ebrief for freelancers and contractors

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Are you ready for the 2015/16 tax yearend and beyond?

Practical advice for contractors and freelancers to prepare for 5 April 2016 and what's around the corner.

Are you ready for the end of the 2015/16 tax year?

5 April 2016 marks the end of the current tax year. The run up to this date is the perfect time to take stock of your personal income and Capital Gains and think about whether planning your overall tax liabilities for the current year will reduce your tax bill.

6 April 2016 signifies not only the new tax year but also the start of substantial changes to dividends, expenses and the likely demise of the traditional Umbrella company.

It can be tough to keep on top of all the latest regulation and compliance so this guide has been prepared by specialist contractor accountants **Intouch Accounting** to help you make the most of your income in the run up to the 2015/16 yearend.

It will help you consider introducing strategies to minimise your tax for both the current year and also throughout 2016/17. It may even trigger your need to consider entirely new, alternative ways to provide your services.

If you're an **Intouch** client your Personal Accountant will help you with all of this as part of your all inclusive monthly fee.

The guide covers:

- What changes are around the corner
- What you should be doing now...advice for all contractors and freelancers
- What you should be doing now...advice specific to Limited Company contractors
- General considerations – for all contractors and freelancers

If you're not already with **Intouch**, now's a great time to join over 2,000 contractors benefiting from our expertise. Unlimited advice, everything you need throughout the year to run your company efficiently and effectively... all for just £98 + VAT per month.

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What's around the corner

There are four major changes worth considering before the yearend. All changes relate to the introduction of new rules:

1. Dividend Tax
2. Expenses:
   a. Dispensations and Benchmark Scale Rates
   b. Reduced expense reporting
   c. Trivial Benefits in Kind Exemption
3. Employment Allowance
4. Umbrella companies

Currently under an Umbrella? Considering contracting under one?

6 April 2016 is a game changing day for many Umbrella workers. You will lose tax relief on most of your expenses, mileage, travelling and subsistence costs. This will significantly affect your net take home pay.

If you claim any expenses, everything will likely change for you. Some Umbrellas are switching their services to Limited Company, whilst others will be introducing untested alternative solutions that are likely to be scrutinised by HMRC. Whatever you are offered **be cautious**. Choose the service you feel most comfortable with and above all understand the implications (and what you'll get for the fee they charge you). If you are not sure explore what is available in the market from other providers.

If you're currently working under an Umbrella then now is the time to discover the benefits of being Limited. It's a wise choice for knowledge-based professionals earning well above the National Minimum Wage and for whom contracting is a long-term career option. The tax efficiencies that can be achieved are well worth exploring and you can enjoy the freedom to earn how you want to.

If you're thinking about making the move to set up your Limited Company **Intouch** can help – we'll incorporate your company for free, including setting up your VAT registration, PAYE and business bank account and you can be the Director of your own company within 24 hours. **Get in touch** for a no obligation discussion to work out what's best for your circumstances. Email us or call 01202 901385.

If you're not sure which trading model is best for you download our popular guide: **Limited Company, Umbrella or Sole Trader - which is the right choice for you?** Our free take home calculator will quickly help you see if you'd better off being Limited.

Already have a Limited Company?

If you already have your own Limited Company and are looking to switch accountants we can help you move to **Intouch** and get you off to the best start for 2016/17.

Contact us today to find out how.

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What's changing?

On 6 April, a number of significant changes will come into force, affecting contractors and freelancers:

New dividend tax

From 6 April 2016 dividends will be taxed differently. The need to gross up a dividend has been withdrawn, this means the amount you receive is the amount that you will be taxed on. Your dividends will instead be subject to a new dividend tax.

The first £5,000 of dividends are taxed at a nil rate, and are therefore tax free. Subsequent dividends will be taxed at 7.5% where they are within the basic rate tax band, 32.5% for those in the higher rate band and 38.1% for those in the additional rate band.

