Spring 2025

Professional Institutes and Membership Bodies Briefing

HaysMac

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Welcome from the editors

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We are delighted to share the Spring 2025 edition of our Professional Institutes and Membership Bodies (PIMBs) briefing.

To begin, Dominic Noakes, a Director within our Outsourcing team, shares his views on how outsourced accounting supports business growth. There are a number of benefits of outsourcing accountancy services which Dominic comments on.

Professional bodies need to continually adapt to stay relevant and support their members. Jackson Berry, a Senior Manager in our Audit team discusses the biggest challenges facing professional bodies in 2025 and beyond.

Kathryn Burton, Partner and Head of PIMBs covers the future of the workplace and what this looks like for professional associations. Following COVID-19, the workplace as we used to know it has changed. Professional associations now need to consider flexible and remote working and the implications to existing building space. Professional associations will also be impacted by digital transformation and and the challenges and opportunities this raises.

Procurement in today's dynamic business environment is a key focus area and is covered by Rakesh Vaitha, a Director in our Risk Assurance and Advisory Services (RAAS) team. Rakesh discusses how procurement plays a crucial role in identifying cost saving opportunities and should be reviewed regularly. Rakesh provides some useful strategies that membership organisations can adopt going forward.

Co-editor Stephen Patey, Director comments on the VAT place of supply rules for online and in person conferences. New rules were introduced across the EU from January 2025 in relation to virtual events so now is an opportune time to review the VAT treatment that is currently being applied to income being generated from both in person and virtual conferences.

Nick Bustin, Director and Head of Employment Tax, discusses recent employment tribunals and the effects this will have going forward on the employed vs self-employed determination by HMRC of those providing services such as invigilators, question setters and markers for professional bodies.

Finally, co-editor, Jamie Whale, Senior Manager, reports on the recent 'Reporting Rules for Digital Platforms' regulation which came into effect from 2024. He discusses the key provisions of the regulation, the definition of a digital platform and provides examples of when an organisation may be impacted by the new regulation.

We hope you enjoy this edition and find these articles relevant to your organisation. Do feel free to let the articles' authors, or your regular contact know if you have any questions concerning the matters discussed. We would welcome any feedback on the Spring 2025 edition of HaysMac's PIMBs Briefing and, in particular, any topics you would like us to consider for future editions.

The role of Outsourced Accountancy Services in business growth

Outsourcing accountancy services is a strategic move for businesses looking to enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and gain expert financial insights. Below, we take a look at how outsourced accounting supports business growth.

Strengthening financial strategy

One of the key benefits of external accountants is that they bring deep expertise in financial analysis and forecasting, helping businesses make informed decisions. By examining financial statements, performance trends and leveraging these insights, external accountants help businesses develop a solid, strategic growth plan, ensuring that decisions are based on accurate, up-to-date financial data. This approach allows companies to make proactive, informed decisions that align with their long-term objectives, ultimately supporting sustainable growth and minimising financial uncertainty.

Ensuring compliance and accurate reporting

Accurate financial reporting builds trust with stakeholders and prevents legal issues. Outsourced accountants ensure compliance with regulations, conduct audits, and highlight areas for improvement, keeping businesses financially secure. As a result, businesses can mitigate the risk of financial mismanagement, avoid penalties, and ensure that they are meeting the necessary compliance standards. By keeping financial operations secure and transparent, outsourced accountants help safeguard a company's reputation and long-term viability, ultimately supporting its continued growth and success.

Freeing up resources for core activities

Another key way outsourcing financial management can support an organisation is that businesses can focus on revenue-generating functions like product development, marketing, and customer service, ultimately freeing up valuable time and resources. Managing finances can be time-consuming and complex, requiring attention to detail and a deep understanding of tax laws, regulations, and accounting principles. When businesses delegate these responsibilities to expert outsourced accountants, they can focus their internal efforts on activities that directly drive growth and revenue. This boosts productivity and innovation, accelerating growth.

Maximising cost efficiency

As is common in many organisations within the sector, financial health is constantly under scrutiny, with many seeking opportunities to tighten their budgets wherever possible. Outsourcing eliminates the expense of hiring and training an in-house team. With flexible pricing models, businesses only pay for the services they need, allowing for smarter resource allocation and investment in growth initiatives.

Strategic planning and risk management

Experienced accountants assist with strategic planning and risk assessment, ensuring business decisions align with financial objectives and regulatory requirements. By conducting thorough risk assessments, they are able to identify potential threats, whether related to market fluctuations, regulatory changes, or internal inefficiencies early on. This proactive approach allows businesses to mitigate risks before they escalate, making it easier to navigate unforeseen challenges with minimal disruption.

