

#### Today's presenters



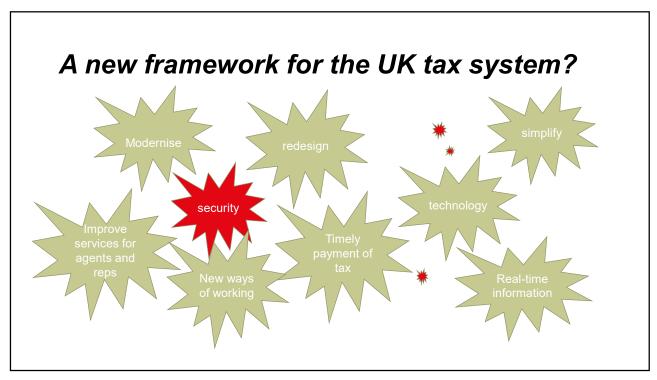
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### Core principles

- 10-year Tax Administration Strategy (published July 2020)
  - A fully digital tax system
  - Able to support the needs of all taxpayers
  - Flexible
  - Operate closer to real time
  - Fits with real life
  - Help to drive up productivity and innovation
- Tax Administration Framework
  - Change is needed to support new digital services

### Reforms planned

- Extension of Making Tax Digital
- · Better use of information in real time
  - COVID
  - Digital online platforms
  - Gig economy
- Everyone to have a single digital tax account a complete financial record
- Better services for agents

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#### Call for evidence

- The legislation underpinning HMRC's administration of the tax system
- Includes:
  - Identifying taxpayers
  - Moving in and out of the system
  - Registering with the system
  - How tax is calculated and assessed
  - Use of third party data
  - Tax payments and repayments
  - Checking
  - Safeguards

#### Also of relevance

- Next steps for Making Tax Digital
  - April 2022 VAT returns from non-mandated VAT registered businesses
  - April 2023 MTD for ITSA
  - After 2026 MTD for CT consultation during 2020
- · Separate call for evidence on Timely Payment
  - Examines timing and frequency of tax payments (watch our separate webinar for more on this call for evidence)
- Work of the Office of Tax Simplification

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### Illustration of some problems

- Joe is a self employed VAT registered plumber with gross income of £100,000
  - Quarterly VAT returns must be to a calendar month end, eg to 31/3, 30/6, 30/9, 31/12
- Joe also has a buy-to-let property he lets for £1,500 per month.
  - Property income must be reported for tax years, so 6 April to 5 April
  - MTD for ITSA quarterly reports must be to 5/7, 5/10, 5/1, 5/4

#### MTD for ITSA:

8 reports? 8 dates to miss? Something has got to give!

The end of the tax year?

### Poll question 1

To achieve administrative simplification should the end of the tax year

- Remain unchanged at 5 April
- Change to 31 March
- Change to 31 December

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# Chapter 3: Obligations for people to enter and exit the tax system

- Obligation is on the taxpayer to register
- Different rules for different taxes (and duties)
  - Inconsistent timing
- · Need to keep details up to date
- How do you deregister?

### Who are you?

- · How should taxpayers be identified?
- · What is the identifier for the individual?
  - NINO
  - SAUTR
  - NHS number
  - Something else?
- · Individuals: when do they need to register?
  - Income tax and CGT, 5 October following
  - CGT from residential property gains, 30 days
  - Employ someone, must register for PAYE
  - VAT registration, 30 days
  - Excise duties?
- Agents

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# Poll question 2: What is your main issue when registering a new taxpayer

- · Obtaining a UTR
- Pin in the post
- · Gaining agent access
- Taxpayer not realising they needed to register to report a liability
- Other

## Chapter 4: Improving the way tax liabilities are calculated and assessed

- Self assessment (ITSA and CTSA)
  - Notify a taxpayer's liability
  - Notice to file
  - Time limits to file (paper, online)
  - Amendments (by taxpayer or HMRC)
- Role of third party data?
- Better integration with finalisation within PAYE?
- · Use of a single digital tax account
  - Could this be used for claims/elections/nominations/amendments?
- Is there another way to allocate trading income to tax years?

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### Basis periods: simplification?

- · Mandate accounting by tax year for income tax? or
- Move away from annual assessment periods?

### Poll question 3

Would you support a move to tax year accounting with limited exceptions?

- Yes
- No

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# Chapter 5 Better use of data and information (ie use of third party data)

- Banks
- Brokers
- Letting agents
- · International agreements
- · Roles and responsibilities
- Taxpayer safeguards
  - Right to challenge
  - Right to correct
  - Use of estimates

### Chapter 6: tax payments and repayments

- · Separate call for evidence 'Timely Payment'
- · How and when different taxes must be paid

#### Eg

- ITSA: payments on account and balancing payments. CGT.
- VAT: quarterly, annual accounting scheme, monthly (usually repayments)

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## Chapter 7: Building in effective methods of verification, sanctions and safeguards

Consequences for failure to comply with obligations

- Penalties	- Criminal sanctions
- Non-financial civil sanctions (publishing details)	- Direct recovery of debt
- Withdrawal of approval for certain schemes	- Seeking securities

- Taxpayer safeguards include right to:
  - request statutory review
  - refer complaints to independent Adjudicator's Office
  - appeal to independent tribunal

### Opportunity for review

- How to promote earlier resolution of tax disputes
- Discretion v consistency and fairness
- Accountability for completeness and accuracy of data (eg third party information)
- · Harmonisation of powers, sanctions and safeguards
- Proportionate sanctions and safeguards for a modern digital real-time tax system'

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### Government IT systems

- Multiple computer systems
  - Self assessment and NPS
  - Separate departments not sufficiently integrated, eg DWP and HMRC
- Tendency to react to new policy by bolting on a 'new one', eg
  - CGT 30 day reporting
  - Trust Registration Service
- Failing to deal with existing issues, eg RTI mismatches with employer records of submissions

### We need your comments

- 28 questions in the call for evidence
- We need your views
  - Send in immediate thoughts using feedback to the webinar
  - Use of local groups/friends/ ZOOM time chat to gather comments and views
  - Email us now
- Get in touch with us by 14 June please email <a href="mailto:anita.monteith@icaew.com">anita.monteith@icaew.com</a>
- Closing date for comments to HMRC is 13 July

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