# VAT on school fees 'technical background'

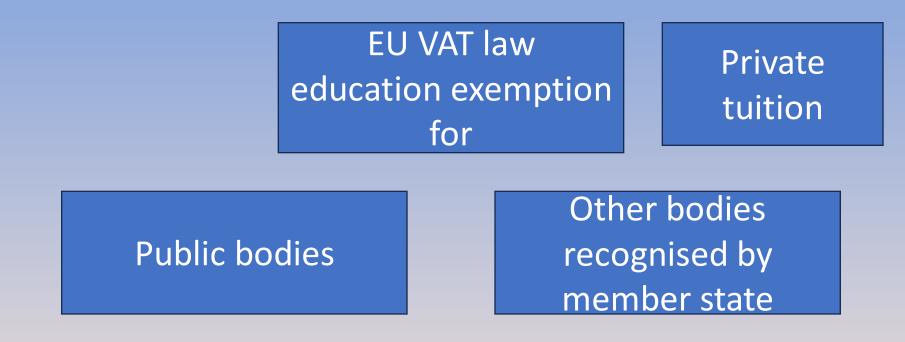




## Is all education VAT exempt?

No





#### Local authority schools

#### Other providers



EU VAT law exemption for

#### Public bodies

Other bodies recognised by member states

#### 'Eligible bodies'



## VAT exemption

Education provided by eligible bodies

Closely related supplies (school dinners, accommodation)

Private tuition in a subject ordinarily taught in schools



## Eligible bodies

A school (as defined by Education Acts)

UK universities (and appendages)

**FE colleges** 

Non-profit making bodies who re-invest surpluses from education into education

A body which provides TEFL (only for English teaching)



	Eligible body	Ineligible body
F		Nursery
	Schools	GCSE crammer
	FE colleges	
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		Secretarial college
UK un	UK universities	CPD provider

Non-profit making bodies who re-invest surpluses into education



	Eligible body	Ineligible body
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	Schools	GCSE crammer
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	UK universities	Secretarial college
K.A.		CPD provider

Non-profit making bodies who re-invest surpluses into education





## What does exemption mean?

UNA STATE

#### **Big for Tax**

## Before we go there....

Not everyone needs exemption

Free education – non-business activity

Local authority schools Academies (!?)

And they get VAT refunds



#### Exemption means....

No need to charge VAT on income

BUT – no right to reclaim VAT on expenditure

Cost of a new building = £10m + £2m VAT



#### Loss of exemption means....

Need to charge VAT on income

Can reclaim VAT on expenditure

Cost of a new building now £10m

(and can adjust earlier spend)

BUT staff costs have no VAT





## Some things to think about....

- How to enact?
- Remove schools from list of eligible bodies,
- But private schools which are charities....
- Have 2 routes to exemption

## Some things to think about....

- Comparison with academies
- Boarding schools
- Providing care?
- 28 day rule for accommodation (VAT on 20% of fees)

### Some things to think about....

• Merge with other eligible bodies?

A brief foray into business rates....