Measuring performance and ROI

Outsourced accountants set and track key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess operational efficiency and productivity. They also guide investment decisions, mergers, and acquisitions through thorough financial analysis, ensuring maximum returns and long-term value creation.

How HaysMac can help!

Outsourced accountancy services go beyond bookkeeping—they play a crucial role in financial strategy, compliance, cost efficiency, and risk management. By leveraging expert insights, businesses can make smarter decisions, streamline operations, and drive sustainable growth. At HaysMac, we understand the critical role that outsourced accountancy services play in business growth strategies. Our team of experts brings extensive industry experience and advanced financial acumen to support your business's strategic objectives. We provide comprehensive financial analysis, accurate reporting, and proactive risk management to ensure your business remains on a solid financial footing. Outsourcing to HaysMac means you can focus on your core activities while we handle your financial management needs, driving efficiency and growth.

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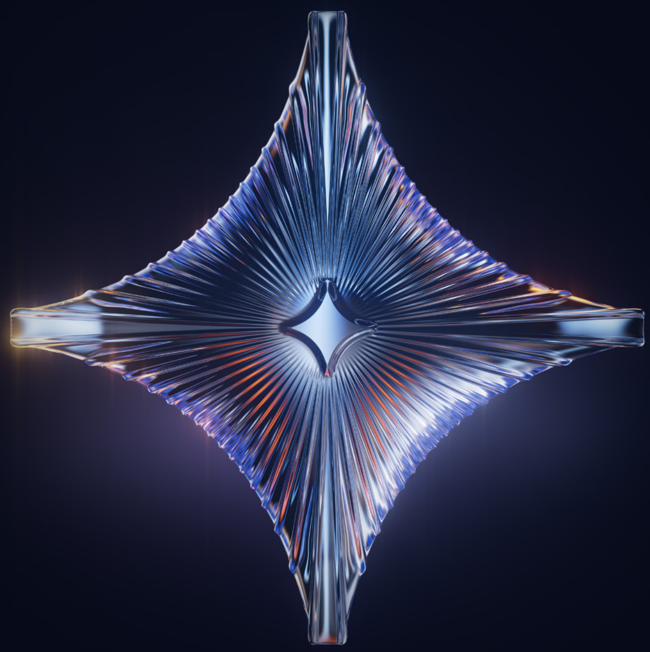
What are the biggest challenges facing professional bodies in 2025 and beyond?

No matter what is thrown at them, professional bodies need to continually adapt to stay relevant, support their members and stay current. We all know what an important role professional bodies play in setting standards and promoting professionalism within their various industries, but how can they stay ahead of the game and continue to attract new members in an ever changing political and economic environment?



Member engagement must be a top priority

Membership retention is higher up the agenda than ever before, for some this is due to the aging profile of their membership and for others, the key focus is remaining relevant. There is also the challenge of attracting new generations.

The sector is seeing more member engagement as it seeks to better understand member priorities and what future generations want from their industries. Fostering strong relationships with schools, apprenticeship schemes and universities can play a key role to identify where future members may come from.

It is also important to ensure any engagement is meaningful. Leveraging technology to enhance communication, provide value-added services, and foster a sense of community is a good start. BUT this requires understanding member needs and preferences, and tailoring offerings accordingly.

Another area is digital transformation. Advancements in technology are both reshaping professional bodies themselves but also the sectors in which they belong. Professional bodies need to not only integrate new technologies into their own operations, but also support their members in adapting to technology changes. This may include developing and offering digital training and creating online communities.

The rapid pace of change can cause skills gaps but these may go beyond technology. More and more we are seeing collaborations to improve the general skills of members, identify new skill requirements and update training programmes to ensure their members remain employable.

Additionally, political changes across 2025 continue to cause challenges for professional bodies. Changes in government can lead to law and policy updates. Professional bodies must stay abreast of these changes and provide guidance to their members.

We have also seen increased volatility in the investment markets following government and policy changes. It is therefore essential that professional bodies have a clear understanding of their investment holdings and any upcoming drawdown requirements, to avoid taking a hit on the values if cash withdrawals are required.

There is also the change to National Insurance rates that will impact every institute's expenditure in 2025 and beyond. Financial sustainability remains critical. Economic downturns, funding cuts, or changes in membership fees can strain resources. The sector needs to continue to find innovative ways to generate revenue, manage budgets, and ensure long-term viability, while keeping hold of its members who provide the greatest source of income.

As if that weren't enough, 2025 will also introduce additional changes to financial reporting regulations. Our last briefing touched on the changes to FRS102 and the biggest changes coming for membership organisations in the form of revenue recognition and lease accounting. This year, we will also see the publication of the new Charities SORP and the consultation on the changes which opened on 28 March . While not all membership bodies are charities, those that aren't look to charity reporting standards as a useful guide for what to include in their annual report.

