

white paper

Surviving VAT

Except for the very smallest companies, VAT is an inescapable fact of business life. The rules and regulations surrounding VAT can be quite complicated, but knowing what the basic rules are and putting systems in place to track and pay VAT will help you avoid inspections and penalties. Complying with the disciplines of the VAT regime can also help you stay on top of the paperwork you need for managing other aspects of the business.

This Sage white paper rounds up all the regulatory essentials you need to know.



sage

What is VAT?

Value Added Tax, or VAT, is a tax on most business transactions and imports in the UK or Isle of Man, other than those which are specifically exempt. It applies to both goods and services. Transactions which are subject to VAT are called 'taxable supplies'.

- **Some examples of taxable supplies**

- Selling new or used goods, including hire purchase
- Renting and hiring out goods
- Providing a service, such as hairdressing or decorating
- Charging admission to enter buildings
- Using business stock for private purposes

The value of your taxable supplies is called your 'taxable turnover'.

- **VAT does not apply to certain 'exempt' supplies, for example:**

- Loans of money
- Insurance
- State-registered education and training, including nurseries
- Most sales and leases of land and buildings (with a number of exceptions, e.g. commercial property up to three years old, hotel and holiday accommodation)
- Postal services supplied by the Post Office

If you only make exempt supplies you cannot register for VAT. If you make a mix of taxable and exempt supplies you may have to register for VAT and calculate your quarterly VAT liability on a 'partial exemption' basis. This is a very complex area and you should seek professional help if it affects your business.

HMRC have some basic guidelines at
[http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/vat/
reclaim-exempt.htm](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/vat/reclaim-exempt.htm)

Do I have to register for VAT?

It is compulsory to register for VAT if:

- a) Your taxable turnover exceeded a set limit in the 12 months to date, or, in exceptional circumstances, you have reasonable grounds for expecting to do so in the next 30 days alone. The limit is set in the Budget each year. From 1 April 2008, the threshold is £67,000;
- b) The value of your imports of goods from other EU countries exceeded the same £67,000 limit in the last 12 months; or
- c) You have taken over a VAT-registered business as a going concern.

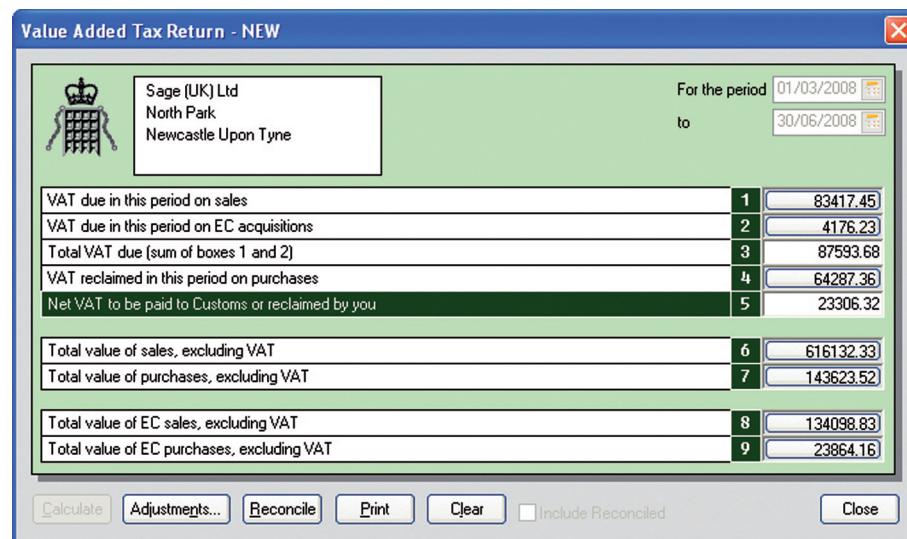
You have 30 days to notify HM Customs & Revenue (HMRC) that you are liable to register, and they will register you from the start of the next month. Here's a typical scenario:

Your turnover of goods or services (ignoring exempt categories) first exceeds £67,000 in the 12 months up to 31 May 2008. You then have until 30 June 2008 to submit your VAT registration form VAT1 to HMRC and they will register you from 1 July 2008. From 1 July 2008 you will have to start accounting to HMRC for VAT on your sales.

Registration also means that you can reclaim the VAT on the goods and services you buy in your business. This can be advantageous, so you are allowed to register voluntarily if you are in business making taxable supplies but have not yet hit one of the three compulsory registration triggers (a) to (c) above. You need to balance against this the administrative burden of keeping more detailed records and having to submit quarterly VAT returns, but it may be worth your while, especially if all your customers or clients are VAT-registered and can therefore reclaim the VAT you charge them.