The new rules will increase the amount of tax payable above the nil rate compared with 2015/16 but there are opportunities to mitigate this.

If you're not sure what your dividend policy should be **Intouch** offers a personal assessment to identify whether opportunities exists for you. We offer services for clients and non-clients so please contact us for more information and a fixed price.

Talk to your accountant about the preventive measures before 6 April 2016 and what you can do next year to minimise the effect.

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Expenses

It's all change on the expenses front. Umbrella workers are losing most of their tax relief on expenses, mileage claims, travel and subsistence because of the salary sacrifice and supervision, direction or control tests being introduced on 6 April 2016.

The only Limited Company contractors affected are those subject to IR35. They will lose their mileage, travel and subsistence expenses.

However, all other Limited Company contractors are offered increased flexibility on expenses. The main changes include:

1. Removal of the requirement to report genuine business expenses.
2. Replacement of all dispensation with a general reporting exemption.
3. Greater opportunity to claim flat rate subsistence benchmark scale rates if you can have a checking system in place.
4. The introduction of tax free trivial benefits.

Limited Company contractors should be looking at how they can benefit from these changes and whether the use of flat rate subsistence claims would increase their tax relief.

Employment Allowance

The Employment Allowance is a deduction of up to £2,000 from the employer's National Insurance (NI) payable by your company. If you are subject to IR35 the allowance is not available against any deemed payment, therefore ensure your normal salary is sufficient to use up the allowance.

From 6 April 2016 the value increases to £3,000 but is no longer available if you are the director and sole employee. Talk to your adviser about your options, especially if your partner or spouse helps you administer the company.

Your adviser can help you set salary levels at the acceptable levels to maximise the available allowance.

Making the most of tax efficiencies available to you

As you prepare for the tax yearend there's a lot to consider but it is worth investing the time so you reap the maximum benefits in the long run. A reputable contractor accountant should be able to work with you on this and help you operate in the most tax efficient way. Our expert accountants at **Intouch** can help you make sense of it - after all, they do this all the time, so it's worth giving us a call 01202 901 385.

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Checklist

As the clock strikes midnight on 5 April 2016, here is a selection of the more common considerations you should have made. But this checklist is no substitute for reading this guide in full and discussing your circumstances with your accountant.

Checklist	
Estimate taxable income	Review company shareholdings
Consider drawing a dividend	Review joint asset ownership
Review your tax code / personal allowances	Check your UK tax residency
Manage your 2014/15 payments on account Check your self assessment tax statement	Review Child Benefits received Consider if it's worthwhile delaying income to preserve Personal Allowances
Check your student loan repayment plan	Check your record of charitable donations
Review your contracts for this tax year and assess whether they fall within IR35	Consider using your Capital Gains Tax allowance or losses
Check dividend paperwork if available	Top up your ISA or tax favoured investments
Review any expenses, Benefits in Kind and any money owed to your company	Consider making IHT gifts
Consider topping up your pension to maximise your tax allowance	Update Will

Are you ready for the 2015/16 tax yearend and beyond?

What you should be doing now ... general guidance

Whether you are a Limited Company contractor, working through an Umbrella or as a Sole Trader, there are things you can do now to make the most of your earnings.

Estimate your personal taxable income for 2015/16

You should be able to estimate your total taxable income to 5 April 2016. Work out what your gross (before tax) income will be from your company and then add any other gross income you know will be received. Using last year's tax return is often useful as a guide, making amendments for any changes known to have occurred in the current year.

Once you have estimated your gross income deduct the tax allowances that you know you are entitled to. These are usually reflected in the tax code used for calculating the tax on your salary. Once allowances are deducted you will have an idea of your taxable income.

Repeat this process for your spouse.

Manage your basic rate income

If you are a contractor operating through your own Limited Company you have a great deal of control over the amount and timing of the money you take from the company; and, if you are not subject to IR35, how that money is taken (salary, dividends, loans or benefits).

This means that in most cases you can manage whether or not you make the most of the basic rate tax band.