• Relief only if a private school is a charity



# IIIIFS

Stuart Adam, IFS

15 April 2024 IFS-CIOT debate

@ThelFS

# Should VAT be charged on private school fees?

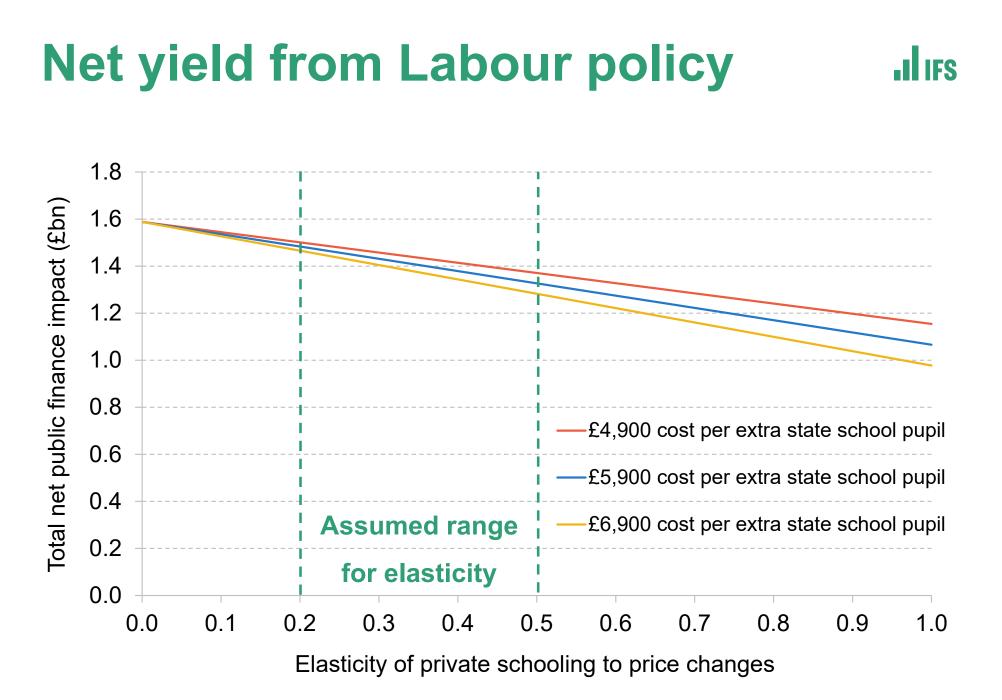


Economic and Social Research Council

## Labour policy



- End VAT exemption of private schools
  - Charge 20% VAT on school fees
  - Enable schools to reclaim VAT charged on their input purchases
  - Net tax rise roughly equivalent to 15% of fees
  - ≈ £2,500 a year with current average fees of about £16,000
  - Continued exemption where pupil with special educational needs has an education, health and care plan (EHCP) saying private schooling is needed
- Remove current 80% business rates relief
- Use revenue to increase spending on state schools



Source: Figure 6 of L. Sibieta (2023), Tax, private school fees and state school spending, IFS Report

## **Beyond redistribution**



- Would raise revenue from a group that is, on average, well-off
- But can tax well-off people in other ways: is taxing private education better or worse?
  - Should we tax those who buy private education more or less than those with same income who use their money differently?
- But first: what would it look like if tried to tax them the same?

## **Consumption or investment?**

- VAT is tax on consumption expenditure
- How far is private schooling consumption vs investment generating higher earnings?
  - Financial returns (better-paid job) already taxed don't tax twice
  - Other benefits (better school experience, social status, future non-financial rewards) aren't
- But not operating in otherwise free market economy...

## Not an ordinary market



- Main alternative to private schooling is free state education
- Private education saves the state the cost of educating that pupil
- Should the state be willing to contribute that amount towards private school fees?
  - As in classic proposals for school vouchers
  - Would be more generous than VAT exemption
- ...even if some willing to pay for private education without that?
- Might depend on the rationale for offering non-means-tested state education (and for making education compulsory)

#### 

#### Social benefits might justify support if...

- Benefits the exchequer (taxpayers), as already mentioned:
  - Saves the cost of state education
  - Tax on higher future earnings & spending
- Better education brings benefits to wider society
  - Or benefits to the pupil that parents don't fully take into account
  - Related to why schooling is compulsory, and free in state sector
- Private schools contribute to the community

#### Wider costs of private schools?



#### Social costs might justify penalty if...

- Benefits of private education to pupil come at others' expense
  - Higher-paid jobs because of networks & access, not productivity
  - So higher future earnings *for those pupils* but not *in aggregate*
- Private education damaging to social mobility
- Social costs of segregation
- Educational costs (or benefits) of segregation
  - Would bringing (typically high-ability) private pupils & teachers into the state sector improve (or worsen) outcomes?

## Conclusion



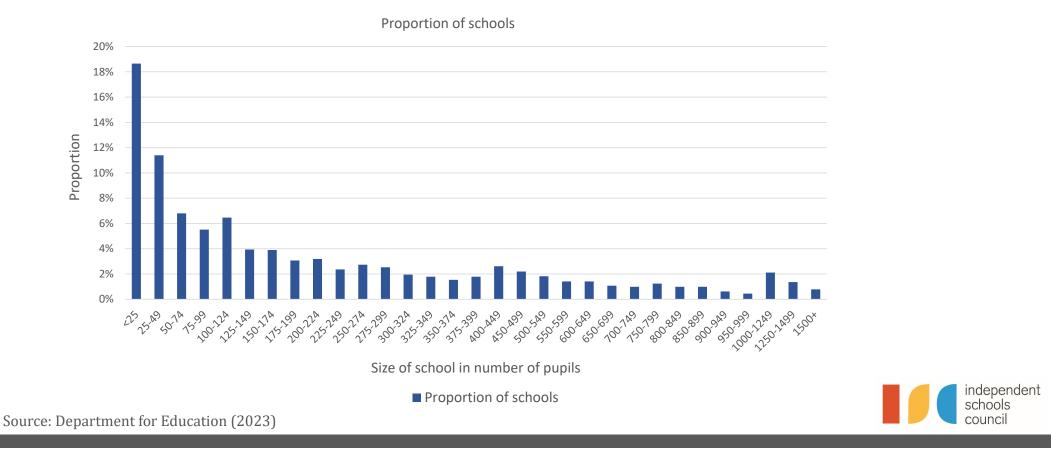
- Lots of detailed practical issues not explored, e.g.:
  - SEN provision
  - Boundaries of what VAT would apply to
- Arguments for encouraging or discouraging private schooling
- But relative to what baseline?
  - VAT-free (investment) or VATable (consumption)? Or voucher?
- A case for a reduced rate?
  - VAT not all-or-nothing
  - Even with no change in overall generosity, allowing recovery of input VAT could reduce distortions e.g. incentive to self-supply
  - But adding more different treatments can also be problematic

