TAX FACULTY – WEEKLY NEWS UPDATE

TAXwire: 974

This is a summary of the key tax events for the week ended 11 August 2019.

It has been compiled by Lindsey Wicks & Anita Monteith.

This newswire contains all the individual postings we have made to the Tax Faculty website over the past seven days. It includes various news items (ion.icaew.com/taxfaculty).

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MTD for VAT: scheduled maintenance and stagger group 2 deadline - August 2019

HMRC's MTD for VAT services will be shut for planned maintenance as follows:

16:00 on Saturday 17 August to 16:00 on Monday 19 August 2019.

During this period it will not be possible to:

- sign up for MTD;
- sign clients up for MTD;
- submit MTD for VAT returns;
- view previous submissions and payment details;
- set up new or cancel or amend existing direct debits;
- review and update any business or client details.

Deadline for signing up stagger group 2 businesses

The window for signing up a business that pays by direct debit to file an MTD for VAT return for the May/June/July quarter will close on Thursday 29 August 2019 (and HMRC recommends that these businesses sign up by Friday 23 August 2019).

All businesses must allow at least 72 hours between signing up for MTD for VAT and filing their first return and must ensure that they receive email confirmation that their VAT record has transferred successfully before attempting to file.

Pensions and the NHS

The pension reforms introduced in recent years are being blamed for many NHS consultants and GPs choosing to work part time or retiring early.

Annual allowance

As part of the pension reforms contributions are restricted to an annual allowance of £40,000 or relevant earnings such as salary, self-employed profit, if less, unless their adjusted income including all pension contributions, so including employer contributions is in excess of £150,000. For those with earnings in excess of £150,000 their annual allowance is restricted by £1 for every £2 of excess income up to £210,000 when the annual allowance is fixed at £10,000. People with high income caught by the restriction may have to reduce the contributions paid by them and/or their employer or an annual allowance charge will apply. Many people are caught out as they do not realise that the £150,000 limit includes pension contributions.

Measuring the annual 'contributions'

For those people in defined contribution schemes it is very easy to measure the contribution and restrict as necessary. For the fortunate few in defined benefit, final salary schemes the contribution in the year is measured as the increase in value of the member's rights during the pension input period. The steps are:

- calculate the pension the individual would get at the start of the period if they were retiring at normal pension age;
- increase this by the consumer price index for the year to September before the start of the tax year for which the annual allowance is being calculated;
- multiply this by 16 and if the scheme pays a lump sum without the pension being reduced add this on as well, call this A;
- calculate the pension the individual would get at the end of the period if they were retiring at normal pension age;
- multiply this by 16 and if the scheme pays a lump sum without the pension being reduced add this on as well, call this B;
- the difference between A and B is the pension input amount.

Tax charge

Contributions in excess of the annual allowance are subject to the annual allowance charge; the objective of the charge is to remove the tax relief given to any pension contributions over the annual allowance.

Anybody in a final salary scheme who has a pay rise in the period by say overtime or promotion will have a larger pension input amount than if their pay remained static.

The inflexibility of the NHS scheme, (members cannot choose to dip in and out of contributing) means that the higher paid doctors are being caught with an annual allowance charge. A further factor compounding the issue in the past has been the late availability of the information from the NHS scheme meaning the members often did not know their input amount until January after the end of the tax year so just a few days before the amount had to be declared on their tax return and the tax paid.

A member can require the scheme to pay the tax charge provided it is in excess of £2,000 but it is only the tax on contributions in excess of £40,000 that the scheme will pay the tax on, any tax on contributions restricted by the level of earnings normally has to be paid by the member but as announced in October 2018 the NHS scheme will also pay the tax on the contributions in excess of the tapered annual allowance.

Lifetime allowance

A further charge may arise when the pension is actually taken if the fund exceeds the lifetime allowance, currently £1,055,000. The tax is either 25% of the excess when taken as income or 55% if taken as a lump sum. Where the scheme pays for the annual allowance tax charge, this will reduce the pension pot and so help reduce any lifetime allowance charge.