Those working under an Umbrella don't enjoy the same freedoms as Limited Company contractors when it comes to managing salary as they are paid by the Umbrella, based on timesheets and expenses with deductions made for PAYE, NI and the monthly fee payable to the Umbrella.

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Having estimated your taxable income, compare this with the basic rate threshold – for 2015/16 this is **£31,785**. If the taxable income is less than the threshold consider declaring a further dividend equal to 90% of the difference. If you don't need the money now that doesn't matter; in the long run making maximum use of the tax band may reduce amounts you need to take in the future when tax maybe at a higher rate.

If your spouse is also a shareholder then repeat the calculations.

When deciding on whether or not to take an additional dividend always consider who the shareholders of the company are, and whether declaring a dividend would affect those shareholders. If declaring a dividend means another shareholder will suffer higher rates of tax then think carefully before proceeding. And, of course, there should be sufficient profit after tax to declare the dividend in the first place.

Manage your tax code

Have you considered whether the tax code used in calculating the tax on your salary is accurate? If your tax code is out of date this could mean that any PAYE deducted from your salary (if any) is incorrect, and lead to an unexpected tax underpayment (or even overpayment).

Manage your 2015/16 payments on account

You may have recently submitted your Self-Assessment Tax Return (SATR) to 5 April 2015. If you were expected to pay additional tax you may also have been expected to pay Payments on Account for 2015/16. If your estimated taxable income for the current year 2015/16 is likely to be less than 2014/15 it's worth considering asking for the Payment on Account to be reduced to reflect your actual expected income.

Check your Self Assessment statement

You can check whether you currently owe any taxes, or are due a refund, online via the HMRC Gateway. It's worth checking the current balance, although this will only be accurate to 5 April 2015. If you are due a refund don't wait for HMRC to pay you. It's always worth chasing for your money, and if you owe HMRC anything you will need to consider how to meet this cost and whether or not you need additional income to make those payments.

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Student loan repayments

If you are liable to make student loan repayments, and these are not deducted from any salary at source then you will need to consider the value of any repayments based on your overall income levels. The deductions are calculated at 9% of your income above £17,335 (this is increasing to £17,495 from 6 April 2016) for loans taken before 1 September 2012. For later loans it's 9% of income above £21,000.

For student loan purposes 'income' means UK taxable income excluding the value of Benefits in Kind but does include both UK and foreign income, property income, interest and dividends.

If you are not sure what repayments are due or have been paid contact the Student Loan Company for a statement of account.

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What you should be doing now ... if you have a Limited Company

This section of the guide is particularly relevant for those who already have a Limited Company or are seriously contemplating making the move to maximising their income.

The tax savings you can enjoy through your own Limited Company mean you can get more from your business and maximise your take home pay. Operating under an Umbrella significantly reduces the freedoms you have in how you earn and how much.

Generally, if you are expecting to contract for more than nine months and expect to earn more than £30,000 then setting up a Limited Company will be the most tax efficient option for you. From 6 April 2016 these rule of thumb guides will change and become more attractive at lower income levels.

If you want to chat through your circumstances to see if it's time to go Limited, contact us on 01202 901 385 or email **enquiries@intouchaccounting.com**

IR35

As a contractor working through your Limited Company it's worth carefully thinking about your working practices for each contract that existed during the tax year. We recommend that you look at your contract each time it is renewed and for longer term contracts at least every year.

Although you have until 31 January 2017 to make a final decision on whether IR35 applies for the tax year 2015/2016 or not you will pay interest on late payments of tax and NI that are normally due by 22 April 2016.

From 6 April 2016 your status will become more important as the new restrictions of travel and subsistence take hold.

If you consider yourself at any risk that IR35 could apply consider obtaining a review of the relevant contract and working practices.

As an **Intouch Accounting** client we offer IR35 risk assessments for any new contract you undertake as part of your all inclusive monthly fee. If you're not a client, we can still review your contract for a fee.