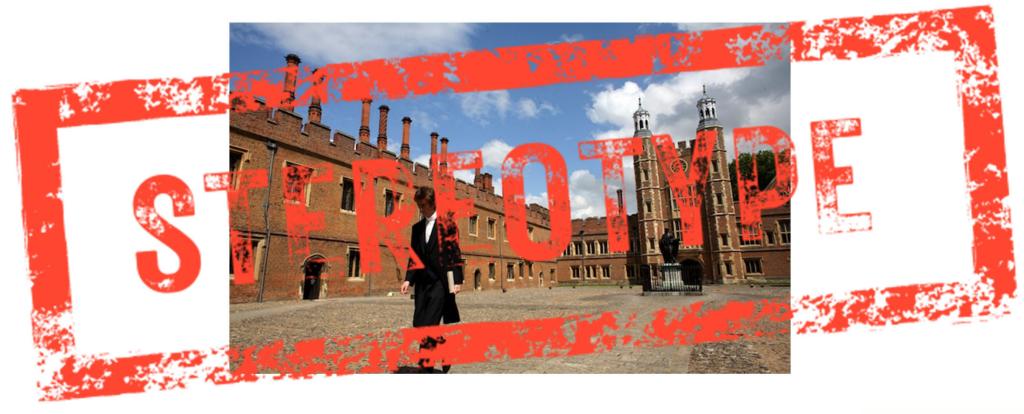
#### CIOT/IFS online debate:

### Should VAT be charged on private school fees?



# Proportion of independent schools by size of school in number of pupils, England, 2023-24







#### Specialist provision in independent schools

- 120,000 students across independent schools receive support for SEND
- In ISC schools, 1 in 5 students is receiving SEND support
- The majority of these students do not have EHCPs
- 60% of pupils at an independent school attend an institution aligned with a particular faith
- 70% of Islamic schools within ISC charge less than £6,000 a year



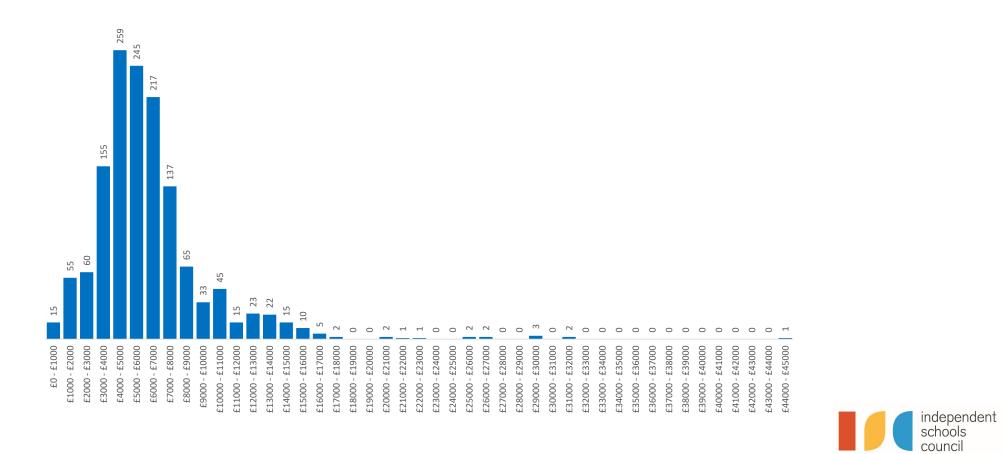
#### Independent school parents

- Two-thirds of households with at least one child at an independent school have two people in paid employment
- Over two in five parents (43.0%) have no experience of independent education themselves

Source: ISC Parent Survey, October 2022 (16,333 parents from 332 different schools)



#### Average weighted termly fee (2023)



#### Independent school pupil movement

- At 5% movement (mid-IFS estimate): 29,600 pupils
- At 10% movement: 59,200 pupils
- At 15% movement: 88,800 pupils
- At 20% movement (parent polls): 118,400 pupils
- At 25% movement (ASI and Baines-Cutler): 148,000 pupils



#### VAT: unintended consequences

- Disproportionate effect on smaller schools with lower fees
- Over 90,000 children receive SEND support but do not have an EHCP – potential impact on demand for EHCPs
- Faith schooling and availability of similar faith provision locally for religious families
- Increase in inequality within the state sector
- Making the UK an international outlier in the treatment of education in tax terms



#### Thank you

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