



# BAKER TILLY INTERNATIONAL

*Great Firms, Outstanding Network*



COUNTRY

Doing Business in the  
**United Kingdom**



# Preface

This guide has been prepared by Baker Tilly, an independent member of Baker Tilly International. It is designed to provide information on a number of subjects important to those considering investing or doing business in the United Kingdom (UK).

Baker Tilly International is the world's 8th largest accountancy and business advisory network by combined fee income, and is represented by 145 firms in 110 countries and over 25,000 personnel worldwide. Its members are high quality, independent accountancy and business advisory firms, all of whom are committed to providing the best possible service to their clients, both in their own marketplace and across the world.

This guide is one of a series of country profiles compiled for use by Baker Tilly International member firms' clients and professional staff. Copies may be obtained from Baker Tilly or any of our independent member firms.

Doing Business in the UK has been designed for the information of readers. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, information contained in this guide may not be comprehensive and recipients should not act upon it without seeking professional advice. Facts and figures as presented are correct at the time of writing.

Up-to-date advice and general assistance on UK matters can be obtained from Baker Tilly; contact details can be found at the end of this guide.

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# 1 Fact Sheet

## Geography

Location	North-western Europe, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea
Area	94,248m <sup>2</sup> (244,101km <sup>2</sup> ) consisting of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
Land boundaries	Northern Ireland shares a boundary with the Republic of Ireland
Coastline	7,723 miles or 12,429km
Climate	Temperate – an average of 4°C-6°C in winter and 17°C-22°C in summer; annual average rainfall is 1100mm
Terrain	Mainly agricultural lowland with mountainous areas in northern England, Wales and Scotland
Time zone	GMT (+1 hour for British Summer Time (BST))

## People


Population	60.975 million
Religion	Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism
Language	English

## Government

Country name	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Government type	Parliamentary
Capital	London
Administrative divisions	The UK is divided into 646 constituencies – 529 in England, 18 in Northern Ireland, 59 in Scotland and 40 in Wales
Political situation	The Queen is head of state and the country is governed by parliament based at Westminster in London. Parliament comprises of two houses – the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The government is formed from the House of Commons by the political party winning the most seats in a general election (currently Labour). Elections must be held every five years

## **Economy**

GDP – per capita	£23,500 (as at January 2008)
GDP – real growth rate	0.3%
Labour force	29.4 million (as at August 2008)
Unemployment	5.9%
Currency (code)	British Pound (GBP or £)



## 2 Business Entities and Accounting

### 2.1 Companies

Commercial entities usually take the form of limited liability companies with share capital. Companies may be limited by guarantee of their members rather than by shares, but generally it is only charities or not-for-profit organisations which operate in this way.

A company may be incorporated either as a public or a private company. Only a public company (PLC) may offer shares or debentures to the general public. A PLC must have an allotted share capital of at least £50,000, of which at least £12,500 together with any premium must be paid-up, and there must be at least two shareholders.

There is no minimum share capital requirement for a private company (LTD). It may have only one shareholder. There are no restrictions on the maximum number of shareholders for either type of company.

A private company need have only one director, but a public company must have at least two. At least one of these directors must be a person. There is no requirement that directors must be UK or EU nationals. A PLC is required to have a suitably qualified company secretary in addition to its directors. This is optional for a private company. It is also necessary to have a registered office – this has to be in England, Wales, or Scotland depending on the country of incorporation.

Where a foreign-based enterprise chooses to operate in the UK through a UK incorporated subsidiary company, it will usually do so by means of a private company.

### 2.2 Partnerships

Partnerships can be either general partnerships, where the partners each have unlimited liability for the debts and obligations of the firm as a whole, or limited partnerships, where one or more of the general partners have unlimited liability and the limited partners have liability only up to the amount of their capital contributions. A partnership is defined in law as the “relationship which exists between persons carrying on a business in common with a view to profit”. Except in Scotland, a partnership is not regarded as a separate legal entity distinct from its members.

The limited liability partnership (LLP) is an alternative business structure which has the benefits of limited liability but allows the internal and tax matters to be dealt with as a



traditional partnership. The LLP must have two or more members and must conduct business with a view to profit. By providing its members collectively with a form of limited liability, the LLP offers the prospect of asset protection to proprietors of unincorporated businesses for whom no such protection was previously available. The LLP is taxed in much the same way as a general (unlimited) partnership.

### **2.3 Sole Proprietorships**

Many smaller businesses in the UK come into this category.

### **2.4 Branches and Places of Business**

An overseas company can set up a place of business in the UK without forming a UK subsidiary company, and in this case it is said to have a branch in the UK.

A branch is not a separate legal entity, but an extension of the foreign company. The foreign company is, therefore, responsible for its liabilities.