In conclusion, while the sector continues to face numerous challenges, it has always shown resilience and adaptability. Looking ahead, it will need to remain agile in order to effectively support its members and uphold the highest professional standards. Through innovation, collaboration, and proactive strategies, professional bodies can navigate these challenges and thrive in an ever changing environment.

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The future of the workplace – what does this look like for Professional Associations?

There has been a lot of change over the last few years and I am not sure we have yet found the new workplace norm post COVID-19.

While the city is starting to return to pre-covid times, with more organisations asking their staff to return to office working, this is not the case with many membership organisations.

We have seen a lot of discussion and change within our membership client base, from those moving to four day weeks, those going fully remote and others really considering the use of their office space.

So, a four day week – I expect this piques most people's interest. Many organisations doing this are offering the opportunity to work your contracted hours (say 35) across four days. For some organisations, this means they are only "open" Monday to Thursday, while others let their staff choose their non-working day. For many of my clients, this has gone down well with staff and they believe they have gained, not lost, any efficiency, with more dedicated and committed staff working hard for their cause. But what happens when your workforce changes? Does this same commitment and work ethic continue with new staff who weren't in place when the policy was introduced? Only time will tell.

And what about those that have gone fully remote? The only concerns that have been raised with me relate to ensuring regular in person catch ups are scheduled, making effective use of technology, and ensuring their policies and employment contracts are up to date and in line with the new working arrangements. Many of these organisations regularly book ad hoc desk space and arrange monthly get togethers so they do not lose the camaraderie with colleagues. But how do you build relationships and keep this camaraderie when people change, especially as an advantage of fully remote organisations is that it allows you to expand the pool of talent geographically when you are recruiting.

The other area we have seen much discussion on is around excess space. For those that are leasing, many are considering exiting at their next break clause to consider either remote working or to find more flexible working space. For those that own their property, they are looking at what its value in use is – do they need all of the current space, are there opportunities to let parts of the building out, re-utilise areas or even sell.

The final area where I believe we will see the biggest workplace change over the next few years is the investment in digital transformation. Almost all membership bodies are looking at their digital strategy, whether that is to bring them in line with current technology or look at how they support their members in the future. Not only will this be a significant cost for many going forward, but it will lead to changes in the workplace, as the nature and technological competency of some roles within the organisation change. This could impact the finance team, as there is now significant software and apps available for inputting financial data to accounting systems; and for publications, campaigns and education as AI could be used to develop content.

AI can also be used to provide data analytics on membership attrition, as well as identifying touch points with your members giving insight into how they utilise what is on offer, and assist in how you engage with members in the future.

The future of the workplace may look a little different, but it presents membership organisations with a valuable opportunity to sit back and consider how they can best deliver what their members both want and need. This includes not only anticipating how their members' needs may change, but also considering workplace challenges their own members may be facing themselves.

Whether membership organisations choose greater flexibility, agility or adopt a fully remote working environment, what is important is that they remain a vital source of support for their members, whether individuals or other organisations. By doing so, they ensure they continue to offer not just knowledge, support, and professional guidance, but also a sense of community.

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Procurement

In today's dynamic business environment, effective procurement practices are crucial for maintaining financial integrity, operational efficiency, and regulatory compliance. With the rising cost base for organisations, finance directors are actively seeking strategies to manage and reduce increasing expenses.

A key area of focus is reviewing the organisation's purchasing habits and assessing whether existing contracts remain cost-effective. Procurement plays a crucial role in identifying cost-saving opportunities and should be reviewed regularly to ensure efficiency, value for money, and cost-effectiveness.

Here are several strategies that membership organisations can adopt to manage their increasing cost base:

- Assessing internal policy and procedures, and compliance with procurement guidelines: the process identifies bottlenecks, and inefficiencies within procurement workflows. By addressing these issues, organisations can streamline their procurement operations, reduce delays, and enhance overall efficiency in acquiring goods and services.
- Assessing supplier performance and relationships: the membership organisation can evaluate supplier performance, adherence to contract terms, and service quality. This insight allows organisations to engage in more informed negotiations, improve supplier selection, and establish stronger partnerships with reliable suppliers, ultimately enhancing supply chain resilience.
- Strengthening risk management on third party engagements: by proactively identifying and addressing risks such as over-reliance on single supplier and market fluctuations, the organisations can build a more robust procurement function that is resilient to disruptions.
- Analysing purchasing patterns and spend per supplier: this approach helps organisations analyse their spending patterns, supplier contracts, and purchasing processes to identify potential cost reductions. By uncovering inefficiencies such as overpayments, duplicate purchases, or uncompetitive supplier agreements, organisations can implement corrective measures to optimise procurement costs.