Consultation

On 22 July 2019, the government published a consultation on a new 50:50 option, which lets clinicians halve their pension contributions in exchange for halving the rate of pension growth. Before the ink has dried on that consultation and long before the closure date of 14 October 2019 a new consultation was announced on 7 August 2019.

The new consultation will include a proposal to give senior clinicians full flexibility over the amount they put into their pension pots. Starting from next financial year, the new rules would allow senior clinicians to set the exact level of pension accrual at the start of each year. For example 30% contributions for a 30% accrual rate, or any other percentage in 10% increments depending on their financial situation. This would give them room to take on additional work without breaching their annual allowance and facing tax charges.

Employers would then have the option to recycle their unused contribution back into the clinician’s salary.

Both consultations seem like a sticking plaster for an immediate issue rather than addressing the overall pension problem and inequalities; will further sticking plasters be required for other sectors in the future? Individuals who do not have the benefit of a defined benefit scheme may have very little sympathy.

HMRC recovery plans for processing R&D claims

A previous TAXwire news item provided a response from HMRC on the steps it is taking to deal with delays to processing of Research and Development (R&D) claims that are affecting both SME R&D relief and R&D expenditure credit (RDEC) claims.

HMRC has now provided further detail about its recovery plan which has a target of being up to date by 30 September 2019.

‘HMRC’s 28 day aim applies to R&D tax credits rather than RDEC. However we are undertaking to bring both payments into that 28 day turnaround time. In order to do that we are taking a number of steps:

- Additional staff are in the process of being moved onto the processing of R&D claims, covering both R&D tax credits and RDEC claims
- We will not be differentiating between R&D tax credits and RDEC claims for processing purposes and will be aiming to get up to date on all claims
- We are in the process of moving claims processing to colleagues in Customer Services Group who, with a wider pool of staff will be able to cope better with seasonal fluctuations in demand.

As a result of these steps, and due to the inclusion of RDEC as well as payable tax credit claims, we are aiming for the overall position being up to date on both R&D tax credits and RDEC claims by 30 September 2019.

This will depend on a number of factors including how soon we can get people trained to undertake the work (which has already started), any complications that emerge from the work on hand and also how many new claims are submitted to HMRC. The popularity of the scheme continues to grow and with it the number of claims received. Therefore we cannot give you a complete guarantee on this but it is certainly our aim and ambition.

While there has not been a significant improvement in turnaround times since last week, I trust you and your members will appreciate that new staff need to be trained to deal with R&D payment processing. To do this we need to deploy experienced processing staff onto training. Given our aim to bring the processing up to date by 30 September you can expect to see greater improvements in the next few weeks.'

HMRC customer service performance April to June 2019

HMRC's customer service performance deteriorated significantly in the first quarter of 2019/20 (April to June 2019) with the average call waiting time increasing to 9 minutes and almost half of callers waiting more than 10 minutes before their call was answered.

Telephone calls

The average time taken for HMRC to answer a call increased from 5 minutes 47 seconds for January to March 2019 to 9 minutes for April to June 2019; the target for this measure is 5 minutes.

HMRC also has a target of 15% for calls waiting for more than 10. This target was also not met; an alarming 46% of callers waited more than 10 minutes (the figure for January to March 2019 was 24%).

It should be noted that these times do not include time spent listening to automated messages.

These results should be seen in the context of the total number of call attempts to HMRC which increased to 12.3m. This is more than in the equivalent quarter in 2018 (11.5m) and January to March 2019 (11.0m); this runs counter to what seemed to be a trend for a reduction in the number of call attempts to HMRC but may simply be a result of the poor performance causing people to terminate calls and call again later.

The performance on the agent dedicated line for PAYE and self assessment remains considerably better: the speed of answering averages about 5 seconds. Agents do not get priority on other lines. The average waiting time on the employers' helpline was 6 minutes 23 seconds and on VAT and other customs and excise helplines was 9 minutes 44 seconds but with a significant improvement in June.

