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**Self-employed: managing cash  
and risk in uncertain times**

The Covid-19 pandemic has repercussions for every business. There are a range of support measures available to the self-employed, and this Briefing sets out guidance on some of the many questions you are likely to have. And although this is uncharted territory for everyone, there are still basic management strategies that will help minimise risk to you and your business.

## Where to look for help

Knowing where to access reliable and up to date information is important. Guidance on rules such as whether businesses should be open or closed: the symptoms of coronavirus: limiting spread of the virus in the workplace: sick pay and certifying absence from work: as well as policy on cleaning and waste, and handling post or packages, can be found here [bit.ly/3e1EZAa](https://bit.ly/3e1EZAa).

Guidance on government schemes providing financial support for businesses severely affected by Covid-19 has evolved rapidly. Whilst the pace of change has lessened, checking the following sources regularly will ensure you keep current with scheme details. Note, too, that some schemes vary across the UK.

In overview, a number of grants are available throughout the UK, as is assistance with business rates. The retail, hospitality and leisure sector attract particular support. The exact detail, however, depends on your location:

- for measures in Scotland, see [bit.ly/3aRDBy6](https://bit.ly/3aRDBy6)
- for measures in Wales, [bit.ly/3c1HmBl](https://bit.ly/3c1HmBl)
- for Northern Ireland, [bit.ly/3eMn80n](https://bit.ly/3eMn80n)
- for England, see [bit.ly/3ekiCFq](https://bit.ly/3ekiCFq)
- for information across the UK generally, see [gov.uk](https://gov.uk) Covid-19: guidance for employees, employers and businesses [bit.ly/2RETHUr](https://bit.ly/2RETHUr) and the new coronavirus financial support hub [bit.ly/2zvpNvQ](https://bit.ly/2zvpNvQ)
- online tool showing what support may be available in individual circumstances [bit.ly/2VpwPu1](https://bit.ly/2VpwPu1).

## Managing cash and risk

The government is offering unprecedented assistance to businesses at this time. Availing your business of these measures should certainly help managing cash flow and risk generally.



But there is also a need to balance any short term action against longer term consequences, particularly in terms of increased borrowing. The importance of accounts and management information to keep you in charge of the position cannot be overstated. Close monitoring of debtor and creditor figures, for example, is particularly important, given the reality that some customers may be unable to pay, and some suppliers unable to deliver goods ordered. Please do not hesitate to get in touch if we can help you take stock of both the immediate, and longer term outlook for your business.

## Government schemes available

Key measures to help the self-employed are the Self-employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS): Bounce Back loan funding: the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS): and, for employers, the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (JRS).



## Self-employment Income Support Scheme

Further changes were announced on 29 May, so that two consecutive lump sum grants to support the self-employed and partnerships will now be available under SEISS. The second grant will be the last under the scheme.

### Am I eligible?

You are eligible if you:

- carry on a trade which has been adversely impacted by circumstances arising from Covid-19
- have filed all relevant income tax self assessment tax returns
- traded in the 2018/19 and 2019/20 tax years
- intend to carry on trading in the 2020/21 tax year
- have relevant average profits of no more than £50,000, and at least equal to any non-trading income, such as employment income, rental income or dividends.

You can use this online tool [bit.ly/3fkiTte](https://bit.ly/3fkiTte) to check if HMRC considers you eligible. If it doesn't, you can ask to have this reviewed. Please do talk to us if you have any concerns here.

### What is the scheme worth?

The first grant gives a direct cash grant, of up to 80% of profits, covering the three months to May. The maximum payable is £2,500 per month (£7,500 in total). The second grant reduces this support, and is worth up to 70% of profits, capped at a total of £6,570. The grants are taxable and each is paid in one lump sum.

### What do I need to do?

You must confirm that your business has been adversely affected by coronavirus for each grant. If you haven't already claimed the first grant, it is still open for applications up to the closing deadline of 13 July.

The second, final grant will open for applications in August 2020, and you will be able to claim for the second grant even if you haven't claimed the first. Further information on the second grant is due on 12 June 2020.

## Loan schemes

### Bounce Back loans

Following pressure from businesses and advisers, the government has created a new micro-loan scheme. Bounce Back funding provides 100% government-backed loans from a network of commercial lenders, targeting UK-based small businesses negatively impacted by Covid-19 and not classified as 'undertakings in difficulty' on 31 December 2019.

The scheme allows borrowers to access loans for 25% of turnover, from a minimum of £2,000 to £50,000, with no interest or fees for the first 12 months, and a repayment holiday for the same period. Application is online, with minimal red tape. The scheme launched on 4 May [bit.ly/3d6CeNk](https://bit.ly/3d6CeNk). Critically, payment should be received within days of application.