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Dividend paperwork

A dividend can be challenged by HMRC if the proper paperwork is not in place. This could mean that a dividend is treated as salary or loan. The paperwork is very simple and consists of a Director's Resolution and a dividend voucher. Templates are easily obtainable from your accountant.

Director's loans (current account)

If you are owed money from your company it may be better to take a repayment from the company rather than dividends that are taxable at higher rates of income tax. But, for 2015/2016, the new dividend tax rules (above) means that you should consider this carefully.

If you have borrowed more than £10,000 from the company as an interest free loan you will be liable for a taxable benefit on the interest-free element. If you intend to repay the loan before 5 April 2016 then it's worth leaving a small amount outstanding to the company because the standard method used by HMRC to calculate the beneficial interest can produce a lower taxable benefit.

If your loan remains outstanding more than nine months after the end of the company's accounting period you will incur a tax charge. Taking loans should be carefully managed to avoid unnecessary or unforeseen tax liabilities.

Post 6 April 2016, loans are likely to become more frequently part of your income planning. Talk to your accountant to understand why.

Business expenses and Benefits in Kind

Between April 2016 and 6 July 2016 you will need to declare any taxable Benefits in Kind – these are generally expenses paid by the company that are for your personal benefit and have been claimed as business expenses by your company.

To avoid unexpected taxable income and the company suffering Class 1A National Insurance Contributions (NIC) (13.8%) check through the expenses claimed.

If any expenses that have been paid by the company are taxable Benefits in Kind then consider whether it's better to meet the cost personally, especially if the company owes you money.

When you are a higher rate taxpayer you suffer income tax at 40%/45% whilst your company only gains tax relief at 20% and may

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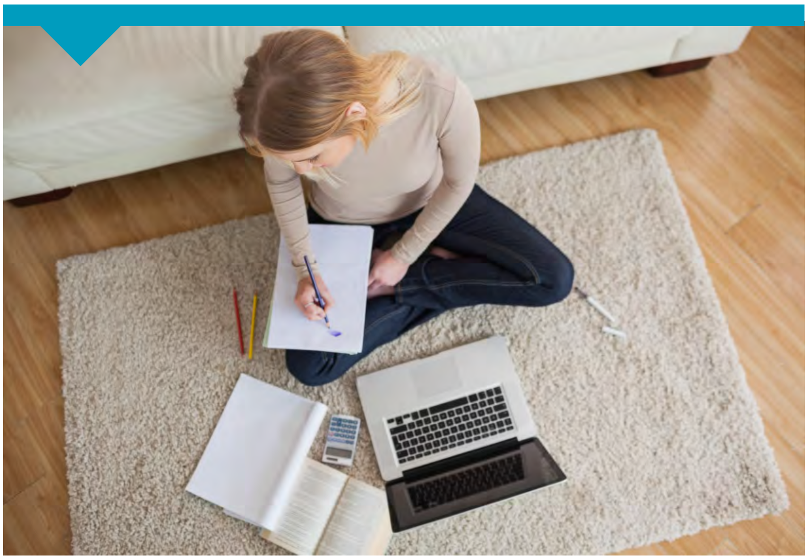

also have to pay Class 1A NIC in July.

Make sure you don't get caught out by expenses that are taxable Benefits in Kind when you don't expect it. Mobile telephones owned personally, home telephone bills paid that include private calls and broadband packages that include entertainment and home telephone can become taxable. If you are one of the few contractors that has a company car, van or motorcycle you should check the cost of the taxable benefit.

It's very difficult to assess whether vehicles should be owned personally or by the company and often circumstances change over time. The comparison should be completed at least every year and then any change reported to HMRC (there is a quarterly reporting process for company cars so you can complete a comparison at any time during the year to make the most of your circumstances as they change).

It's also important to check that you have claimed all the business expenses that you paid personally, including your business mileage, use of home as office, any subsistence or professional subscriptions. The repayment of these costs is tax free to you, but equally important is the 20% tax relief the company will obtain on reducing its profits.