Understanding your organisation's cost drivers and overall cost base is a powerful tool for management looking to enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and strengthen compliance. By regularly assessing procurement practices, membership organisations can proactively address risks, foster stronger supplier relationships, and drive continuous improvement. Investing in procurement resources is not just about identifying issues, it is about creating a foundation for sustainable, effective, and strategic procurement management.

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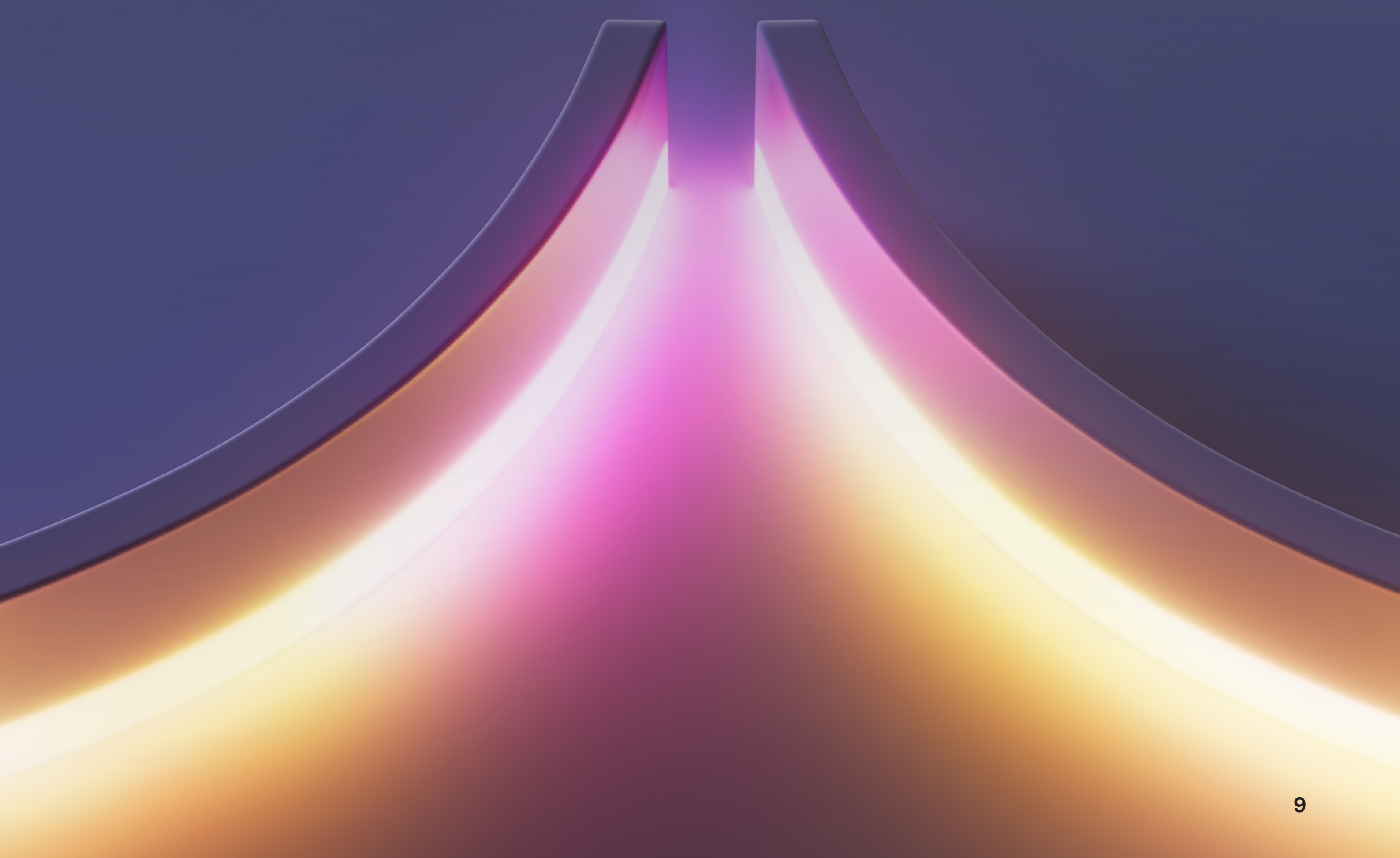

Conferences

Following the pandemic, many membership organisations have adopted a hybrid model for conferences and events, offering attendees the flexibility to attend and participate either in person or virtually. The EU introduced new rules in January 2025 regarding the place of supply for accessing virtual events supplied to private individuals. Now is an ideal time to review the VAT treatment applied to your event admission income and the processes currently in place.

