

Tax-saving opportunities: Time to take advantage

Tax planning should be a year-round process, but since some opportunities expire at the tax year end, 5 April is a key date.

Here are just some of the strategies you might wish to consider before 5 April 2007. And remember, the sooner you discuss your circumstances with us, the sooner we can act, and the greater the opportunity to save money.

Claim capital allowances

Capital allowances are the tax deduction your business obtains for depreciation and losses on disposal of assets – usually cars, plant, machinery and equipment – used in the business. The end of the tax year on 5 April 2007 and the end of your accounting year will govern when tax relief can be claimed.

A purchase just before the end of the current accounting year will usually mean the allowances are available a year earlier than would have been the case had the purchase been just after the year end. Where applicable, the disposal of an asset just before the year end will accelerate a deduction (balancing allowance), whereas a disposal just after the year end will defer a balancing charge (an addition to profit).

Care needs to be taken – the date expenditure is incurred is critical to the timing of tax relief. Ask us for details of the rates and allowances available to your business.



Extracting profit

The question of whether it is better to take a salary/bonus or a dividend is still one that needs careful consideration and advice. A dividend is paid free of NICs, which would typically cost 13.8% or even up to 23.8% in combined employer and employee contributions. The effect can be a considerable saving but there can also be an increase in the value of the shares of your company if valuation is ever necessary (e.g. for inheritance tax). 5 April 2007 is your last date for paying a 2006/07 dividend, and higher rate tax on that dividend will not be due until 31 January 2008. Talk to us now about this and other ways to extract profits from your business tax-efficiently.

Tax-free savings

Gains and most income in Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs) are tax-free, and they are ideal for saving small, regular amounts. With a limit of £7,000 on annual savings, don't forget that you have until 5 April 2007 to make your 2006/07 ISA investment.

Talk to us about the best options for you – the sooner you do, the easier it will be for us to help implement them before the 5 April tax year end.

These are just a few of the many tax-saving opportunities that might be available to you.

ASK FOR OUR HELP – BEFORE 5 APRIL

Capital allowances, profit extraction and tax-free saving opportunities are just a few of the areas where we can help you, before the year end. Make sure you also contact us to discuss such matters as:

- Keeping tax rates as low as possible across the family
- Keeping business taxes to a minimum
- Minimising the tax on the sale of your business
- A tax-efficient remuneration package
- Reducing national insurance costs
- Reducing the tax cost of company cars
- Reducing the tax on your estate
- Making the most of tax-free saving opportunities

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Maximise the tax relief on your pension contributions

You and your company (as your employer) can both pay contributions into your registered pension scheme. However the tax implications of the contribution coming directly from your own bank account or being paid by the company are quite different.

If you want £1,000 to be invested in your pension scheme, you pay in £780 and the pension scheme reclaims £220 from the Government. This represents the basic rate tax you have paid on that income. However this tax rebate ignores the national insurance contributions (NIC) paid at up to 11% by you as an employee, and at 12.8% by the company as your employer.

Typically, to provide you with £780 to pay into your pension scheme the company must pay you a gross salary of £1,164, on top of which it also must pay £149 in employers' NIC. You have to pay £128 in employee's NIC on your salary of £1,164, giving a total NIC bill of £277. This NIC cannot be reclaimed by you or the pension scheme.

When your company pays £1,000 directly into your pension scheme it pays no NICs on that contribution, so £277 is saved. The pension fund cannot reclaim basic rate tax on the company's contribution, but it has received the full £1,000 required to be invested. So it is far more tax-efficient for your company to pay contributions into your pension scheme than for you to do so directly.

Until 6 April 2006 the amount your company could pay into your pension scheme was limited to a percentage of your salary, dependant on your age.

Since 6 April there is no limit to the amount your company can pay into your pension scheme. However, the tax relief available will be constrained by two factors.

First, the company's tax relief will be subject to the general requirement that the payment must be wholly and exclusively for business purposes. Relief on large 'one-off' contributions may have to be spread forward into future years.

Secondly, you may be subject to a personal tax charge of 40% to the extent that the value of your fund in its scheme year increases by more than the annual allowance (£215,000 for 2006/07).

Because of the flexibility of available investments, it is often considered preferable for a company to operate its own self-administered pension scheme rather than using personal pension schemes.

Contact us for more information and advice.



Work Issues

Extended rights for working parents

The Work and Families Act came into force on 1 October 2006, paving the way for new rights for working parents in respect of maternity and paternity leave and pay, and those caring for sick or elderly relatives.