There are some costs that the company can incur that convey a personal benefit but are not taxable. One of the most obvious is child care vouchers. You may also want to consider if now is the time for medical check-ups and eye tests that should be invoiced to and paid by the company.

The new trivial benefit rules offer an opportunity for the company to provide benefits without incurring tax, although you should obtain the basic rules from your accountant to avoid falling into the various traps accompanying the new rules.

Pension contributions

Always talk to a properly regulated Independent Financial Advisor (IFA) before taking any decision on investments or pensions. Ensure any IFA you engage is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), which provides you with recourse against bad advice.

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Personal contributions to pension schemes attract income tax relief at your highest rate of tax. For a pension contribution to reduce your 2015/16 income you must pay on or before 5 April 2016. Tax relief is limited to the greater of a gross amount of £3,600 and the amount of your UK relevant earnings, but subject to the overall annual personal pension allowance cap of £40,000.

If you haven't used all your tax reliefs for the last three tax years then you can carry these forward to the current year in the right circumstances. Equally, if you don't use all of the current years' relief, then unused reliefs can also be carried forward.

The rules on pensions and pension contributions are currently undergoing a lot of changes and many reliefs are being restricted and will continue to do so for several years.

If you haven't already, appoint an IFA to review your position before 5 April 2016 to gain a clear understanding of what you can do now and what will be available in the future.

Consider whether your company should also be paying pension contributions as it will obtain tax relief on the contributions made.

Your company should be considering its legal obligations under auto enrolment. Whilst most contractors running their own company alone are not included within auto enrolment requirements there are circumstances where it will apply, such as where employees, including spouses, are paid.

Company shareholdings

If you are married then you should have already considered whether or not your spouse should own shares in your company.

If your spouse does not use all their basic rate tax band then it's worth having your accountant take a look at your share structure and shareholding to see what benefits could emerge.

Check your residency and domicile

If you have recently come to the UK or have left, or plan to leave, the UK, your tax residency in the UK can have a significant effect on the UK taxes that you pay - both Income Tax and Capital Gains.

Similarly if you are not a UK resident then it's worth considering how your overseas income is taxed.

Residency and domicile are complex areas of tax. If you consider you are affected then you must seek personal advice from your accountant on any decisions to take before 6 April 2016.

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What you should be doing now ... general considerations

Child Benefit

If you have a child for whom Child Benefit is received (even if it's not you that receives the payments) you should consider the level of your income and whether you will be liable to a tax charge to recoup the Child Benefit payments.

If your income exceeds £50,000 the Child Benefit tax charge will be proportionately calculated at the rate of 1% of the Child Benefit paid, per £100 earned above £50,000 and where income is £60,000 or above the full amount of Child Benefit paid is recouped as a tax charge.

If you can move income from one spouse to another and keep both spouses beneath the £50,000 limit then no tax charge will arise. Consider whether it is worthwhile delaying income, if by doing so your income will fall below £100,000, in order to preserve personal allowances. Personal allowances are restricted once personal income exceeds £100,000, the restriction being equal to 50% of the excess over £100,000. If you can move income from one spouse to another and keep both beneath £100,000 then the personal allowances for both spouses can be preserved.

Charitable giving

When you make a personal charitable donation through Gift Aid the charity reclaims an amount equivalent to the basic rate. Basic rate tax deduction is therefore given at source when you make the donation.

Higher rate or additional rate UK taxpayers can also obtain further tax relief and you should maintain a record of all Gift Aid donations.

Other assets owned jointly

If you are married then also consider how income producing assets and investments are owned.

Typically income held jointly is taxed equally but you can change that split if it's beneficial.

Similarly if you own income producing assets and the income is taxed at higher rates maybe you should consider transferring them to your spouse if your spouse pays a lower rate of income tax.

There are numerous rules to consider so always take advice before transferring ownership if electing alters the split of jointly owned assets.

