"It is justice, not charity, that is wanting in the world!"



Simply take.....

Complexity

Constrained resource



Uncertainty

Underclaims

Assessments

VAT Tribunals

Big for Tax

What can charities do?

What can HMRC do?

What can CTG do?



Charities

1) Income – should I charge VAT?

2) Expenditure – should I pay VAT?

3) Can I claim back any VAT?



Charities

1) Income – should I charge VAT?

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No supply

Are you sure?

Things move on (e.g. FE sector funding Colchester Institute)

Donors/funders/sponsors want more



No supply

Are you sure?

Small benefits = supply (Serpentine, Tron Theatre)

Not the same rules as gift aid



No supply

Are you sure?

Motivational test (I am a charity) / 'predominant concern' no longer significant

Longridge and Wakefield



No supply

Revenue and Customs Brief 10/22

2 part test:

Supply for consideration?

For the purpose of obtaining remuneration (even if below cost)



Practical steps

Review income streams

Special focus on:

The terms of any grants and donations

Reliance on non-business principles



Exempted/relieved/excepted

Supply for consideration = VAT

Exceptions are conditional



Exempted/relieved/excepted

Example - Fundraising exemption:

By a charity for charitable purposes

Primary purpose is to raise funds

Promoted as being primarily to raise funds



Great Yorkshire Show

Exempted entrance fees – HMRC assess and reject claim for earlier periods

'Yorkshire Agricultural Society' – more than a show

Education, raising awareness, helping farmers

Show surplus c£1.5m



Great Yorkshire Show

Fliers and programme say

"The Great Yorkshire Show raises funds for the Yorkshire Agricultural Society to help support farming and the countryside".



Other cases

Compare to Loughborough Students Union

'no internal documentation supporting fund raising argument'

Bournemouth

'fairly focussed evidence' – event was to improve finances



Practical points

Check the conditions

Demonstrate compliance

Key test if unsure:

'how would I support this in Tribunal?'



Can I claim my VAT back?

Grants and donations are outside the scope of VAT

No supply

No Supply = no VAT reclaim?



Kretztechnik (2005)

An operation outside the scope of VAT, carried out for benefit of economic activity Costs = an overhead = partial recovery (or full if fully taxable)



Sveda (2015)

Grant funded path (90%)

Path leads to café with taxable sales, but also free use

Direct and immediate link to taxable sales



Cambridge University (3/7/2019)

Investment fund Outside the scope of VAT VAT on manager fees Supports the University's activities Kretztechnik?



Cambridge University (2019)

Income allows University to reduce the price of transactions

Costs incurred are not cost components of taxable supplies

No deduction

A general principle?



Frank Smart (29/7/2019)

Receives a subsidy

Uses or intends to use to buy capital equipment Which will generate taxable sales

Deduction allowed – there is a link between the 'fund raising costs' (an overhead) and future sales



Can I claim my VAT back?

Grant/donation income may support taxable activity

Or both taxable and non-business

And is income the right measure anyway



Can I claim my VAT back?

Apportionment of 'input' VAT

Charities frequently use income & HMRC prefer income

But income is complicated and may be distortive

e.g. capital grants, subsidies, differential pricing



Practical points

Do you all your grants represent non-business activity?

Are they a fair measure of non-business activity?



What can we do?

HMRC can be helpful with CTG prompting

VAT simplification review

'In' becomes 'in or on'?

CTG need to know



Questions?

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