The starting point for the place of supply rules is that for in person conferences, the place of supply is where the event takes place. Therefore, if an event is held in the UK, then UK VAT is chargeable on the entrance fees, regardless of the location of the customer or delegate who is attending. However, if a conference is held outside of the UK, the place of supply will be the country where the event is taking place, so the VAT rules of the host country will apply. In the majority of cases, this would result in a VAT or sales tax registration requirement in the country where the event is taking place, and VAT or sales tax being required to be charged at the rate applicable in the country where the event is held.

For online conferences, the rules are different. The place of supply depends on whether the customer is a business (B2B) or a consumer (B2C). For B2B transactions, the place of supply follows the general place of supply rules, with the place of supply being where the customer is established. If the customers are based in the UK, then UK VAT is chargeable, whereas if the customer is based outside of the UK, no UK VAT is chargeable, and instead the customer may be required to account for local VAT or sales tax under the reverse charge mechanism.

For B2C transactions, up until 1 January 2025, the position was quite clear with the place of supply following the general rule, i.e., VAT being chargeable based on where the supplier was based. Essentially this meant that any supplies to individuals in the UK and in the EU would be subject to UK VAT, whereas any individuals outside of the EU would not be charged UK VAT.

However, from 1 January 2025, significant changes to the VAT rules for virtual and hybrid events within the EU have come into effect. For B2C transactions, the place of supply for virtual events is now where the attendee is domiciled. This means that VAT will be charged based on the attendee's location, not the event host's location. This change aims to ensure that VAT is paid in the country where the consumption occurs.

I should add that for B2B transactions, the place of supply remains where the customer is established.

Under the new rules, the issue for UK organisations is that this creates a registration requirement within the EU for every country where you have a customer accessing an online conference. So, if you had an online event, you could potentially need a VAT registration in every EU country where your customers are located. If you only have customers in one or two other EU countries, then you may decide that you could register in each of these countries, but what about if the event was open worldwide and you have ten to twenty different locations where you could need to register?

When it comes to the EU, there is a simplification measure called the One-Stop Shop (OSS) which can be used to simplify VAT reporting for cross-border supplies within the EU. This allows you to register in just one EU country and to then file a single VAT return for all EU member states where you have taxable supplies, rather than having to register in the different countries. Often UK organisations would choose to register in Ireland for example, due to the shared language but there is the option to register in any EU country.

By being registered for OSS, you can declare and pay VAT for all EU member states through this single return and it would account for all of the local VAT amounts under this one return. So, in essence, the VAT reporting is the same, with the local VAT rates being applicable to each separate customer, but there is less of an admin burden as there is no need to do separate VAT registrations and submit separate returns in each country.

For online conferences where the delegates are based outside of the EU, local GST or sales tax rules will apply and there could be a requirement to account for sales tax in those countries. If this is the case, then you would need to contact advisors in these other countries to determine whether there is any registration requirement in these countries. However, from a UK VAT point of view, for online conferences where the delegates are located outside of the UK and EU, we would advise you to treat these as being zero rated for VAT purposes as per the previous rules, as the new rules that came in from 1 January 2025 were specifically for EU countries.

As you can imagine these rules can create significant complexities when it comes to VAT. For example, if you have a UK event which can be accessed both in person and virtually then you could have a scenario whereby you would need to charge UK VAT to all those people attending in person, then UK VAT to attendees accessing the event virtually who are based in the UK. As well as possibly French VAT, German VAT, Dutch VAT and Italian VAT for example, if you then had attendees logging on virtually based in France, Germany, Netherlands and Italy.

It is therefore crucial to have effective processes in place to track attendees to determine the correct VAT treatment. This includes identifying whether attendees are businesses or consumers, as well as their respective locations. Accurate record-keeping is essential to ensure compliance with the new rules.

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Employment tribunal cases

Recent employment tribunal cases has shown that examiners and those providing associated services for professional bodies are at risk of being classed as workers.

Examiners and those providing associated services such as invigilators, question setters and markers for professional bodies are typically engaged as self-employed contractors. Usually, people who provide these services are members or have a close affinity with the relevant examining bodies. Most have other income sources, and their primary aim is to 'give something back' to those bodies of which they are members.

However, in the recent case of Ms P Anning V Pearson Education Limited it should be noted that the fees received as a senior examiner were their only source of income.

It should be mentioned from the outset there is a difference in the various categories of worker acknowledged by employment and tax law. For instance, employment law has three possible categories of 'workers,' these being: employee, self-employed and worker. Whereas for tax purposes we only need to consider whether an individual is employed or self-employed. We also need to bear in mind that an employee has the full range of employment rights. Whilst these are less so for a worker, there is an entitlement to the National Minimum/Living wage, holiday pay, protection against unlawful discrimination and whistleblowing, etc.