Post

HMRC's performance in dealing with post also deteriorated; HMRC handled only 55% of post within 15 working days, below both the target of 80% and the 77% performance in 2018/19. We understand that processing of forms such as self assessment returns filed on paper is not included within the target for handling post.

HMRC comment

HMRC does not comment on the quarterly performance statistics but in its annual report for 2018/19 it did say: *"Our post and telephony performance in the latter half of the year was impacted by a range of factors. We faced challenges in recruiting staff and had to divert staff to prepare for EU exit, making it harder for us to manage high demand on our phone lines, particularly around the Self Assessment and tax credits deadlines."*

The professional bodies have raised these performance statistics through the Joint Initiative Steering Group and will continue to do so.

Comments and feedback

The Tax Faculty would welcome comments from members on recent HMRC performance and how experiences compare with the above.

Digital tech businesses – understanding attitudes and behaviours towards tax requirements

The government has expressed a commitment to supporting the growth of the digital economy as estimates suggest that it supports around 1.56 million jobs with turnover standing at £161bn. As a result, HMRC has published research undertaken by Ipsos MORI on its behalf which aimed to understand:

- the different business models and operating structures of digital tech businesses;
- systems and processes relating to tax requirements;
- attitudes towards tax requirements;
- where businesses turn to for support; and
- businesses' growth ambitions and patterns.

The research consisted of 50 qualitative interviews with UK digital tech businesses.

The report contains several points that resonate with current trends, as follows.

Use of freelance workers

The use of contractors and freelances was common characteristic amongst born-digital businesses (rather than traditional businesses transitioning to digital).

This was for a range of reasons including:

- not wanting to commit to employing staff until they had a sustainable customer base;

- streamlining and using freelancers on a project basis rather than employing staff;
- wanting to avoid the perceived burden of operating PAYE and automatic enrolment;
- working with freelancers based abroad;
- accessing technical expertise where it was not held in-house.

Access to finance

Ground breakers with a lack of proof of concept or prototypes found it difficult to raise seed investment. This was particularly problematic for businesses who needed funding to pay for expertise to develop a prototype.

Some felt that banks were unwilling to invest as it was harder to value intellectual assets compared to physical assets.

A common theme was that the US markets were more open to the risks involved and therefore US markets were preferred for seeking investment.

As businesses grew, they were often looking for the right investor eg, one with shared values or ethos or for the advice or expertise they could provide in addition to the investment.

SEIS and EIS were both cited as helping to attract investors, but businesses thought that thresholds should be raised in line with the funding required to realistically build a digital tech business. It is worth noting that the research was undertaken before the increase in the limits for knowledge intensive companies.

If you have clients in this sector who are looking to raise finance, they may find the Business Finance Guide (also available at www.thebusinessfinanceguide.co.uk) produced by the ICAEW Corporate Finance Faculty and the British Business Bank helpful. Digital tech businesses that are also in a creative sector may find useful a link to the guide from the ICAEW Corporate Finance Faculty (together with the Creative Industries Federation) Creative industries – Routes to finance.

R&D tax relief

Without R&D tax relief, many founders considered they would have needed to increase their personal investment in the business. It was also considered to mitigate against unsuccessful concepts.

The relief was criticised for being too complex for the business to claim. This means that the businesses have to engage an accountant or specialist to claim on their behalf. Specialists generally charged a commission for doing this with one example of a 25% commission being cited. Some businesses had been put off claiming R&D relief altogether because of the perceived complexity.

Tax compliance and cashflow

Some businesses considered that HMRC lacked an understanding that the administration associated with tax was complicated and time-consuming and took time away from establishing their business; particularly for those with limited business experience and those without in-house support.

Debt-management was also criticised. One example given was of a PAYE payment being due when HMRC owed a payable R&D credit. The business owner felt that HMRC were aggressive in their pursuit of the PAYE payment, but that the process for receiving R&D relief was, by contrast, a drawn-out process.

Business support and guidance

HMRC was considered to be behind other public bodies in its knowledge about digital tech sectors. Good examples included UK Trade and Investment and Innovate UK.

