

The Construction Industry Scheme (CIS) sets out special rules for tax and national insurance for those working in the construction industry. Businesses in the construction industry are known as 'contractors' and 'subcontractors'. They may be companies, partnerships or self-employed individuals.

The CIS applies to construction work and also jobs such as alterations, repairs, decorating and demolition.

Contractors and subcontractors

Contractors include construction companies and building firms and also government departments and local authorities. Any other business spending more than £1 million a year on construction is classed as a contractor for the purposes of the CIS.

Subcontractors are those businesses that carry out work for contractors.

Many businesses act as both contractors and subcontractors.

Monthly Return

Contractors have to make a monthly return to HMRC:

- confirming that the employment status of subcontractors has been considered
- confirming that the verification process has been correctly dealt with
- detailing payments made to all subcontractors and
- detailing any deductions of tax made from those payments.

The monthly return can be sent either manually or electronically and relates to each tax month (i.e. running from the 6th of one month to the 5th of the next). The deadline for submission is 14 days after the end of the tax month. Even if no subcontractors have been paid during a month, contractors still have to make a nil return. All contractors are obliged to file monthly even if they are entitled to pay their PAYE quarterly. There is no requirement to make an annual return of payments made which applied under the previous scheme.

No CIS cards

Under the new CIS there are no registration cards or tax certificates which under the previous CIS system gave the contractors authority to pay subcontractors either gross or under deduction of tax. Instead subcontractors must give contractors their name, unique taxpayer reference and national insurance number (or company registration number) when they enter into a contract. So long as the contractor is satisfied that the subcontractor is genuinely self-employed the 'verification' procedure (explained below) must be followed.

Employed or self-employed?

A key part of the new CIS is that the contractor has to make a monthly declaration that they have considered the status of the subcontractors and are satisfied that none of those listed on the return are employees. HMRC can impose a penalty of up to £3,000 if contractors negligently or deliberately provide incorrect information.

Remember that employment status is not a matter of choice. The circumstances of the engagement determine how it is treated.

The issue of the status of workers within the construction industry is not a new matter and over the last few years HMRC have been making substantial efforts to re-classify as many subcontractors as possible as employees. The courts have considered many cases over the years and take into account a variety of different factors in deciding whether or not a worker is employed or self-employed.

The tests which are applied include:

- the right of control over how, what, where and when the work is done; the more control that a contractor can exercise, the more likely it is that the worker is an employee
- whether the worker provides a personal service or whether a substitute could be provided to do that work
- whether any equipment is necessary to do the job, and if so, who provides it
- the basis of payment – whether an hourly/weekly rate is paid, whether there is any overtime, sick or holiday pay and whether or not invoices are raised for the work done
- whether the worker is part and parcel of the organisation or whether they are conducting a task which is self-contained in its own right
- what the intention of the parties is – whether there is any written statement that there is no intention of an employment relationship
- whether there is a mutuality of obligation; that is, an ongoing understanding that the contractor will offer work and the worker accept it
- whether the workers have any financial risk.

As can be seen from the above, there are a number of factors which must be considered and the decision as to whether somebody should be classified as employed or self-employed is not a simple one.

Clearly, HMRC would like subcontractors to be classed as employees, as this generally means that more tax and national insurance is due. However, just because the HMRC think that somebody should be re-classified does not necessarily mean that they are correct.

HMRC have developed software known as the employment status indicator tool, which is available on their website, to address this matter but the software appears to be heavily weighted towards re-classifying subcontractors as employees. It should not be relied on and professional advice should be taken if this is a major issue for your business. Please talk to **abacus** if you have any particular concerns in this area.

'False self-employment' in the construction industry

The government has been looking at the best way to address the issue of what they believe is 'false self-employment' in the construction industry. They have concluded, for income tax and national insurance purposes, that they will introduce legislation which deems workers within the construction industry to be in receipt of employment income unless one of three simple, clear and easy to apply criteria is met. These criteria take the form of three questions which ask whether the worker provides:

- their own equipment (other than customary to the trade)
- their own materials
- additional workers to complete the job.

The worker will have to satisfy at least one of these criteria to be regarded as self-employed.

The government have been consulting on this issue and the rules are proposed at this time.

Verification

The contractor has to contact HMRC to check whether to pay a subcontractor gross or net. Not every subcontractor will need verifying (see below). Usually it will only be new ones.