The legislation will:

- Extend statutory maternity and adoption pay from six to nine months from April 2007, with the aim of allowing a year's paid leave by the end of the Parliament
- Extend the right to request flexible working to carers of adults from April 2007
- Give employed fathers a new right to take up to 26 weeks of additional paternity leave, some of which could be paid if the mother returns to work
- Remove the additional 'length of service' qualifying condition for additional maternity leave, so an employee qualifying for ordinary maternity leave also qualifies for additional maternity leave.

The Act also aims to reduce the administrative burden for employers, and includes measures which will:

- Allow an employer to maintain 'reasonable contact' with an employee who is on maternity or adoption leave
- Extend the period of notice that an employee must give regarding changes to their intended return to work date.



National insurance: don't pay too much

If you have some self-employed income as well as salary from another job in which you are employed, you could be paying far too much in national insurance contributions (NIC). This can also apply if you work as an employee or director for two independent businesses.

There is a cap on the level of NIC each individual has to pay per tax year at the main rate, which is based on an annual level of earnings of £33,540 (for 2006/07). If your salary from one job exceeds this level, you should only be paying the extra 1% NIC on your self-employed income, not the full 8% due for Class 4 NIC plus £2.10 per week for Class 2 NIC.

If you act quickly you can apply to defer the Class 2 and 4 NIC payable for 2006/07 on your self-employment, by completing a form CA72B which can be downloaded from the HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) website at: www.hmrc.gov.uk/leaflets/ca72b.pdf

This form must reach the NIC deferment office of HMRC by 5 April 2007 to be effective for 2006/07. You should also apply to defer payment of NIC on your self-employed income for 2007/08 by completing a separate form CA72B for that tax year, if appropriate.

When your deferment application has been accepted you should receive a form CA2703 from the NIC deferment office.

You need to keep this confirmation safely with your Tax Return records. When you complete your Tax Return form to report your self-employed income don't forget to tick box 3.95 on the self-employed pages to confirm that deferment of Class 4 NIC has been granted.

At the end of the tax year, there will be a general 'reckoning up', when your overall NIC liability can be calculated and we can advise you on the net balance due to, or from, HMRC.

If you are employed by two different organisations you may pay too much NIC on your second salary, where your total earnings from both jobs exceeds £33,540. You can apply to defer the Class 1 NIC on your second salary by completing form CA72A, which can also be downloaded from the HMRC website at www.hmrc.gov.uk/leaflets/ca72a.pdf (Note the slightly different web address). The form must be submitted by 14 February 2007.

You may have already paid Class 2 NIC by direct debit for 2006/07, but this can be reclaimed by writing to the NIC Refunds Group at the HMRC in Newcastle.

You can also reclaim overpayments of Class 1 or Class 4 NIC made in earlier tax years. However you may have to provide evidence of the salary you received, the NIC deducted from it and the other NIC charges you paid, as HMRC may not necessarily have kept full records of payments made.

When and how to register for VAT

Even if you have a relatively small business, it is important to keep an eye on the level of your total sales to be sure they have not exceeded the compulsory VAT registration threshold. If you are late in registering for VAT you may have to pay a large fine and a lot of overdue VAT, plus interest.

When to register

You should register for VAT when your sales (those which would be subject to VAT if you were VAT registered) exceed £61,000 in any twelve month period.

You must notify HMRC within 30 days of the period in which your sales first exceed the threshold. This means you need to keep a rolling total of your monthly sales. As each month goes past add the total of the last month's sales to the sum of the previous twelve months and subtract sales for the earliest month. When this cumulative total reaches about £60,000 you should contact HMRC about registering for VAT, as the registration form can take several weeks to process and in the meantime your sales may exceed the limit. If you do not expect your sales to continue to grow once they top the £61,000 threshold, you should still tell HMRC, but you may be permitted to not register for VAT.

You also need to register for VAT if you expect the sales you will make in the next 30 days alone to exceed the £61,000 limit. This can happen where a business is just beginning and receives one or two large orders (be careful not to let the excitement of a big sale land you in trouble with the tax man!)

If you buy an active VAT registered business and intend to run it as a continuing business, you must register for VAT before you can take over the trade.

How to register

VAT registration is normally achieved by completing the form VAT1, which can be downloaded from www.hmrc.gov.uk or obtained by calling the National Advice Service: 0845 010 9000. You can also register online on the HMRC website if you have a relatively straightforward business. Businesses likely to receive VAT repayments must use the paper form for registering.