Support was often found through sharing of experiences on social media and online forums. These informal networks appeared to be more popular than formalised processes and local growth hubs were not mentioned by businesses in the interviews.

Location was also considered an important factor, with certain businesses mentioning that it was more difficult to form networks and access informal help outside of London.

Businesses were made aware of tax reliefs and schemes through their accountants, personal networks, or because of their experience within the technology industry.

The businesses considered there should be more tailored support available for growing businesses, such as:

- flagging issues such as when to register for PAYE;
- how and when to make the transition from freelancers to permanent staff; and
- when VAT issues should be considered (eg, VAT MOSS, place of supply rules, etc).

Participants mentioned that worked examples or flowcharts would be particularly useful for understanding how tax obligations might change with growth.

Other issues

The research identified that some of the challenges for these businesses are no different to other innovative businesses including staff retention, as affordability means that staff are often paid below market rate.

Where digital tech business differ, includes:

- greater use of accounting software (including syncing with bank accounts and online platforms, plus updating using mobile phones) with an appetite for more online or automated interactions with HMRC;
- rapidly growing a large customer base to recover costs of the development phase;
- expansion overseas when they were still relatively small – in terms of staff size and turnover;
- VAT commonly being the first complex tax issue faced by these businesses owing to the focus on sales growth and possible overseas expansion;
- corporation tax being less of an issue initially as it is not properly encountered until the business becomes profitable.

HMRC requests details of cryptocurrency customers

Cryptocurrencies are a type of cryptoasset that make use of a type of distributed ledger technology called blockchain. Cryptocurrency can be used as a means of exchange or held as an investment.

Back in 2009 bitcoins were the first cryptocurrency. The software was made available to the public and bitcoin mining, the process whereby new bitcoins are created and transactions are recorded and verified on the blockchain began. In the early stages the only way to get bitcoin was by mining but now people can purchase existing cryptocurrency but it is still possible obtain new currency via ‘cryptomining’.

Part of the rationale for the bitcoin was the insecurity of banks as exposed in the worldwide financial crisis in 2008, some people felt that by missing out the middleman, the bank, they would be more secure. However, there are no controls over cryptocurrency, they are not regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and if you lose your password and/or hard drive you have lost your cryptocurrency.

The taxation of cryptocurrency was examined in the January 2019 TAXline article “Shining a light on cryptocurrency”.

A task force made up of HM Treasury, FCA and the Bank of England issued its final report on cryptoassets in October 2018 and it was shortly after this that HMRC issued its guidance on the taxation of cryptocurrency.

HMRC has now followed up and has reportedly requested that digital currency exchanges provide information about customers’ names and transactions presumably in the hope of identifying tax evasion. Those people using digital currency exchanges should check if they have a tax liability to report and if so to make the necessary declaration before the taxman comes knocking.

It is sobering to note that the first bitcoin trade was in 2010 when someone swapped 10,000 coins for two pizzas; the value of those bitcoins today is over £94m!

Tax Faculty activity report to 12 August 2019

This report highlights some of the Tax Faculty’s activities since the last report to 3 June 2019, and what we are working on at the moment.

1. Highlights

Wyman symposium

This year's Wyman Symposium was held on 10 July 2019 in Chartered Accountants' Hall, with the topic 'Making the case for new taxes'. The audience of over 100 tax professionals heard four speakers who each set out a new tax policy idea and on which the audience voted for their preferred choice.

Tax Faculty conference

This year’s Tax Faculty conference on 5 July 2019 covered a wide range of topics including EU exit and the changes to off payroll working. It concluded with a practical points session from the Tax Faculty. Reports on the conference will be included in the September and October editions of TAXline.

2. Significant meetings and other activity

Meetings with Jesse Norman, Financial Secretary to the Treasury

- 5 June Rebecca Benneyworth and Anita Monteith met to discuss the loan charge and advice being given to ICAEW to support its members and their clients
- 9 July Anita Monteith met in her capacity as a member of the Tax Professionals Forum to discuss the government’s approach to tax policy making
- 10 July Rebecca Benneyworth, Steve Wade, Frank Haskew and Anita Monteith met to discuss new off payroll working proposals, earlier specification of IT required to support the implementation of new tax policies and Making Tax Digital.