### **2.5 Audit and Accounting Requirements**

All businesses must maintain proper books of accounts for taxation purposes and retain the accounting records and associated documents for not less than six years. All public companies must have their accounts audited by a registered auditor. LLPs and private companies with an annual turnover exceeding £6.5m must also be audited; below that level, LLPs and private companies may be exempt from audit if they meet various other criteria. Most accounts are presented in sterling. There is provision for the amounts shown in the accounts to be shown in euros.

If accounts are prepared under International Accounting Standards, the accounts may be presented in any currency.

### **2.6 Filing Requirements**

All limited companies and LLPs must file accounts at a central registry (Companies House); small companies may file in an abbreviated form if they meet the necessary criteria. An annual return giving details of directors and shareholders must also be filed.

Branches of foreign companies must file details of the branch and its head office at Companies House within one month of setting up the branch. Abbreviated accounts of the foreign parent must also be filed annually, although, depending on their nature, there is no requirement for them to be audited.

## 3 Finance and Investment

### 3.1 Exchange Control

There are no exchange controls in the UK on inward or outward investment; foreign currencies can be bought and sold freely. There are no restrictions on the maintenance of foreign currency bank accounts in the UK.

Laws are in place to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of serious crime.

### 3.2 Banking and Sources of Finance

There are a number of ways in which businesses can obtain finance in the UK.

It is possible for businesses to raise equity finance. The main sources of this type of finance are:

- The London Stock Exchange – one of the world's main markets for raising finance. In 2007 alone, over 250 companies raised money through IPOs, raising over £26bn. There are different markets to suit individual needs – the Main Market is for established companies; the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) is designed for smaller businesses wishing to grow
- ShareMark – which raises money online and is designed for small and medium-sized companies. It operates through an electronic auction market, matching buyers and sellers at a single price
- Venture capital firms – which make investments, usually over £2m, in businesses with high-growth potential. The UK has the strongest venture capital market in Europe
- Business angels – high net worth individuals who operate either alone or in groups investing typically between £10,000 and £250,000, and in some cases over £500,000.

Within the UK, businesses have access to commercial loans, mortgages and credit facilities. The UK banking system is globally recognised and has many of the world's major banks operating within it. Even if the necessary guarantees for the commercial debt are not possible, alternatives exist such as the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme (SFLGS).

There are various ways other than the traditional methods in which businesses in the UK can obtain finance, such as:

- Seed funds – usually from within universities, supporting innovative technology projects
- Community Development Venture Funds (CDVFs) – for those businesses that are based in deprived areas of the UK
- Grants – a range of grants are available within the UK usually offered by government organisations.

### **3.3 Tariffs**

Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs Integrated Tariff of the United Kingdom is based on the European Community Common Customs Tariff (CCT). All member states charge a common tariff on goods from outside the EU; once this tariff has been paid the goods are free to move around member states at no additional charge. However, the goods may still be subject to other local charges specific to each member state, such as excise tax and value added tax (VAT).

### **3.4 Foreign Investment Incentives/Restrictions**

Businesses are able to gain access to grants and incentives provided by the following government organisations:

- The EU
- National UK government departments
- Regional government departments
- Local authorities.

Most incentives are available provided certain criteria are met.

The UK Government is a supporter of businesses, both domestic and foreign-owned, involved with research and development (R&D). Support includes:

- R&D tax credits and allowances
- Grants for R&D
- EUREKA, a European initiative for promoting joint industry-led R&D in fields of advanced technology. Benefits include access to new technologies and cost and risk-sharing
- European Commission framework programme, with an R&D budget of €35bn to €70bn for the period ranging 2007-2013.

Some of the incentives for businesses are regional-based, with each region throughout the UK offering some form of grant and incentive to businesses with development initiatives such as innovation, training, capital investment and expansion.

One of the main UK Government grant programmes for businesses is the Selective Finance for Investment (SFI), also known as the Regional Selective Assistance (RSA). This is designed to support UK-based businesses opening a new facility, or expanding or modernising an existing facility.

The UK Government currently has no protectionist measures in place, nor does the UK discriminate against nationals and foreign individuals in setting up a private company.

# 4 Employment Regulation and Social Security

## 4.1 Entry Visa and Work Permit Requirements

The Home Office UK Border Agency is responsible for considering applications to enter or stay in the UK. From 2008, the UK Government has begun introducing a new points-based system which will replace most of the existing work-based categories.

Highly-skilled workers, investors and entrepreneurs can apply under the new points-based system.

Nationals of the European Economic Area (EEA) or Switzerland are free to enter and stay in the UK. Nationals of a state that recently joined the EU may have to register or apply for permission before starting work.