Certain supplies are currently subject to a zero rate of VAT. These include food, books, children's clothing and new houses. You still have to submit a VAT 1 if your zero-rated turnover exceeds the annual registration limit, but you can ask HMRC on the form to exempt you from registering. However, registration in such cases means that you can reclaim all the VAT on your purchases and expenses but you don't have to charge any VAT on your sales. Farmers and new house builders will often be VAT-registered for this reason, and since their VAT repayments can be quite large they can opt to submit VAT returns monthly to accelerate the repayment of VAT to the business.

To register for VAT go to the HMRC website at www.hmrc.gov.uk/VAT where you can either print Form VAT 1 and the guidance notes, or register immediately online. You can also request a registration form on the free telephone National Advice Line 0845 010 9000. The website or guidance notes will tell you where to send the form.



Value Added Tax Return - NEW	
	Sage (UK) Ltd North Park Newcastle Upon Tyne
For the period 01/03/2008 <input data-bbox="1156 788 1203 826" type="button" value="..."/> to 30/06/2008 <input data-bbox="1156 826 1203 864" type="button" value="..."/>	
VAT due in this period on sales	1 <input type="text" value="83417.45"/>
VAT due in this period on EC acquisitions	2 <input type="text" value="4176.23"/>
Total VAT due (sum of boxes 1 and 2)	3 <input type="text" value="87593.68"/>
VAT reclaimed in this period on purchases	4 <input type="text" value="64287.36"/>
Net VAT to be paid to Customs or reclaimed by you	5 <input type="text" value="23306.32"/>
Total value of sales, excluding VAT	6 <input type="text" value="616132.33"/>
Total value of purchases, excluding VAT	7 <input type="text" value="143623.52"/>
Total value of EC sales, excluding VAT	8 <input type="text" value="134098.83"/>
Total value of EC purchases, excluding VAT	9 <input type="text" value="23864.16"/>
<input type="button" value="Calculate"/> <input type="button" value="Adjustments..."/> <input type="button" value="Reconcile"/> <input type="button" value="Print"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Include Reconciled <input type="button" value="Close"/>	

Example of a VAT return form.

Inputs, Outputs and Returns

VAT has its own jargon that you'll need to learn. Your sales are called your 'Outputs', because they represent the output from your business. The goods and services you buy are called your 'Inputs' as these are the inputs into your business process.

Once you are registered for VAT you will need to keep accurate records of your Outputs and Inputs and the VAT on each (referred to by HMRC as Output Tax and Input Tax), calculate the net VAT payable to HMRC or repayable to you, and send in a VAT return every three months. You have a month after the end of the quarter to file the return and pay any VAT due. If you register with HMRC at <https://online.hmrc.gov.uk/registration/> you can file your VAT returns online and pay the VAT due by direct debit, and as an extra benefit you get an extra seven days to do so. Online filing means that you can be sure the return arrives on time and avoids the risk of a late filing surcharge.

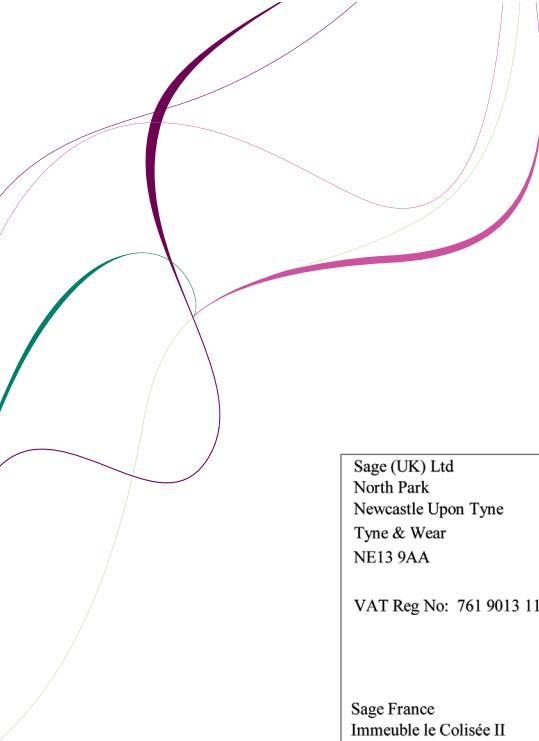
You need to keep copies of your all sales invoices and make sure you have a valid VAT invoice, made out to your business, to support the Input Tax you are reclaiming. You should be prepared for HMRC to visit you to make a spot check on your record keeping, part of which will usually involve the detailed checking of every item making up the figures on a recent VAT return. They can charge penalties and interest if they find you have underpaid VAT. If you use an accountant it's well worth while asking them to check your VAT records and makes any recommendations for improvement - it could save you money in the long run.