MTD meetings

- The Tax Faculty was represented at a meeting of the ICAEW MTD software advisory group (SAG) on 5 June 2019; the next meeting is on 14 August 2019. ICAEW instigated a subgroup of SAG to address the agent services account and sign-up to MTD issues that are causing most of the problems and this group has also met.

- Caroline Miskin represented ICAEW at a meeting of the Joint VAT Consultative sub-committee on MTD on 22 July 2019.

- Frank Haskew, Anita Monteith and Caroline Miskin met Clare Sheehan and Anna Thomas of HMRC on 22 July 2019 to discuss the progress of MTD.

Off-payroll working meetings

Continuing our dialogue with HMRC to clarify, and where possible simplify, practical aspects of the off-payrolling regime:

- Peter Bickley and volunteers met HMRC on 20 June to discuss international aspects, with a view to publishing guidance
- Anita Monteith represented ICAEW at the IR35 Forum on 11 July as new rules legislation was announced amending the IR35 regime and extending the public sector rules to parts of the private sector
- We have continued to liaise with HMRC on improving CEST following testing by our volunteers earlier in the year and their continued involvement
- Following publication for technical comment of draft Finance Bill legislation on 11 July, Peter Bickley with Employment Taxes & NIC Committee volunteers held a constructive meeting with HMRC on 5 August. We shall also be commenting on the legislation in writing in due course.

Office of Tax Simplification

Anita Monteith and Caroline Miskin met with members of the Office of Tax Simplification (OTS) to give early thoughts on its latest project, Simplification of tax reporting and payment arrangements for the self-employed, which will consider easier ways to report taxable income by the self-employed and landlords of private residential property. The work will look at whether the processes involved could be made easier to understand and improved and builds on earlier work where the OTS considered the impact of the platform economy on how people manage their tax. The Tax Faculty will be hosting a webinar to encourage further discussion in September.

HMRC/HM Treasury Tax Policy School

Anita Monteith spoke at the Tax Policy School. The Tax Policy School is run by HMRC for civil servants moving into policy roles within HMRC and HM Treasury. The purpose of the week is to train policy officials in best practice when it comes to developing and presenting tax policy proposals through a series of talks and a group simulation exercise. Around 300 of their staff have been put through the school since 2014 when it started. Attendees are put into teams to work on an individual tax policy submission, which is then presented to a panel of judges at the end of the week, and a ‘winner’ selected. The judges always include senior Board members of HMRC and HMT and senior members of the tax profession. Jim Harra chaired this year and Anita was a member of the panel.

3. News from the committees

Technical Committee

Technical Committee is due to meet on 13 August 2019. Agenda items include draft Finance Bill legislation, better policymaking, tax simplification, making tax digital, HMRC agent strategy, HMRC powers, HMRC service standards, off-payrolling, purchases of own shares, disclosable cross-border business arrangements (known as DAC6), and devolved taxes to mention but a few items.

Employment taxes and NIC
Employment Taxes & NIC Committee met on 10 July and on 5 August 2019. Topics for the 10 July meeting included off-payrolling, state aid and employment allowance (we shall be responding to HMRC's invitation to comment), social security post Brexit, NAO inquiry into the interaction of universal credit and RTI, and RTI data quality, for which latter item HMRC's Steve Shorrock joined us. The 5 August meeting covered the draft Finance Bill legislation and off-payrolling.

Practitioner tax
The Tax Faculty continues to follow up HMRC service issues through regular HMRC forums including the online agent forum, Virtual Communications Group, Issues Overview Group, Joint Initiative Steering Group, Compliance Reform Forum and Employment & Payroll Group.

The Tax Faculty has also been exploring other avenues to escalate service issues which are not being resolved through the standard routes as reports from members are suggesting a deterioration in the service being provided by HMRC.

Practitioner Tax Committee met on 5 June 2019.

With input from the committee the Tax Faculty has developed two new guides for tax agents, one on HMRC digital forms and one on HMRC digital services for agents.