Bounce Back loans will be for a maximum of six years, and the government is looking to agree a low rate of interest with lenders. The scheme is an alternative to CBILS: the two cannot be used together. However, a business that has already received funding under CBILS can arrange with

the lender to turn the loan into a Bounce Back facility. The funding must be under £50,000 to qualify.

## Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme

The CBILS also connects businesses with sources of finance. Following initial criticism, it has been amended so that 'all viable small businesses affected by Covid-19, and not just those unable to secure regular commercial financing, will now be eligible should they need finance to keep operating during this difficult time'. More information is here [bit.ly/2xfYxAl](https://bit.ly/2xfYxAl).

### Am I eligible?

You can apply if:

- you are a small or medium-sized business, operating through a business account. Note, any type of business structure is eligible: sole trader, partnership etc
- your business activity is based in the UK
- your annual turnover is £45 million or less
- more than 50% of your turnover comes from trading activity
- you self certify that your business has been adversely impacted by Covid-19.

### What is the scheme worth – and when?

CBILS gives access to loans, overdrafts, invoice finance and asset finance of up to £5 million for up to six years. The government is making a Business Interruption Payment covering the first 12 months of interest payment and any lender-levied fees. This means there are no upfront costs and lower initial repayments. The scheme is expected to run for six months initially.

Note that loans below £250,000 do not require a personal guarantee. For borrowing above

this level, personal guarantees will be capped at 20% of the outstanding value of the loan, and your principal private residence is excluded.

## Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme

Recent changes to JRS extend the scheme until the end of October, and provide an option for flexible furloughing from 1 July. From 1 August, financial support from the government will gradually reduce. There are now some key dates to watch: these could impact you if you haven't yet used JRS, or if you have used JRS and have additional staff still to furlough. JRS closes to new entrants from 30 June, but more critically, 10 June is the last date by which you can put an employee on furlough for the first time.

From 1 July, you can bring furloughed staff back to work part-time, paying them yourself for whatever hours are worked, and deciding those hours between you. Note, however, that any new flexible furlough arrangement must be agreed, and confirmed in writing. JRS can still be used for normal hours not worked, and if you prefer, staff can still be left on furlough.

From 1 August, employers will start to bear further costs, but until then, JRS allows employers to claim up to 80% of furloughed workers' wages, to a maximum of £2,500 per worker per month.



A photograph of a white rectangular sign mounted on a stone wall. The sign has the text 'HM REVENUE & CUSTOMS' in black, uppercase, sans-serif font. The sign is slightly angled and has a shadow cast to its right.

## HM REVENUE & CUSTOMS

### What to do about tax

The government recommends arranging Time To Pay (TTP) for your tax, allowing you to spread payment of tax bills out by making monthly instalment payments. Deferring payment of some taxes is another option. This will help with immediate cash flow.

### Time To Pay from HMRC

TTP is available for businesses or individuals in temporary financial distress because of Covid-19. TTP can be used for any tax, such as income tax, employers' PAYE, or VAT. You should contact HMRC's Covid-19 helpline on 0800 024 1222, explaining that TTP is needed because of the crisis.

TTP is always arranged to fit individual circumstances. Repayment is usually monthly by direct debit. Before you make contact, consider what you can realistically afford to repay. For information on what to have to hand when phoning, see [bit.ly/2RjpHx5](https://bit.ly/2RjpHx5).

### VAT deferral

Payments of VAT due during the three months to the end of June can be deferred. If you are a UK VAT registered business, with a VAT payment due between 20 March and 30 June 2020, you can either defer payment until later, or pay as usual. VAT MOSS payments do not come within the scheme. There is no need to contact HMRC to do this: but if you usually pay by direct debit, this should be

cancelled promptly – and reinstated at the end of the deferral period.

If you defer, no interest or penalties apply. You will carry on filing VAT returns as usual, and HMRC will carry on processing VAT reclaims and refunds. The VAT due must be paid on or before 31 March 2021.

### Income tax self assessment bills

The second income tax self assessment payment on account for 2019/20, due for payment by 31 July 2020 can be deferred until 31 January 2021. As with VAT, no action is needed to defer, and no interest or penalties will be charged.

### Tip: restart a Child Benefit claim

If you have made an election to stop Child Benefit payments because of High Income Child Benefit Charge (HICBC), you may want to think about withdrawing the election. You may still need to repay the money in the longer run, if your income is over £50,000. In the short term, receiving payment could help with cash flow. More information is here [bit.ly/3aWYcRM](https://bit.ly/3aWYcRM).

### How we can help

We appreciate the stress our clients are under at this unprecedented time. Please be assured that we are on hand to support you and advise in this period of uncertainty. Do not hesitate to get in touch if we can be of service in the coming days.