The overseas connection

While VAT applies mainly to supplies made in the UK, that's not quite the whole story. VAT applies across the whole of the EU, although each country sets its own rates and rules.

If you are VAT-registered and buy goods from an EU supplier you have to show the value of these goods as an 'acquisition' on your next VAT return and account for Output tax (as if you had sold the goods to yourself) - but you also reclaim the same amount as Input tax on the same return, so there is no net cost to you. This information simply allows the UK Government to track trade within the EU in the absence of border controls on most intra-Community transactions.

Likewise, sales from the UK to an EU customer registered for VAT in their own country is zero rated provided the UK supplier quotes both his own and his customer's VAT number on the sales invoice. The customer then accounts for VAT in his own country, as above. If the customer is not registered for VAT they are charged the normal UK rate of VAT.



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Example of sales invoice showing EU customer address and VAT number.

If you make sales to VAT registered customers in the EU you will also have to submit details on an 'EU Sales List' each quarter as well as a VAT return.

Exports of goods and services supplied to customers outside the EU are always zero-rated.

Making VAT simpler

Because VAT returns have to be submitted quarterly they represent quite a burden for businesses. The Government has introduced a number of schemes to make life easier, especially for smaller businesses:

Annual accounting

This enables you to pay a fixed estimated monthly or quarterly amount towards your VAT liability and submit just one VAT return at the end of the year along with the balance of any VAT due. It can simplify things for established businesses, or those with good financial records, but it can mean a nasty surprise for new and less-organised businesses if the final VAT bill turns out to be significantly more than the payments made over the year.

Cash accounting

Normally you pay VAT on the invoices you send to customers in a quarter and reclaim the VAT on invoices you receive for the same period, whether or not they are paid. This means that if your customers take more than 30 days to pay you, you will end up paying VAT to HMRC that you haven't yet. In these circumstances you can opt to prepare VAT returns on a 'cash accounting' basis. Using this scheme you only include amounts received from customers and payments made in the quarter on your returns. This scheme is used by most small businesses to help them manage their cash flow.

Flat Rate Scheme (for businesses turning over up to £150,000)

This makes life even simpler by letting you calculate the VAT payable to HMRC each quarter as a fixed percentage of your VAT-inclusive turnover (or sales receipts, if you use cash accounting). The percentage you use is set by HMRC according to the trade sector in which you operate. The simplification means that you don't reclaim VAT on purchases or expenses (except on capital assets such as equipment or vans costing over £2,000), you simply keep the difference between the 17.5% you charge your customers and the flat rate percentage you are given. If you have few inputs this can be a good scheme, but you need to check the sums to make sure you won't be worse off.

Further details and a list of the flat rate percentages can be found at <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/vat/account-flat.htm>

Retail schemes

Most shops don't have time to produce detailed VAT invoices for customers, especially if they make a lot of low value sales, so special schemes are available so they can simply calculate their Output Tax from their takings. There are standard schemes for the most common types of retailers, including many special cases such as chemists, petrol stations, sub-post offices and garden centres. If you're a retailer you will need to use one of these schemes.

There are full details at <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/vat/account-retail.htm>

Record keeping made easier

There's nothing wrong with well-kept paper VAT records, either hand-written or on an Excel spreadsheet. If you use cash accounting or a retail scheme, you can simply add a VAT column to your cash book and record the VAT element of each day's takings, each banking and payment. You then total the columns every quarter and enter the figures on your VAT return. If you use invoice accounting you will need to keep an extra record, or day book, listing every sales invoice issued and every purchase invoice received each quarter. You should file the invoices and receipts in a way which enables you to trace them easily to or from the cash book or day book. It's a good idea to take a copy of your VAT returns before you post them to HMRC and keep the copies with your VAT workings. You must keep all your VAT records for at least six years.

Accounting software can dramatically reduce the time needed to keep your VAT records because it can do multiple things at once. For example, when you produce a sales invoice the software will store the details to remind you to chase the customer for payment, keep a running total of your sales for your accounts, and keep a separate track of the VAT due for the quarter. If you use cash accounting or the Flat Rate Scheme the software will calculate the VAT due for the quarter on the appropriate basis provided you set it up correctly before you start. At the press of a button you will see how much VAT you owe to date, and at the end of the quarter you can either print out the figures to copy onto your VAT return, or most modern accounting packages will allow you to file the VAT return online direct from the software without needing to re-key any of the figures.

A simple small business accounting package such as Sage Instant Accounts will give you complete control over your VAT as well as your business finances generally, at a very affordable price - for more details see <http://shop.sage.co.uk/instantaccounts.aspx> or call 0800 44 77 77.