Private client
Private Client Committee held its regular four monthly meeting on 20 June 2019. There was also a virtual meeting on 7 August to discuss the draft clauses in the Finance Bill.

Large business and international tax
Large Business and International Tax Committee met on 3 June 2019.

SME business tax
SME Business Tax Committee met on 2 April and 2 July 2019. Topics discussed included off payroll working, making tax digital, partnership expenses, entrepreneurs' relief and capital allowances.

VAT
The VAT committee met on 16 June 2019.

Making Tax Digital
The ICAEW MTD hub www.icaew.com/mtd was updated as the submission date for the first mandatory quarterly MTD for VAT returns on 7 August 2019 approached.

The number of MTD related queries from members has remained stable and the Tax Faculty is working with the ICAEW Technical Enquiry Service to ensure that we provide appropriate support to members.

The Tax Faculty has continued to engage with HMRC on MTD through the Software Advisory Group, the Joint VAT Consultative MTD sub-committee and the Additional Needs Working Group, providing feedback from members and obtaining clarity on a number of areas of technical uncertainty. This engagement has included an ICAEW led working group on issues around the agent services account and sign-up processes which are causing most difficulty. Frank Haskew, Anita Monteith and Caroline Miskin met Clare Sheehan and Anna Thomas on 22 July 2019 to discuss the progress of MTD.

4. Publications

TAXline

TAXline: June 2019

In this issue, Paul Aplin provides his own perspective on tax, Sue Moore considers the impact of the EU money laundering directive on trusts, Joanne Walker looks at the Scottish income tax system for 2019/20 and Peter Bickley reports on a selection of points from the CIOT/ATT London Branch Employment taxes conference.

TAXline: July 2019

In this issue, Tina Riches considers HMRC's updated view on tax avoidance schemes, Anita Monteith considers what lies over the horizon for Making Tax Digital, Julie Butler looks at how to treat wayleaves and Sarah Bradford explores the tax treatment of travel expenses incurred by employees in a range of situations.

TAXline: August 2019

In this issue, Kathryn Cearns OBE talks to journalist Caroline Biebuyck about the challenges in creating a more straightforward tax system, Bryan Crawford considers the actions that taxpayers should be taking when it comes to buildings allowances and Caroline Miskin explains Making Tax Digital for VAT's recordkeeping requirements.

TAXguides

The following TAXguides have been published since the last report:

TAXguide 10/19: Expenses and Benefits

This TAXguide looks at the charge to tax on benefits and expenses, associated exemptions and deductions and, where a tax charge arises, the calculation of the taxable amount. It also examines the reporting obligations which result from the provision of expenses and benefits, and also at ways in which this burden can be reduced.

TAXguide 11/19: Capital allowances update

This TAXguide will cover the key changes to the capital allowances regime since Tax Practice supplement 21 on the subject in September 2008.

TAXguide 12/19: supplementary anti-money-laundering guidance for tax practitioners

Guidance for those providing tax services in the United Kingdom, on the prevention of money laundering and the countering of terrorist financing.

HMRC digital services for agents

This guide explains the HMRC digital services available to tax agents, how they can be accessed and the latest information on how HMRC intends to develop services in the future.

HMRC digital forms for agents

This guide lists and provides links to the digital forms available to agents.

Brexit

The Tax Faculty is actively involved in producing content and providing information for the tax section of the ICAEW Brexit hub (see https://www.icaew.com/technical/economy/brexit).

5. Events

Tax Faculty Webinars, TAXtalk, TAXbites and Podcasts

The following webinars have been produced since the last update:

Devolved taxes

In this webinar Charlotte Barbour, director of taxation, ICAS, and Frank Haskew, Head of Tax, ICAEW provide an overview of the devolved tax powers, and pointers to areas where care needs to be taken when advising clients across the UK.

Disguised remuneration, contractor loans and the 2019 charge

Since our original webinar in August 2018, several key milestones have passed, more is now known about the information which must be provided, the potential penalties and what help is available. In this webinar, Rebecca Benneyworth reprises the earlier recording and brings viewers up to date.

