Capital Allowances and Tax Depreciation — Asset Pools and Rates
- Interest Deductibility Limits — Treatment of Financing Costs
- Loss Relief Carried Forward — Offsetting Losses Against Later Profits
- Withholding Tax Credits — Relief for Tax Suffered at Source

Day 3: Deferred Tax Measurement

- Tax Base of Assets and Liabilities — Identifying Temporary Differences
- Balance Sheet Liability Method — Measuring Deferred Tax Balances
- Recognition Tests for Deferred Tax Assets — Probable Future Profits
- Tax Rate Changes and Remeasurement — Effect on Opening Balances
- Effective Tax Rate Reconciliation — Explaining the Tax Line to Directors

Day 4: Intercompany Pricing and Tax Risk

- Arm's Length Principle — Pricing Services, Goods and Loans Within Groups
- Transfer Pricing Methods — Choosing Comparable Price or Cost Plus
- Uncertain Tax Positions — Provisioning for Disputed Treatments
- Tax Risk Control Matrix — Owners, Evidence and Review Points
- Filing Calendar and Payment Tracking — Avoiding Late Penalties

Day 5: Practising the Year-End Tax Pack

- Case Computation for a Manufacturing Company — Applying Days 1 and 2
- Deferred Tax Note for a Services Group — Applying Day 3
- Intercompany Charge Review — Testing Pricing Files From Day 4
- Reviewer Sign-Off Checklist — Evidence for Auditors and Directors
- Year-End Tax Pack — Computation, Deferred Tax Note and Rate Reconciliation

Applying Corporate Tax Computation After the Course

- Rebuild the current year tax computation in the new template and reconcile it to the ledger tax accounts.
- Run a temporary difference review to refresh the deferred tax balances.

Corporate Tax Computation Questions FAQ

What is corporate tax computation and why does it matter now?

Corporate tax computation is the process of turning accounting profit into taxable profit and a tax liability. It matters now because tax authorities and auditors test each adjustment more closely, and directors expect a tax charge they can explain line by line.

Which roles gain most from corporate tax computation and deferred tax skills?

Tax accountants, financial reporting staff and finance managers gain most. They prepare returns, post tax entries and sign off the effective tax rate, so a shared method for computation and deferred tax reduces errors and review time.

How does a corporate tax computation course differ from a tax treaty course?

This corporate tax computation course works on the domestic tax charge and its accounting. A treaty course focuses on cross-border residence, permanent establishment and relief between countries.

What do you bring back from corporate tax computation and deferred tax training?

You bring back a working year-end tax pack: a computation template, a deferred tax schedule and a rate reconciliation. It gives a repeatable method for each closing.

Corporate Tax Computation: The Way Forward

The year-end tax pack becomes the reference for the next closing. Its first use is deciding the current and deferred tax charge for the annual accounts, reviewed by the finance manager and shared with auditors. After the first cycle, revisit the recognition of deferred tax assets and the intercompany pricing files, as both shift with business plans and group structure.