Voluntary registration

If most of your customers are VAT registered you may want to register for VAT before your sales reach £61,000, so you are not caught out when your sales exceed the registration threshold. This is known as a voluntary VAT registration.

After registration

Once you are VAT registered you must charge VAT on all your sales, although some types of goods carry a zero rate of VAT, and other goods and services (such as letting residential property) are exempt. You can also reclaim the VAT you have paid on your purchases. If you make only a few purchases you may benefit from the flat rate VAT scheme for small businesses, which simplifies the VAT records you need to keep.

Contact us for detailed information and advice about registering for VAT.



Pre-Budget Report 2006

On Wednesday 6 December, Chancellor Gordon Brown delivered his tenth, and what is widely expected to be his last, Pre-Budget Report.

He focused largely on the issues of education and skills, transport, and the environment. The Pre-Budget Report also included a number of significant tax measures and changes.

Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)

Although some proposals remain subject to finalisation, the Chancellor announced that the tax advantages of ISAs are to become permanent. Proposals also include:

- keeping the annual investment limit of at least £7,000
- bringing Personal Equity Plans (PEPs) within the ISA regime
- removing the distinction between Mini and Maxi ISAs
- allowing Child Trust Fund accounts to roll over into ISAs when they mature
- allowing transfers from the cash component into the stocks and shares component of an ISA.

Construction Industry Scheme

The new Construction Industry Scheme will be introduced on 6 April 2007. An increasing proportion of sub-contractors in the current scheme do not have their full tax and national insurance liabilities met by their deductions. To reduce the additional payments due after the end of

the year, the new scheme will have a standard deduction rate of 20%. To enable unregistered sub-contractors to start work sooner and encourage them to register, the higher deduction rate will be 30%.

More information on the new scheme is available at www.hmrc.gov.uk/new-cis

Anti-avoidance legislation

The Government is taking action to tackle Managed Service Company (MSC) schemes. The MSC will be obliged to operate Pay As You Earn (PAYE) and deduct tax and Class 1 NICs on income received by workers in relation to services provided through the MSC – and the rules for tax relief for travel expenses will be the same as

for other employed workers. It was also confirmed that the Intermediaries legislation (also known as “IR35”) will remain in place for Personal Service Companies.

Fuel duty

The rate of duty on road fuels was increased from 7 December 2006 by an effective 1.25p per litre, in most cases. The exception is LPG, with an increase of an effective 2.25p per litre.



Address: http://www.practicetrack.co.uk/web_watch

CIPD www.cipd.co.uk essential sites for business owners
HR website offering information on a range of key employment issues.

Supply2Gov www.supply2.gov.uk
New Government portal designed to give businesses easy access to lower-value contract opportunities.

Employers Forum on Age www.efa.org.uk
Employer-led organisation offering advice on age and employment issues, including the new age discrimination regulations.

Exhibitions www.exhibitions.co.uk
UK trade fairs and exhibitions resource.

Reminders for your diary

January 2007

- 19/22 Quarter 3 2006/07 PAYE remittance due
- 31 First self assessment payment on account for 2006/07
Last day to file the 2006 Tax Return
Capital gains tax payment for 2005/06
Balancing payment – 2005/06 income tax/Class 4 NICs

February 2007

- 1 £100 penalty if 2006 Tax Return not yet filed. Additional penalties may apply for further delay
- 2 Last day for notifying car changes in quarter to 5 January – P46 (Car)
- 28 Last day to pay any balance of 2005/06 tax and Class 4 NICs to avoid an automatic 5% surcharge

March 2007

- 31 End of Corporation Tax financial year
End of CT61 quarterly period
Filing date for Corporation Tax Return Form CT600 for period ended 31 March 2006

April 2007

- 5 Last day of 2006/07 tax year
Deadline for paying retirement annuity premiums to be carried back to 2005/06, retirement annuity and personal pension premiums for 2006/07, and for 2006/07 ISAs
- 14 Due date for income tax for the CT61 period to 31 March 2007
- 19/21 Quarter 4 2006/07 PAYE remittance due

April 2007 (cont)

- 20 Interest will begin to accrue on unpaid PAYE/NI for 2006/07
- 30 Normal annual adjustment for VAT partial exemption calculations (monthly returns)

May 2007

- 3 Last day for notifying car changes in quarter to 5 April – P46 (Car)
- 19 Last day for filing forms P14, P35, P38, and P38A – 2006/07 PAYE returns – without incurring penalties. Also last day for filing contractors' returns, including CIS36
- 31 Last day to issue 2006/07 P60s to employees