

## DOCTORS' EXPENSES

**This Help Sheet gives advice about the calculation of business profits that is of particular relevance to doctors and medical practitioners.**

**For a partnership it explains how to return details of:**

- **expenditure incurred by a partner on behalf of the partnership (in boxes 3.38 to 3.50 of the Partnership Tax Return)**
- **capital allowances claimed by the partnership on a vehicle (or other asset) owned by a partner (in boxes 3.61 to 3.68 of the Partnership Tax Return)**

**and, where appropriate, how such items are then reflected in the allocation of partnership profit between the partners.**

For both individuals and partnerships there is a reminder of the guidance on preparing medical accounts contained in the Department of Health's 'Red Book'.

More general guidance on the completion of the Standard Accounts Information section of the Tax Return can be found in *Help Sheet IR229: Information from your accounts*, available from the Orderline.

## CALCULATION OF PARTNERSHIP PROFITS

The rules for calculating the taxable profit made by any business, reflect the sources of income making up that business. And where, for example, a medical practice is carried on in partnership, that practice is a single source for tax purposes, regardless of the number of partners entitled to share the profits of the practice.

It follows that the Partnership Tax Return for any business must contain all the information required to calculate the taxable profits arising from that business in any accounting period. This includes any claims (such as capital allowances) that must be taken into account when calculating the taxable profits.

It also follows that individual partners are not entitled to make any adjustments to the amount of partnership profit allocated to them for a particular accounting period. For example, the entry that a partner makes in box 4.7 of the Partnership Pages of the personal Tax Return is the share of profit allocated to that partner in the Partnership Statement for the relevant accounting period.

## TREATMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY A PARTNER ON BEHALF OF THE PARTNERSHIP

The Partnership Tax Return for any business must contain all the information relevant to the calculation of the taxable profits arising from that business including any expenses incurred by a partner on behalf of the partnership. **It is not possible for individual partners to make supplementary claims, whether for expenses or capital allowances, in their own Tax Return.** This is because expenditure incurred by a partner only qualifies for relief if it is made **'wholly and exclusively'** for the purposes of the partnership business. And the only legal basis for giving relief for any such expenditure is as a deduction in the calculation of the profits of the partnership business.

Similarly, the only legal basis for giving relief for expenditure that qualifies for capital allowances is as a deduction in the calculation of the profits of the partnership business (unless there is a formal leasing agreement between the partner and the partnership, when the allowances will be due against the leasing income).

However, this does not mean that any legitimate expenditure incurred by a partner - *that is, any expense that would be allowable if met from partnership funds* - can only be relieved if it is formally included in the partnership accounts. Nor does it mean that capital allowances can only be claimed on vehicles, or other assets, that feature in the partnership accounts.

Providing that:

- any expenditure, or claim to capital allowances, is correctly calculated for tax purposes, **and**
- records relevant to those calculations are made and kept *as if* the expenditure, or assets, were part of the partnership accounts

the Inland Revenue will accept entries in the relevant sections of the Partnership Tax Return which, though based on the partnership accounts, include adjustments for such expenditure, or allowances. But once the adjustments have been made the expenditure will be treated, for all practical purposes, as if it had been included in the partnership's accounts.

Where partners' personal expenses have been included in arriving at the figure of net taxable profit or loss and those expenses have not been included in the partnership's accounts either:

- a corresponding adjustment should be made to the net profit figure in box 3.106 of the Partnership Tax Return, **or**
- the accounts figure should be entered in box 3.106 and a reconciliation given in the 'Additional information' box on page 8 of the Tax Return.

**CORRESPONDING ADJUSTMENTS IN THE APPORTIONMENT OF TAXABLE PROFIT BETWEEN THE PARTNERS**

Some partnership agreements, generally those relating to medical practices, provide that any expenditure incurred by a partner on behalf of the partnership, or any capital allowances due on assets owned by a partner, should be taken into account when the net profit of the practice is shared between the partners.

Where this is the case the Inland Revenue accepts that it is appropriate for a corresponding adjustment to be made in the allocation of net taxable profit between the partners, to ensure that a partner receives the benefit due under the partnership agreement. This adjustment will be equivalent to the expenditure incurred by the partner on behalf of the partnership, or to the amount of the capital allowances attributable to the vehicle (or other asset) owned by the partner but used in the partnership business.

Any such adjustments are analogous to 'fixed profit adjustments' for 'salary' or 'interest on capital' and should be identified as such in the Partnership Statement for the relevant accounting period.

**Example**

Doctors John, Hook and Feelgood carry on a Health Centre practice in partnership together. Their partnership agreement requires profits to be shared 50:30:20 but each partner is entitled to an adjustment for any expenditure incurred on behalf of the partnership. No other 'fixed adjustments' are due.