The verification procedure will establish which of the following payment options apply:

- gross payment
- a standard rate deduction of 20%
- a deduction made at the higher rate of 30% if the subcontractor has not registered with HMRC or cannot provide accurate details to the contractor and HMRC cannot verify them.

HMRC will give the contractor a verification number for the subcontractors which will be matched with HMRC's own computer. The number will be the same for each subcontractor verified at any particular time. There will be special suffixes for the numbers issued in respect of subcontractors who cannot be verified. The numbers are also shown on contractors' monthly returns and the payslips issued to the subcontractors.

Clearly, these numbers are a fundamental part of the system and contractors have to ensure that they have a foolproof system in place for obtaining and retaining them. It will also be very important to give precise details to HMRC because, if their computer does not recognise the subcontractor, the higher rate deduction will have to be made.

Who needs verifying with HMRC?

If a contractor is paying a subcontractor they will not have to verify them if they have already included them on any monthly return:

- in that tax year; or
- the two previous tax years.

A payslip?

Contractors have to provide a monthly 'payslip' to all subcontractors paid, showing the total amount of the payments and how much tax, if any, has been deducted from those payments. The contractor has to provide this for each tax month as a minimum. Contractors are allowed to choose the style of the 'payslips' themselves but certain specific information has to be provided including the:

- contractor's name
- contractor's employers' tax reference
- tax month to which the payment relates
- subcontractor's name, unique tax reference or specific subcontractor reference
- the gross amount of the payment
- cost of any materials which have reduced the gross payment
- amount of any tax deductions made and
- verification number where deduction has been made at the higher rate of 30%.

If contractors include such payments as part of their normal payroll system, it needs to be clear that although payslips are being generated for those individuals, they are not employees and have clearly been classed as self-employed.

Are tax deductions made from the whole payment?

Not necessarily.

The following items should be excluded when entering the gross amount of payment on the monthly return:

- VAT charged by the subcontractor if the subcontractor is registered for VAT
- any Construction Industry Training Board levy.

The following items should be deducted from the gross amount of payment when working out the amount of payment from which the deduction should be made:

- what the subcontractor actually paid for materials including VAT paid if the subcontractor is not registered for VAT, consumable stores, fuel (except fuel for travelling) and plant hire used in the construction operations
- the cost of manufacture or prefabrication of materials used in the construction operations.

Any travelling expenses (including fuel costs) and subsistence paid to the subcontractor should be included in the gross amount of payment and the amount from which the deduction is made.

Penalties

The whole system is backed up by a series of penalties. These cover situations in which an incorrect monthly return is sent in negligently or fraudulently, failure to provide CIS records for HMRC to inspect and incorrect declarations about employment status. However, it is expected that two further penalties are likely to be much more common on a day to day basis for:

- failure to send in the monthly return there will be a penalty of £100 per 50 subcontractors (or part thereof) per month
- failure to provide a subcontractor with a 'payslip', a penalty of up to £300, plus a further penalty of up to £60 per day for continuing failure.

Paying over the deductions

Contractors have to pay over all deductions made from subcontractors in any given tax month by the 19th following the end of the tax month to which the deductions relate. If payment is being made electronically, the date will be the 22nd, or the next earlier banking day when the 22nd is a weekend or holiday. If the contractor is a company which itself has deductions made from its payments as a subcontractor, then the deductions made may be set against the company's liabilities for PAYE, NI and any CIS deductions it is due to pay over.

What about subcontractors?

Subcontractors who were registered with HMRC before the introduction of the new CIS will have been transferred over to the new system.

However, if a subcontractor first starts working in the construction industry on a self-employed basis after 5 April 2007, or had a temporary registration card that has expired, they will need to register for the new CIS.

To register, a subcontractor needs to contact HMRC by phone or over the internet and they will conduct identity checks. The rules for subcontractors to be paid gross are broadly equivalent to the previous rules. There is a business test, a turnover test and a compliance test similar to the previous regime.

Subcontractors not registered with the HMRC will suffer the higher rate deduction from any payments made to them by contractors.

How abacus can help

Please do get in touch if you would like further information about the CIS. **abacus** can advise on the CIS whether you are a contractor or a subcontractor.

This material is published for the information of clients. It provides only an overview of the regulations in force at the date of publication, and no action should be taken without consulting the detailed legislation or seeking professional advice. Therefore no responsibility for loss occasioned by any person acting or refraining from action as a result of the material can be accepted by the authors or the firm.