Employment taxes update

In this webinar Kate Upcraft and Peter Bickley cover the latest developments in the employment tax arena, including; preparation for the roll out of the IR35 off-payroll reforms to the private sector, tax regimes and optional remuneration arrangements.

IR35 cases

David Kirk explores a number of recent key IR35 cases, mainly around employment status.

Off-payroll working

Steve Wade and Neal Smith consider prospective changes to the regime which from April 2020 will encompass non-small private sector business clients as well as public sector clients of contractors providing personal services through their own companies.

All Tax Faculty webinars and events can be found on a dedicated events page. TAXtalk and the MTD webinars are free to all members. Several new TAXbites have been produced, mainly on MTD.

6. Representations and Consultations

Tax representations submitted

The following formal representation has been submitted since the last report:

ICAEW REP 61/19 Devolved taxes - a policy framework for Scottish tax

A response dated 6 June 2019 to a consultation published by the Scottish government on 14 March 2019.

ICAEW REP 62/19 Transposition of the Fifth Money Laundering Directive

The Private Client Committee contributed to this response as it appertained to trusts dated 6 June 2019 to a consultation published by HM Treasury on 15 April 2019.

Open consultations

Consultations on which responses are being developed by committee volunteers and faculty technical managers are as listed below.

Subject matter	External deadline	Contact
Employment allowance: eligibility & state aid	20 August 2019	Peter Bickley
Double tax dispute resolution in EU (CT, IT, CGT)	27 August 2019	Angela Clegg
Self-employed tax – reporting (OTS)	30 August 2019	Anita Monteith
Digital services tax	5 September 2019	Angela Clegg
Draft Finance Bill clauses	5 September 2019	Various
VAT: partial exemption and capital goods scheme	26 September 2019	Neil Gaskell
Disclosable cross-border business arrangements (DAC6)	11 October 2019	Angela Clegg

TAXline for August 2019 – read it online

Tax Faculty members will by now have received the hard copy of the August issue of our monthly magazine, TAXline.

Did you know you can also access TAXline on our website? Each issue is uploaded in user-friendly html format, so you can see at a glance what's in the magazine and access the content you want.

In the August 2019 issue:
- Kathryn Cearns OBE talks to Caroline Biebuyck about her role as chair of the Office of Tax Simplification;
- Bryan Crawford looks at the actions taxpayers and advisers should be taking in relation to SBAs;
- Rebecca Benneyworth highlights the 30-day payment window for residential property;
- Caroline Miskin recaps the new VAT digital recordkeeping requirements;
- Nick McChesney explains how to prepare for the new construction industry VAT reverse charge;
- Lindsey Wicks looks at a pension lifetime allowance fixed protection case; and
- We have news of the Tax Faculty's technical work and activities, details of forthcoming events and webinars, deadlines and dates for your diary, and our popular Practical Points section.

Our cover story – featuring chair of the Office of Tax Simplification, Kathryn Cearns OBE – is freely available. The rest of the content is exclusively available to for Tax Faculty members and subscribers. To access TAXline (including all previous issues) and find out more about the other benefits the faculty offers, see Join the Tax Faculty.

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About ICAEW

ICAEW connects over 149,000 chartered accountants worldwide, providing this community of professionals with the power to build and sustain strong economies.

Training, developing and supporting accountants throughout their career, we ensure that they have the expertise and values to meet the needs of tomorrow's businesses.

Our profession is right at the heart of the decisions that will define the future, and we contribute by sharing our knowledge, insight and capabilities with others. That way, we can be sure that we are building robust, accountable and fair economies across the globe.

ICAEW is a member of Chartered Accountants Worldwide (CAW), which brings together 11 chartered accountancy bodies, representing more than 1.6 million members and students globally.

About the Tax Faculty

Internationally recognised as a source of expertise, the Tax Faculty is a leading authority on taxation. It is responsible for making submissions to tax authorities on behalf of ICAEW and does this with support from more than 130 volunteers, many of whom are well-known names in the tax world.