## 4.2 Hiring Local Employees

The UK engages a flexible labour market with labour regulations designed to protect both the employee and to ensure companies can operate effectively.

There are a number of key aspects to labour regulations to which employers must adhere. These include:

- Contract of employment
- Termination of employment contracts
- Redundancy payments
- Working hours
- Minimum wage
- Employment of foreign workers
- Flexible working schemes
- Discrimination
- Retirement age
- Holiday entitlement.

## 4.3 Trade Unions

UK law gives employees the right to join a trade union wherever they work. This right applies whether a union has been recognised or not. In many workplaces there is a formal agreement between the union and the company which states that the union has

the right to negotiate with the employer. In these organisations unions are said to be “recognised” for “collective bargaining” purposes. Pay, working hours, holidays and changes to working practices are the issues that are typically negotiated.

#### **4.4 Social Security System**

The UK social security system (National Insurance) pays for a number of benefits and the retirement pension. Employees and employers must pay National Insurance Contributions (NIC). NIC are also applied to the costs of the National Health Service.

Employers are obliged to deduct income tax and NIC from the salary or wages of their employees according to the relevant tax code. The tax and national insurance schemes are administered by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC).

# 5 Taxation

## 5.1 Corporate Taxation

Companies incorporated under UK law and other companies which are managed and controlled from the UK are liable to corporation tax on their worldwide profits.

Companies which are not incorporated under UK law nor managed and controlled from the UK are liable to corporation tax on any trading profits that they derive from a UK permanent establishment, as defined. Where there is a double tax treaty between the UK and the country in which such a company is based its terms may modify the extent to which the company is liable to corporation tax.

A company's taxable profits are calculated by reference to its financial statements, but with adjustments. In particular, the depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets charged in the profit and loss account are not deductible in computing taxable profits. Relief may be given instead under a separate code of capital allowances. Historically, relief has been given for the cost of some types of buildings but this is being phased out. Relief is given for the cost of plant and machinery, including plant which is integral to a building, for example lifts and escalators, central heating and air conditioning installations, and electrical and water systems.

There are generous tax incentives for expenditure on R&D.

There are different rates of corporation tax depending on the level of profit. A reduced rate applies if profits for a year do not exceed a "lower limit". The full rate applies if profits exceed a "higher limit". If profits fall between the lower and higher limits the rate of tax is calculated by a sliding scale formula which gives a rate which is between the reduced rate and the full rate. The lower and higher limits are reduced for a company if it has "associates", these being other companies under common control.

For companies with profits in excess of prescribed levels, corporation tax is payable in quarterly instalments, commencing in the seventh month of its accounting period. For other companies, corporation tax is payable nine months after the end of the accounting period.

## 5.2 Individual Taxation

Individuals who are resident in the UK, as defined, are generally liable to tax on their worldwide income and capital gains.

Income tax is charged at graduated rates and capital gains tax at a flat rate.

Individuals who are resident in but not domiciled in the UK, meaning broadly that their natural home country is other than the UK, can elect on a year-by-year basis to be taxed on the remittance basis, meaning that they will not be taxed on their foreign income and capital gains unless they bring them into the UK or otherwise enjoy them in the UK. If they elect for the remittance basis they lose their personal allowances. In addition, individuals who have been resident in the UK for seven or more of the preceding nine years and who elect for the remittance basis must pay a substantial fixed rate charge.

Individuals who are resident in the UK are generally required to pay social security contributions at prescribed rates. Different rules apply for the employed and the self-employed. Those visiting the UK for short periods may be permitted to remain in their home country social security scheme and to be exempt from UK contributions.

Inheritance tax is charged on assets passing on death and on some lifetime gifts where cumulative values exceed prescribed levels. Individuals who are not domiciled in the UK are not taxed on assets located outside the UK.

There is no wealth tax.

### **5.3 Other Taxes Which May Affect Foreign Investors**

Businesses must pay employers social security contributions in relation to their employees.

In common with other states of the EU, the UK imposes VAT on the consumption of goods and services. In general, businesses do not themselves suffer VAT as it is a tax payable by the ultimate consumer, but businesses are responsible for the administration and collection of the tax. They must register with HMRC, add VAT to the price they charge for their goods and services, and periodically pay over to HMRC the VAT they have charged. In doing so, they may deduct the VAT they have themselves incurred on their purchases of goods and services.

Stamp duty is payable by UK or foreign purchasers of UK real estate and of shares in UK companies.

There are no local taxes on business profits. However, the occupiers of commercial property pay an annual charge known as business rates to the local government authority. Business rates are calculated as a percentage of a property's open market value, and the revenue is used to fund local services.



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# Notes





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