



Global Insight

International business travellers

A rapidly changing landscape: the rising costs and growing tax risks for international organisations

Background

An increasingly globalised world needs internationally mobile employees. The number of employees working outside of their home country is soaring and this trend is set to continue; it is predicted that the number of globally mobile employees will double by 2020. The UK is, and will remain, a key global destination for international business travellers (“IBTs”).

Whilst a highly flexible global workforce provides greater opportunities for international organisations to fulfil resourcing needs and quickly deploy talent globally to the areas that need it, this rapidly changing landscape also brings key challenges which need to be managed carefully and proactively.

The UK, like many tax authorities around the world, is seeking new ways to raise revenues and is more focused than ever on employers of IBTs. The regulatory environment is being tightened and heavy penalties are being imposed for non-compliance.

The issue

The Courts have now confirmed that an employee simply spending less than 183 days in the UK is no longer sufficient for UK tax to be avoided. Other factors are now also important, such as where the employment costs are borne and whether the employee is considered to have an integral role in the UK business. Additionally, where there is no Short Term Business Visitor (“STBV”) agreement in place, Her Majesty’s Revenue & Customs (“HMRC”) have confirmed that they will no longer accept employer non-compliance. They require all UK businesses to perform UK payroll reporting for most IBTs, even if they continue to be employed and paid overseas.

When is UK tax due?

The UK has negotiated tax treaty agreements with most countries and therefore no UK tax is due provided the conditions stipulated in the treaty agreement are met.

Scenario	Is it likely the IBT will be exempt from UK tax?
The employee spends less than 183 days in the UK. Costs (wages or local expenses) are not borne in the UK, and the UK business is not regarded as the economic employer.	Yes
The employee spends more than 183 days in the UK.	No
Employee costs (either wages or local expenses) are borne in the UK.	No
The UK company acts as the employer, directly or indirectly supervising the manner in which the services are performed by the employee.	No
The services the employee provides constitute an integral part of the UK business.	No
The employee visits the UK for less than 60 days. These visits do not form part of a more substantial period and the employee is not from an overseas branch of the UK company.	Yes

Care should be taken where it is claimed that the visiting employee is not connected to the UK business or that costs are not borne here. A counter argument and risk might be that the overseas employee has therefore created a “permanent establishment” of the overseas company in the UK and therefore a corporate tax reporting obligation.

Employer reporting obligations

If the overseas employer does not have a UK presence and the overseas employee is under the control or working at a UK business, that UK business may be regarded as a “host employer”, even for short periods of time. HMRC now expect a host UK employer to either obtain a written STBV agreement to avoid operating a UK payroll or take on the UK payroll obligations, even if they do not pay the employee. The change can apply to those on ‘formal’ assignments or simply in the UK for extended business trips.

Employer reporting obligations for the host UK employer	
UK tax exemption under the treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> operate UK payroll from day one; or operate STBV agreement.
No UK tax exemption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> operate UK payroll from day one.

Special UK payroll arrangements for very short-term business visitors liable to UK tax

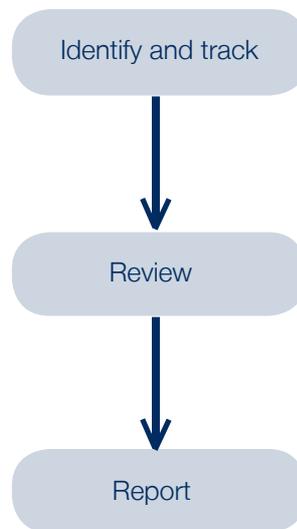
From 2015/16, a UK company can apply for a special arrangement with HMRC for business visitors who are performing substantive duties in the UK but are unable to claim exemption from UK tax under a Tax Treaty or the 60 day concession. Non-resident directors of the UK company must not be included in this arrangement. UK social security/National Insurance rules should also be applied as normal.

Under the special UK payroll arrangement, the overseas employee must work no more than 30 UK workdays in a tax year otherwise UK PAYE withholding tax should be operated in the usual way. Under the arrangement, the overseas employee does not need to file a UK return and the UK company does not need to operate a shadow payroll or file Form P11Ds. Instead the employer only needs to report the visitor to HMRC at the end of the year and pay any UK tax due.

UK employer and employee social security taxes

“National Insurance contributions” will not be due, provided the employee meets the conditions of a relevant Social Security agreement and the employer applies for a Certificate of Coverage/A1. UK social security tax will generally not be due where there is no Social Security agreement, provided the employee remains employed outside the UK and is here for less than 52 weeks.

How to manage your international business travellers



- Educate and communicate with the business and employees, e.g. create “helpsheets” and give presentations.
- Implement HR policy for IBTs, including benefits, employee support and responsibilities.
- Introduce a robust tracking process.
- Identify useful employee data (e.g. travel records and expenses).
- Provide employees with tax briefings and calendars.
- Complete a periodic review of data to identify possible tax and payroll risks.
- Employee reports in home and host locations, the company provides support.
- Complete and file employer payroll and STBV obligations.

Blick Rothenberg and international employers

In an increasingly globalised world, business and individuals face a wide range of tax challenges and opportunities every day. Blick Rothenberg produce a variety of thought leadership and other materials to help keep you informed of the tax issues that affect you.

Blick Rothenberg is a leading accountancy firm and supports over 900 international businesses. Our specialist Expatriate Tax Services team has considerable experience in helping organisations and individuals who work across international borders with tax and payroll compliance, tax planning and related policy issues.

Blick Rothenberg was named winner of the Best International and Expatriate Tax Team at the Taxation Awards 2015. Recognised as a mark of excellence within the sector, the awards were judged by a panel of leading professionals and officers of major tax institutions.

We have also been highly commended by the Chartered Institute of Payroll Professionals (CIPP) as being a leading firm in the provision of international payroll services.

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