Capital Gains (CG)

- **Annual exemption**

  If you have sold assets or investments and have realised a gain you may be subject to Capital Gains Tax (CGT).

  You are entitled to a tax exemption for the first £11,100 of CG without paying any CGT. If you don't make use of the exemption you will lose it permanently as unused amounts can't be carried forward. If you are thinking of selling an asset or investment and will realise a gain it may be

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worth selling before 5 April 2016 or, if the gain is greater than £11,100, splitting the sale to use this year's allowance and the allowance for next year.

- **Capital losses**
  If you have gains above the exemption that are taxable but also own assets or investments that have fallen in value, you may want to consider selling those assets before 6 April 2016 to realise the loss and reduce the tax on your other gains.

  If you are inclined to sell investments to create the loss and then buy them back (called bed and breakfasting) be careful of the rules that exist to limit the effect of such transactions.

- **Entrepreneur's relief**
  Many contractors build up a large cash balance in their company over the years.

  If you are considering winding up your company you could take advantage of unused CGT allowance and use Entrepreneur's Relief (ER) to only pay 10% CGT on the excess over the allowance when paying out a final distribution of the surplus cash from your company.

  Careful planning is appropriate to avoid a number of obvious pitfalls and where the amounts are greater than £25,000 you would need to voluntarily liquidate your company.
  New rules have been proposed that are expected to become effective on 6 April 2016. By the time new rules are known there will be no time for any voluntary liquidation and where you are caught by the new rules, you will lose the ER and pay tax as though distributions are dividends.

- **More than one residence**
  Gains on your main residence are normally free of CGT. If you own more than one property then it's worth checking how the new main residence rules will affect each property.

  The rules relating to main residence CGT exemption have changed for 2015/16 and are also subject to further modification from April 2016.

Tax favoured investments

There are tax favoured investment opportunities available that can reduce your tax liability or offer favourable tax treatments. When considering any such arrangement remember that first and foremost these are tax incentives to invest in high risk business opportunities. You will risk losing your money. You must take professional advice from an IFA before embarking on any such investment.

- **ISAs**
  Individual Savings Account (ISA), Junior ISAs and New Individual Savings Account (NISA's) offer opportunities to obtain tax-free income and gains. ISAs are an excellent investment for higher rate taxpayers and the maximum allowance for 2015/16 is £15,240.

  The Junior ISA allowance is £4,080 for 2015/2016

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From 2015/2016, the income tax exemptions on ISAs will be preserved on death, where one spouse or civil partner leaves it to the other. They remain chargeable to Inheritance Tax (IHT) however.

Allow enough time to consider your options and ensure you are comfortable that the choice you make reflects your attitude to investment.

Enterprise Investment Schemes (EIS), Seed EIS (SEIS) and Venture Capital Trusts (VCTs) offer opportunities to reduce your current income tax liability as well as being tax efficient investments in their own right; with tax exemptions on income and Capital Gains.

- **Venture Capital Trusts (VCT)**
  VCTs are specialist investments that enable you to invest indirectly in a range of small higher risk trading companies and securities. VCTs are companies in their own right and are listed on the Stock Exchange.

  You can obtain income tax relief at 30% of the amount subscribed, subject to a maximum investment of £200,000 per tax year. Tax relief is only available on the purchase of new shares from the company and they must be held for a minimum of five years in order to retain the income tax relief.

  Dividends on shares (both new shares and those purchased from another shareholder) are free from income tax and there are also exempt from CGT. Gains from other disposals cannot be rolled into purchases of VCT shares to defer the CGT.

- **EIS / SEIS**
  Tax relief is available when you subscribe for shares that qualify for EIS or SEIS relief.

  Under the EIS, your tax liability for the year may be reduced by up to 30% of the sum invested (up to a maximum of £1m invested in the year). In addition, Capital Gains from disposals in the previous 36 months or following 12 months may be reinvested into EIS shares, resulting in a deferral of the gain. This can be useful to defer a gain on winding up your company or on other gains you may have made or plan to make next year.

