

Name of the person that completed this check	Dr Stephen Watson
End client's name	Dr Steven Brand
Engagement job title	Dorset Economic Data
Reference (worker's name or contract number, for example)	

This engagement should be classed as employed for tax purposes

Why are you getting this result

The answers you've given tell us that the worker is directly engaged, and the working practices of this engagement means that they are employed for tax purposes.

About the people involved

Which of these describes you best?

The end client is the public body, corporation or business that the worker is providing services to.

The end client

Has the worker already started this particular engagement for the end client?

No

How does the worker provide their services to the end client?

As a sole trader

About the worker's duties

Workers that perform office holder duties for the end client are classed as

employed for tax purposes. You've told us that the worker will not perform office holder duties during this engagement.

Will the worker (or their business) perform office holder duties for the end client as part of this engagement?

Being an office holder isn't about the physical place where the work is done, it's about the worker's responsibilities within the organisation. Office holders can be appointed on a permanent or temporary basis.

This engagement will include performing office holder duties for the end client, if:

- the worker has a position of responsibility for the end client, including board membership or statutory board membership, or being appointed as a treasurer, trustee, company director, company secretary, or other similar statutory roles
- the role is created by statute, articles of association, trust deed or from documents that establish an organisation (a director or company secretary, for example)
- the role exists even if someone isn't engaged to fill it (a club treasurer, for example)

If you're not sure if these things apply, please ask the end client's management about their organisational structure.

No

About substitutes and helpers

We ask these questions to find out if the worker is being engaged as a business or on a personal service basis. If the end client hasn't or wouldn't agree to the worker's business arranging for a paid substitute to work instead of them, it suggests that they're being engaged on a personal service basis.

If the worker's business sent someone else to do the work (a substitute) and they met all the necessary criteria, would the end client ever reject them?

The criteria would include:

- being equally skilled, qualified, security cleared and able to perform the worker's duties
- not being interviewed by the end client before they start (except for verification checks)
- not being from a pool or bank of workers regularly engaged by the end client
- doing all of the worker's tasks for that period of time
- being substituted because the worker is unwilling or unable to do the work

We need to know what would happen in practice, not just what it says in the

worker's contract.

Yes - the end client has the right to reject a substitute for any reason, including if it would negatively impact the work

About the work arrangements

We ask these questions to find out how much right of control the end client has over what the worker does during this engagement. If the end client has a right of control, this would suggest the working practices are similar to those of an employee.

Can the end client move the worker to a different task than they originally agreed to do?

This includes moving project or location, or changing to another task at the same location.

No - that would need to be arranged under a new contract or formal agreement

Once the worker starts the engagement, does the end client have the right to decide how the work is done?

This doesn't include general induction, or the need to follow statutory requirements like health and safety.

Partly - the worker and other people employed or engaged by the end client agree how the work needs to be done

Can the end client decide the schedule of working hours?

Partly - the worker and the end client agree a schedule

Can the worker choose where they work?

Yes - the worker decides

About the worker's financial risk

We ask these questions to identify the level of financial risk the worker must take during this engagement. Workers who don't risk their own money by, for example, buying assets, or paying for overheads and materials are more likely to be

employed for tax purposes.

What does the worker have to provide for this engagement that they can't claim as an expense from the end client or an agency?

Not relevant

What's the main way the worker is paid for this engagement?

An hourly, daily or weekly rate

If the end client isn't satisfied with the work, does the worker need to put it right at their own cost?

Yes - the worker would have to put it right without an additional charge, but wouldn't incur any costs

About the worker's integration into the organisation

We ask these questions to find out how integrated the worker is into the end client's organisation. Workers who receive benefits, have line management responsibilities for other people and represent themselves as working for the end client are more likely to be employed for tax purposes.

Is the worker entitled to any of these benefits from the end client?

- Sick pay
- Holiday pay
- A workplace pension
- Maternity/paternity pay
- Other benefits (such as gym membership, health insurance, etc.)

These don't include benefits provided by a third-party or agency.

No

Is the worker responsible for any of these duties for the end client?

- Hiring workers
- Dismissing workers
- Delivering appraisals
- Deciding how much to pay someone

No

Does the worker interact with the end client's customers, clients, audience or users?

These are people who use or are affected by the service provided by the public body, corporation or business. This would not include the worker's colleagues or other employees.

No

You should now do the following:

If you're the engager you need to operate PAYE (<https://www.gov.uk/payee-for-employers/payee-and-payroll>) for this worker.

If you're the worker you should tell your engager to operate PAYE for you.

About this result

HMRC will stand by the result given unless a compliance check finds the information provided isn't accurate.

HMRC won't stand by results achieved through contrived arrangements designed to get a particular outcome from the service. This would be treated as evidence of deliberate non-compliance with associated higher penalties.

HMRC can review your taxes for up to 20 years.

HMRC won't keep a record of this result.

Decision Service Version: 1.5.0-final

This version number is used for HMRC internal purposes only. HMRC will stand by your result unless working practices have changed, in which case you should use this service again to reflect those changes