Genuine self-employed contractors have no employment rights. As mentioned above, tax law only considers an employed or self-employed status.

This adds to the complexity of the subject matter.

Legislation

HMRC's view is that due to the level of control and integration, examiners, invigilators, question setters and markers are employees of the examination boards. However, based on their own guidance this only applies up to degree level. Consequently, payments received by examiners engaged by Universities for Masters and Doctorates generally fall to be treated as trade profits (self-employment income) for income tax with liability to Class 2/4 National Insurance ('NICs').

Payments relating to examinations for professional bodies may be chargeable to tax as trade profits with Class 2/4 NICs liability or employment income, depending on whether a contract of employment exists. It should be noted that Class 2 NIC was abolished with effect from 6th of April 2024.

For employment law purposes, a worker is defined under Section 230 (3)(b) of the Employment Rights Act 1996, Regulation 2 (applying limb (b) of the relevant definition of the Working Time Regulations 1998 and Section 54(3) of the National Minimum Wage Act 1998.

Recent Employment tribunal cases

Two recent cases include Ms P Anning v Pearson Education Limited as well as the twelve exam writers v Cambridge University Press and Assessment ('CUP&A'). Both concern the status of examiners and have highlighted the risks of these self-employed examiners being classed as workers. The ruling in Ms Anning's case is very sparse, so little can be gained in relation to why the ruling was made. However, the case was brought by the National Education Union and Ms Anning won £5,320 backdated holiday pay. The National Education Union said in their statement following the ruling that 'it is hopeful that this test case is just the beginning of securing improved employment rights and security for all those examiners who are integral to the smooth running of the UK's exam system'.

However, the CUP&A case gives better indication of the judge's thinking. CUP&A had accepted earlier that the exam writers were workers but issued new contracts which the examiners' lawyers contend is a pay cut.

In the Supreme Court case of Bates van Winkelhof v Clyde & Co LLP and another [20114] 1 WLR 2047, Lady Hale opioned that the case law now draws a distinction between different kinds of self-employed people. One kind are individuals who carry on a profession or business undertaking on their own account and enter into contracts with clients or customers to provide work or services for them. The other kind are those that provide their services as part of a profession or business undertaking carried on by someone else.

It is this category that the examiners and those providing associated services may fall under.

What is the point of concern for professional bodies?

Although these cases involve education establishments, the rulings will potentially affect all professional bodies who engage self-employed examiners. It has to be born in mind that both cases have the potential to lead to more examiners winning worker status even if their employment status for tax purposes is self-employed. This could potentially lead examiners to claim workers' rights, such as holiday pay, minimum wage, and protection against unfair dismissal.

Employment tax status remains a contentious issue. We have seen an HMRC campaign looking at why people are engaged directly and not paid through the payroll. The enquires can often be time consuming but do highlight the need to ensure that a professional body, as an engager considers the following:

- What type of roles are self-employed individuals commonly used to fulfil?
- The contractual terms used for the engagement
- How frequently are the engagement terms reviewed?
- When did you last review your off-payroll workforce?

For further information please contact a member of the Employment Taxes team.

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Digital Platform Reporting

The UK introduced the 'Reporting Rules for Digital Platforms' regulation (the regulation), which aims to ensure tax transparency and fairness in the digital economy, in 2023 with a 2024 commencement date. The regulation requires online platforms to report the income earned by their users to HMRC. Reporting is annually on a calendar year basis, starting from 2024, and is due by the following 31 January.

The initial focus was on online marketplaces but as HMRC guidance has evolved through the first reporting cycle it is now important for all types of organisations to be aware of the new regulations and confirm whether they need to report annually.

The regulations target platforms facilitating activities such as the sale of goods, provision of services, rental of immovable property, and other relevant activities where platform users (i.e. third party sellers) generate income.

Key provisions of the regulation

The regulation requires all online platforms to collect and report information about their sellers, including their name, address, tax identification number, the gross amount of sales each seller made, the volume of transactions and other information for each year starting with the year ended 31 December 2024. This information must be submitted annually to HMRC to allow them to cross-check the income declared by taxpayers with the information provided by online platforms, thereby ensuring compliance with tax obligations. The aim of the regulation is to ensure information is captured about potential taxpayers by organisations such as eBay, Airbnb, Just Eat or Vinted. However, other organisations may nevertheless qualify if they facilitate transactions between buyers and sellers in a similar way.

What is a digital platform?

An organisation's app or website is a digital platform if:

- It connects sellers to customers to supply goods or services (for example, taxi hire, food delivery, the sale of a third party's stock-in-trade); and
- The organisation knows or can easily find out the amount paid to sellers for goods or services.