  The SEIS scheme offers another form of reinvestment relief for investors who subscribe for shares in small start-up companies. For 2015/16, the maximum qualifying investment is £100,000. Income tax relief is given at the rate of 50% of the sum invested, and relief may be given against tax both in 2015/16 and 2016/17. Both EIS and SEIS shares are normally exempt from CGT and IHT although complex qualifying conditions must be met.

Are you ready for the 2015/16 tax yearend and beyond?

You can invest in managed EIS and SEIS funds that combine investments in a broad range of EIS and SEIS companies. These funds could manage your risks through the spreading of your investment between different companies.

Inheritance Tax

It's never too early to consider your Inheritance Tax (IHT) position. Make sure that you have considered drawing up a Will or reviewing an old Will. There are considerable tax pitfalls that can be avoided from a properly constructed Will.

The IHT nil rate band is currently frozen at £325,000 until 5 April 2018. As part of any IHT planning you should at the very least consider making full use of the available exemptions.

The following are all considerations to be made under IHT:

- **Annual exemption**
  An amount of up to £3,000 can be given away each tax year and, if unused in a year, that amount can be carried forward for one year and utilised in that later year.
- **Small gifts exemption**
  You can give up to £250 to as many people as you wish each tax year.
- **Gifts out of income**
  If your income regularly exceeds your expenditure, you can give away some of the excess. The gifts must represent a pattern of giving or there must be evidence of the intention to make these gifts regularly

and the gift must not result in a reduced standard of living for you.

- **Lifetime giving**
  You can also consider making lifetime gifts in excess of the above exemptions. You must survive such a gift by seven years for it to fall out of your estates entirely, and you must not continue to benefit from the assets once they are gifted.

  The gifts might be absolute gifts to family members, or they could be gifts into trust. Gifts into trust can give rise to an immediate charge of IHT at the rate of 20% and therefore generally transfers to trust should be limited to the available nil rate band. Trusts can be very beneficial, but specialist advice is needed.
- **IHT efficient investments**
  IHT efficient investments, for example, shares in qualifying AIM listed companies, benefit from business property relief and as such are relieved from IHT after they have been owned for two years.

Are you ready for the 2015/16 tax yearend and beyond?

What else?

There are lots of other tax exemptions you could consider and we could write about this all day long! But we know you're busy people so here is a quick list of other things that might apply to you:

- Blind dependent relative
- Age allowance
- Married couples age allowance
- Income from Rent a Room and other buy to let or property income
- Self employed and Partnership income and tax planning of those business profits

1	Make sure you know what your income is, and the allowances you are entitled to. If you are married, do so for your spouse as well
2	Consider you Capital Gains and the ownership of asset
3	Maximise use of the basic rate tax bands (for you and your spouse)
4	Minimise the tax charge on Child Benefit and loss of Parental Allowances by equalising your incomes
5	Make full use of all available annual allowances or exemptions such as CGT and IHT
6	Look at how your investments are made and consider tax favoured investments
7	Manage your income, its timing and the way you take income from your company
8	Maximise your business expense claims and minimise the Benefits in Kind
9	Don't get caught out by unforeseen tax liabilities, check your tax codes and manage your payment on account
10	**Contact Intouch Accounting** and sign up today so you can contract with confidence

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What next?

Make sure you're prepared for 5 April and beyond so that you get the best and the most out of contracting.

If you are thinking of starting your own Limited Company, it's important to know your options. Ideally, discuss this with a professional contractor accountant to work through what's right for your circumstances. Contact us today for a no obligation discussion.

Read our guide for freelancers and contractors: **Limited Company , Umbrella or Sole Trader – which is the right choice for you?**

Contact us

If you have any specific questions or just need to chat through your options, you can get in touch with us for a no obligation discussion:

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At Intouch Accounting, we work with contractors every day, helping them to understand their options, make the right decisions for their businesses and save money.

So speak to us about how we can help you reduce the administration burden.

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