The partnership accounts for the 12 months to 31 December 1999 include entries for:

Employee costs	<b>£24,000</b>
Premises costs	<b>£12,000</b>
Motor expenses	<b>£7,500</b>

The capital allowances due on the practice vehicles are £3,750.

The three doctors bear the full running costs of their own private cars, although the vehicles are used in the practice.

For the 12 months to 31 December 1999 the running costs attributable to the practice were:

John	Hook	Feelgood
<b>£4,000</b>	<b>£2,400</b>	<b>£1,900</b>

Capital allowances are due (based on separate pools and adjusted for private usage) as follows:

John	Hook	Feelgood
<b>£1,750</b>	<b>£1,420</b>	<b>£460</b> (balancing allowance on car disposed of)
		<b>£3,000</b> (new car)

**Example, continued**

In addition Dr John runs a small satellite surgery at home which is part of the partnership practice. Although the practice bears some of the costs directly Dr John incurs some costs himself. These are:

Proportion of home running costs	<b>£1,500</b>
Wife's wages and pension payments	<b>£8,000</b>

**Entries in the 1999-2000 Partnership Tax Return**

When completing the Trading Pages of the Partnership Tax Return for 1999-2000 the following composite entries are required:

Employee costs	<b>£24,000 + £8,000 = £32,000 in box 3.38</b>
Premises costs	<b>£12,000 + £1,500 = £13,500 in box 3.39</b>
Motor expenses	<b>£7,500 + £4,000 + £2,400 + £1,900 = £15,800 in box 3.42</b>
Capital allowances on motor cars	<b>£3,750 + £1,750 + £1,420 + £460 + £3,000 = £10,380 in box 3.58</b>

The net taxable profit (box 3.79) returned by the partnership for the 12 months to 31.12.99 was £120,000. This is allocated between the partners as follows:

**Step 1: adjust for expenditure incurred by individual partners**

<b>Net taxable profit</b>	<b>£120,000</b>
Add back	
motor expenses	<b>£8,300</b>
capital allowances	<b>£6,630</b>
surgery costs	<b>£9,500</b>
<b>profit to be shared before individual adjustments</b>	<b>£144,430</b>

**Step 2: allocate profit between the partners**

	<b>Totals</b>	<b>John (50%)</b>	<b>Hook (30%)</b>	<b>Feelgood (20%)</b>
Profit before individual adjustments	£144,430	£72,215	£43,329	£28,886
Motor costs	(£8,300)	(£4,000)	(£2,400)	(£1,900)
Capital allowances	(£6,630)	(£1,750)	(£1,420)	(£3,460)
Surgery costs	(£9,500)	(£9,500)	0	0
Net share of taxable profit	£120,000	£56,965	£39,509	£23,526

When completing the **Partnership Statement** for 1999-2000 the following entries are required:

- £120,000 in **box 3** (the total profit from this source)
- £56,965 in the corresponding profit share box for Dr John
- £39,509 in the corresponding profit share box for Dr Hook
- £23,526 in the corresponding profit share box for Dr Feelgood.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH GUIDELINES ON THE COMPLETION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF MEDICAL PRACTICES

Each year the Inland Revenue carries out a survey of the income and expenses of medical practitioners on behalf of the Department of Health and the General Medical Services Committee of the BMA. The information from this survey is used to work out a ratio of expenses (including capital allowances) to income, which in turn is used to calculate the level of the profession's reimbursable expenses.

The Department of Health publishes the 'Red Book' which contains detailed guidance on the treatment of different items of income and expenditure in the accounts of medical practitioners. Of particular importance is the treatment of expenditure that is met either directly, or indirectly, by an Health Authority. This is because the treatment adopted influences the ratio of expenses to income derived from the annual survey.

Two key principles are identified in the 'Red Book':

- where a revenue expense (such as medical supplies, premises running costs, staff costs, or motor running costs) is met directly, or indirectly, by an Health Authority then
  - **the expense should be reported as the gross cost, and**
  - **the amount met directly, or reimbursed to the practice at a later date, should be reported as income.**

The amounts should not be set off, one against each other (so that only the net cost appears in the accounts).

- by contrast, where the practice receives a grant for capital expenditure (for example, computer equipment) **only the net cost of the capital asset should be reported in the practice accounts. Similarly any capital allowances due should be calculated using the net capital cost.** (GPs and their advisers should refer to the 'Red Book' for the special rule precluding GPs from obtaining tax relief for any capital expenditure part-funded by an Improvement Grant from the Health Authority).

Whether you are in practice on your own, or with others, it is in everyone's interest that the annual survey carried out by the Inland Revenue is as accurate as possible. Therefore, you should ensure that the figures you enter in your Tax Return follow the detailed guidelines set out in the 'Red Book'.

*These notes are for guidance only, and reflect the position at the time of writing. They do not affect any rights of appeal.*