However, if the app or website only connects buyers and sellers who then transact elsewhere, this would not be a digital platform for this purpose.

The following are also not digital platforms:

- A website or app selling an organisation's own products – many organisation's own websites would therefore be excluded from being treated as a digital platform
- A website or app that redirects or transfers users to another app or website to complete their transaction, either with the seller's own website, or via another digital platform. This is the case even if your organisation's website advertises or lists particular products for sale, and even if you earn commission from the "click through" or similar.
- Software that only processes payments, e.g. a service that provides support for one or more websites or digital platforms.

Exclusions from reporting

Additionally, the regulation includes provisions to reduce administrative burdens on platforms.

Sellers of goods with less than 30 active transactions in a year, and receiving less than €2,000 in total, should be exempt from being reported through this process. All sellers of goods exceeding either of these thresholds, and all sellers of services, would need to be reported for the period, however.

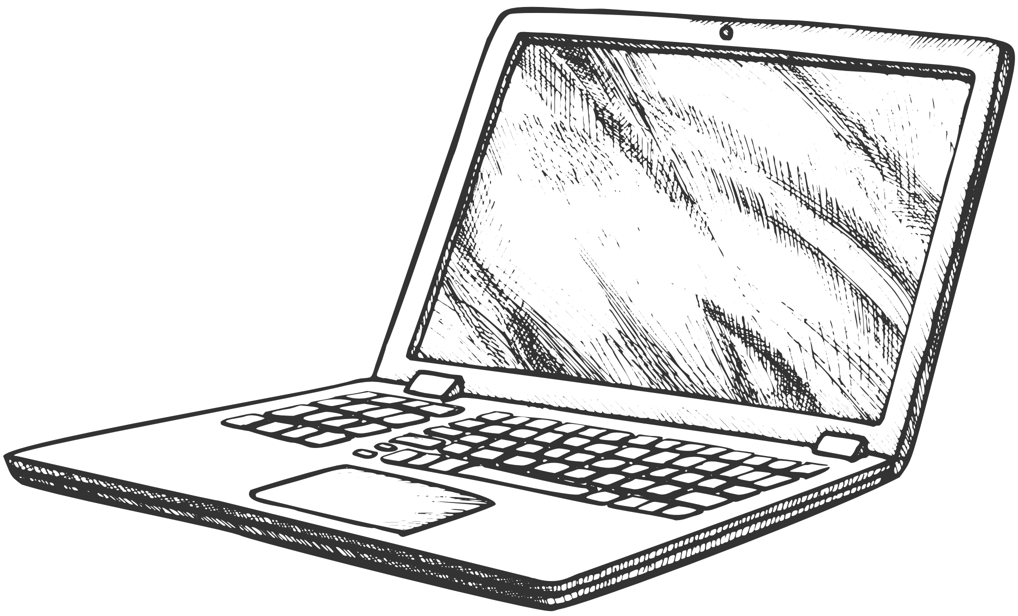
An organisation may be an excluded platform operator. This is one that either does not allow sellers to profit from any received payments, or it has no reportable sellers. The organisation nevertheless has a duty to inform HMRC. That is an excluded platform operator.

There is no general exception for the size or nature of the client operating the digital platform, but new reporting platform operators have until the conclusion of their second year of trading to complete the due diligence for sellers on their platform.

Membership bodies, charities and other not for profit organisations whose websites facilitate transactions between members, donors (retail gift aid) or other benefactors will be within scope but may be within the above exceptions depending on the volume and size of individual transactions.

Examples

Scenario	**Is this likely to create a digital platform and reportable for the organisation?**
A membership body website or app that allows second hand equipment to be advertised by members	Yes, if the organisation handles payments, or is aware of the payments made
A website that contains links to members' equipment available for sale on eBay	No
A membership body advertising items of interest on another website such as Amazon, and the membership body earns a commission from customers that access that website using their link	No
A website that allows individuals to make donations to an affiliated charity, and record Gift Aid declarations directly to the charity	No, because there is no "seller" and no goods or services are being provided



The impact

Developing this reporting system requires close cooperation between the finance team, who are likely to be responsible for reporting, and those building and managing the platform who will need to be able to collect the information required form all customers. It requires a relevant robust IT solution to be able to assemble the information accurately and avoid penalties for non-compliance. Data protection regulations also need to be considered, as sensitive information must be safeguarded.

Although not specifically covered by the regulation, platforms may also find they can rely on data they already collect for other regulatory purposes, such as anti-money laundering requirements, to fulfil their reporting obligations.

How can HaysMac support you?

The first challenge for many organisations will be to determine if transactions facilitated via their website or app make them an operator of a digital platform. We can assist organisations with understanding if the regulation will apply to them.

