



F3B17-19 CL10: EXEMPTION FOR EXPENSES RELATED TO TRAVEL (CL10, F3B17-19)

Issued 3 January 2019

Text of briefing submitted on 3 January 2019 to MPs by ICAEW Tax Faculty on Clause 10:
Exemption for expenses related to travel in **Finance (No.3) Bill 2017-19** updated on 11 December 2018.

This briefing submitted on 3 January 2019 in advance of the Finance Bill Report Stage debates was prepared by the ICAEW Tax Faculty. For further details on who we are please see Appendix 1.

© ICAEW 2019

All rights reserved.

This document may be reproduced without specific permission, in whole or part, free of charge and in any format or medium, subject to the conditions that:

- it is appropriately attributed, replicated accurately and is not used in a misleading context;
- the source of the extract or document is acknowledged and the title and ICAEW reference number are quoted.

Where third-party copyright material has been identified application for permission must be made to the copyright holder.

For more information, please contact: representations@icaew.com

FINANCE (NO.3) BILL 2017-19: CLAUSE 10: EXEMPTION FOR EXPENSES RELATING TO TRAVEL

Report Stage Briefing for MPs by ICAEW Tax Faculty

WHO WE ARE

1. Please see Appendix 1.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The new relaxed checking requirements for qualifying employee subsistence should cover bespoke and industry subsistence rates as well as benchmark scale rates and overseas rates.

THE MEASURE

3. This clause:
 - removes the requirement for employers to check receipts or other forms of documentary evidence of the amounts spent by employees when using the HMRC benchmark scale rates (BSR) to pay or reimburse their employees' qualifying subsistence expenses, and
 - places the concessionary accommodation and subsistence overseas scale rates (OSR) onto a statutory basis and, similarly, there will be no requirement for employers to check evidence of amounts spent.
4. Employers will need only to ensure that employees are undertaking qualifying business travel for both BSR and OSR.
5. This measure has effect for 2019/20 onwards.

CHECKING REQUIREMENTS

Our concerns

6. We welcome this relaxation as it affects employers who pay employees for subsistence at BSR and OSR.
7. We feel however that it should apply also to employers who use bespoke or industry rates.
8. We consider that the legislation should not be prescriptive as to how employers using bespoke or industry rates check expenses. Bespoke and industry scale rates are not a cheap option for employers. Employers need to be able to decide for themselves whether the administrative cost saving from not checking receipts outweighs the additional amounts that the business may routinely be paying through scale rates.

Our recommendation

9. We consider that the welcome provision that there will be no statutory requirement for employers to check receipts or other forms of documentary evidence of the amounts spent by employees, so they need only to ensure that employees are undertaking qualifying business travel, should apply equally where employers pay or reimburse their employees' qualifying subsistence expenses using bespoke or industry scale rates.
10. This would make the provision more in line with Tenet 10: Competitive of our *Ten Tenets for a Better Tax System*, summarized in Appendix 2.

Suggested new legislation

11. Regulations to be made under new sub-section (2A)(a) should cover not only benchmark rates and overseas scale rates but also bespoke rates and industry scale rates.

HELP US TO HELP YOU

Our concern

12. The clause amends existing s289A ITEPA 2003. However, the published documentation does not include an amended version of the existing legislation which is to be changed. This lacuna not only discourages involvement with the policy and law-making process but also makes it difficult for commentators and advisers to help businesses to get their tax right.

Our recommendation

13. Where legislation will make other than minor changes to existing legislation, the existing legislation amended in track changes should be published so all can see how the existing legislation will read once the proposed legislation is enacted.

FURTHER INFORMATION

As part of our Royal Charter, we have a duty to inform policy in the public interest.

APPENDIX 1

ICAEW TAX FACULTY – WHO WE ARE

ICAEW Tax Faculty is internationally recognised as a source of expertise and 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 over 130 volunteers, many of whom are well-known names in the tax world. ICAEW Tax Faculty's Ten Tenets for a Better Tax System are summarised in Appendix 2.

ICAEW is a world-leading professional body established under a Royal Charter to serve the public interest. In pursuit of its vision of a world of strong economies, ICAEW works with governments, regulators and businesses and it leads, connects, supports and regulates more than 150,000 chartered accountant members in over 160 countries. ICAEW members work in all types of private and public organisations, including public practice firms, and are trained to provide clarity and rigour and apply the highest professional, technical and ethical standards.

APPENDIX 2

ICAEW TAX FACULTY'S TEN TENETS FOR A BETTER TAX SYSTEM

The tax system should be:

1. Statutory: tax legislation should be enacted by statute and subject to proper democratic scrutiny by Parliament.
2. Certain: in virtually all circumstances the application of the tax rules should be certain. It should not normally be necessary for anyone to resort to the courts in order to resolve how the rules operate in relation to his or her tax affairs.
3. Simple: the tax rules should aim to be simple, understandable and clear in their objectives.
4. Easy to collect and to calculate: a person's tax liability should be easy to calculate and straightforward and cheap to collect.
5. Properly targeted: when anti-avoidance legislation is passed, due regard should be had to maintaining the simplicity and certainty of the tax system by targeting it to close specific loopholes.
6. Constant: Changes to the underlying rules should be kept to a minimum. There should be a justifiable economic and/or social basis for any change to the tax rules and this justification should be made public and the underlying policy made clear.
7. Subject to proper consultation: other than in exceptional circumstances, the Government should allow adequate time for both the drafting of tax legislation and full consultation on it.
8. Regularly reviewed: the tax rules should be subject to a regular public review to determine their continuing relevance and whether their original justification has been realised. If a tax rule is no longer relevant, then it should be repealed.
9. Fair and reasonable: the revenue authorities have a duty to exercise their powers reasonably. There should be a right of appeal to an independent tribunal against all their decisions.
10. Competitive: tax rules and rates should be framed so as to encourage investment, capital and trade in and with the UK.

These are explained in more detail in our discussion document published in October 1999 as TAXGUIDE 4/99 (see <https://goo.gl/x6UjJ5>).