If the regulation applies to your business, then we can advise on the information you will need to collect and report, how to register and notify HMRC, and what exceptions may apply to some or all of the transactions that take place on your digital platform. We can also review the information that your digital platform and other systems currently collect to identify any gaps in information collation to apply with the regulation.

It is important to note that no tax is assessed on the organisation as a result of these filings, which are strictly an information gathering exercise, but HMRC is being used as the collector of the information which will ultimately assist in reducing non-compliance by other tax payers.

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Professional Institutes and Membership Bodies team

If you need guidance on any audit and accounting, financial reporting, statutory obligations, funding, employment tax or direct tax matter you can contact any member of our Professional Institutes and Membership Bodies team as detailed below.

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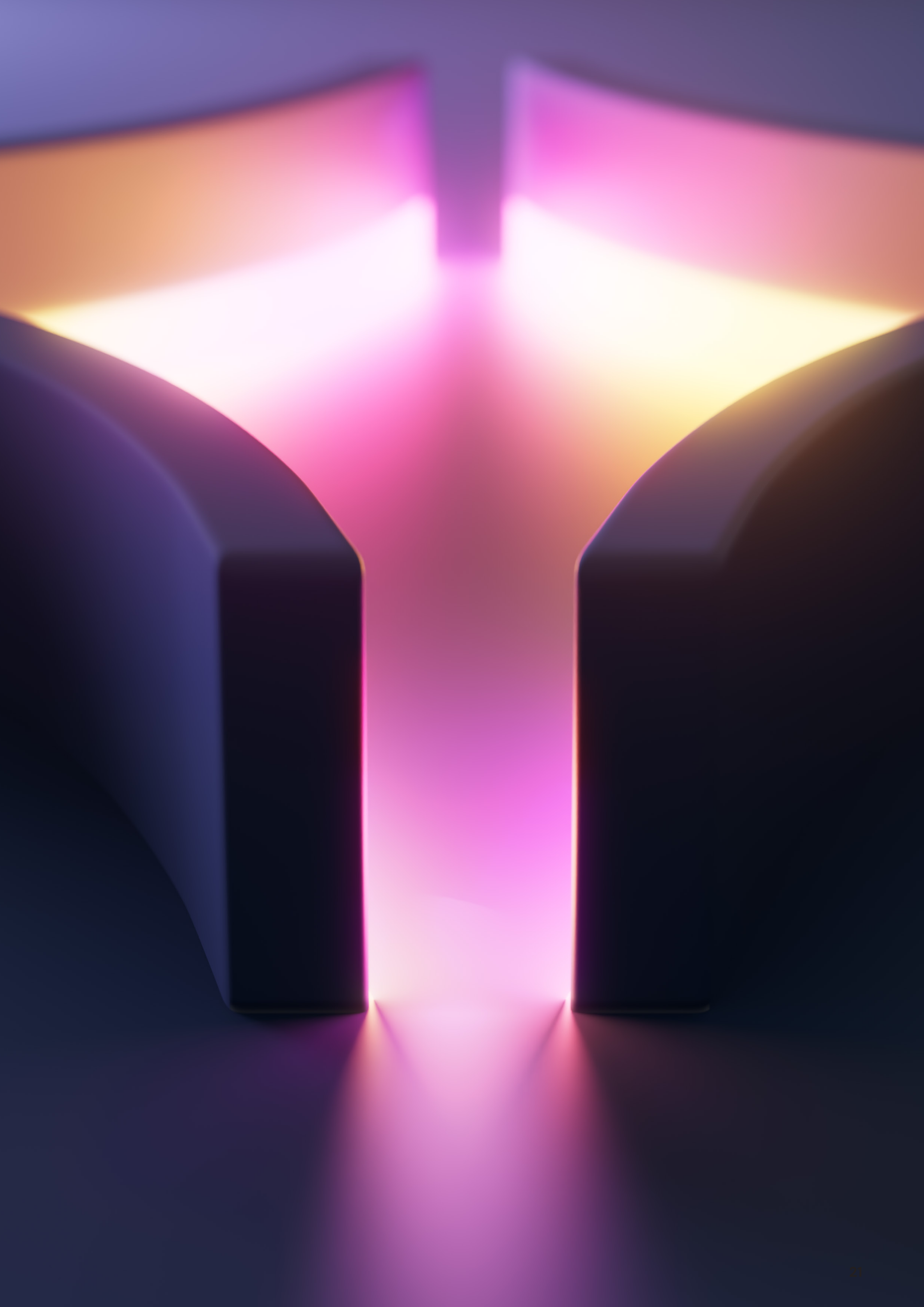

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