

How to claim SITR: A GUIDE FOR INVESTORS

June 2020

For more information and resources on Social Investment Tax Relief, please visit: www.getsitr.org.uk

GET SITR provides free support and resources to better understand and use Social Investment Tax Relief. It is a joint initiative led by Big Society Capital in partnership with the CIC Association, CIC Regulator, Community Shares Company, Community Shares Unit and Power to Change.

INTRODUCTION

Introduced in 2014, and expanded in 2017, Social Investment Tax Relief ("SITR") allows individuals to help social enterprises¹ grow by offering a tax relief on investments.

Under SITR an individual can subscribe for shares in, or lend money to, a social enterprise and claim 30% income tax relief on the amount invested.

But once the investment has been made, how do you actually claim that 30% income tax relief? In this note, we'll explain how.

Who should read this note?

You should read this if you are an **individual** who is looking to invest, or has just invested, into a social enterprise and wishes to claim tax relief on that investment under SITR

But before we begin... the legal small print

This note is for information purposes only to give the reader a better understanding of the how SITR tax relief can be claimed. This note is not a comprehensive review of the law relating to SITR. Any investor's tax position will depend on their own personal circumstances.

This note has been produced by Big Society Capital in its capacity as champion for the social investment market. Neither Big Society Capital nor Mills & Reeve LLP nor any of their respective directors, partners, employees, consultants or advisers can give any advice in this area and they will have no liability to any third party who may seek to rely on the contents of this note. If a reader of this note wishes to act on any of the comments in this note, they should take appropriate advice from experts in the field before proceeding. We can only offer general guidance.

This note does not constitute an offer or an invitation to buy or sell or a solicitation of an offer or invitation to buy or sell or enter into any agreement with respect to any security, product, service or investment. Any opinions expressed do not constitute investment advice and independent advice should be sought where appropriate.

This note is based on our understanding of law and HMRC practice as at the date it is published. All information is current as of the date of publication, subject to change without notice, and may become outdated over time.

¹ By 'social enterprise' we mean all eligible organisations for SITR including charities, community interest companies, community benefit societies and accredited social impact contractors

There are several stages to the process:



The social enterprise that raised the SITR funding must submit a compliance statement (form SITR1) to HMRC

HMRC will (assuming they are happy with the form submitted) issue the social enterprise with:

- A letter (SITR2) to the social enterprise confirming that SITR will be available to investors, and
- A compliance certificate (SITR3) for each investor



The social enterprise will need to:

- Complete a certificate for each investor, and
- Send the certificates to the investors



Finally, each investor must then claim their own tax relief.

In this guide, we look at the process for individual investors to claim the tax relief – (Stage 4).

For more information about Stages 1 – 3, applicable to Social Enterprises, read <u>How to Claim</u> <u>SITR – a guide for Social Enterprises.</u>

Also in this guide:

- **Appendix 1:** A step-by-step process for using SITR (from finding out if the organisation & investment is eligible to claiming the tax relief)
- Appendix 2: Example of a compliance certificate (SITR3)
- Appendix 3: Example of the Additional Information page (SA101) for Self-Assessment Tax Returns (this is relevant to investors when making the claim)

Investor claims the tax relief

Before you can claim the tax relief you will need:

A completed and signed compliance certificate ("form SITR3") from the social enterprise or charity.



Each individual investor should have their own compliance certificate to claim the tax relief.

An example SITR3 form can be found in Appendix 2. Please note this may not be the latest version and is for illustrative purposes only.

The tax relief can be claimed in one of two ways:

- **OPTION 1** After the end of the tax year in which the investment is made by claiming the relief through a self-assessment tax return for that year, or
- **OPTION 2** During the tax year in which the investment is made either by way of an adjustment to the investor's tax code, or an adjustment to the amount of tax being paid on account for that year.

More information on each of these methods is set out below. And on page 5, we also explain how an investor can **carry back** the investment to a preceding tax year.

However you intend to claim the relief, remember - an investor **cannot** make a claim for SITR on an investment **before** the investor has received a compliance certificate for that investment.

Option 1: After the end of the tax year the investment was made through a selfassessment tax return

An investor who is willing to wait until the end of the tax year to claim the relief can claim the tax relief through their personal <u>self-assessment tax return</u>.

The investor should go to the "other tax reliefs" section of the "<u>Additional</u> <u>Information</u>" (SA101) in the tax return. This will include a box for the investor to enter the total amount invested into SITR eligible investments. An example of this form can also be found in Appendix 3. Please note this may not be the latest version and is for illustrative purposes only. HMRC will then take the SITR income tax relief into account when it calculates the investor's tax bill. An investor may either get a refund or a reduction of their income tax bill.

Where, the tax return has already been submitted and a claim, or an additional claim, needs to be made, then either:

- The return should be amended, or
- If it is too late to amend the tax return, then the tax return should be supplemented by a 'stand-alone' claim using the claim section of form SITR3.

Option 2: During the tax year in which the investment is made

Investors who are employees and subject to PAYE

- Investors who are subject to PAYE and wish to obtain relief for an investment for the current tax year without waiting for the tax year to end can effectively do so by requesting HMRC to change their PAYE tax code number (using the claim section of form SITR3).
- An investor can contact HMRC to discuss their tax code by post, online, or by phone contact details can be found at: <u>Income Tax and general enquiries</u>
- Investors will still have to submit a self-assessment tax return in the following tax year to show the amount of tax relief claimed.

Investors who are self-employed or who make payments on account of tax

- Investors who are self-employed (or who otherwise make payments on account of tax each year) and wish to obtain relief for an investment for the current tax year without waiting for the year to end, can effectively do so by claiming a reduction in the amount they pay to HMRC on account of tax for that tax year.
- An investor can apply to reduce their payments on account online or by post contact details can be found at: <u>Self-assessment claim to reduce payments on account</u>
- Investors will still have to submit a self-assessment tax return in the following tax year to show the amount of tax relief claimed.

Carry back

An investor may wish to treat some, or all, of the SITR investment as if it were made in the preceding tax year.

If the whole of the investment is to be carried back to the preceding tax year, the tax relief must be claimed for that preceding year by submitting a self-assessment tax return for the relevant year. If that tax return has already been submitted, then either:

- the return should be amended, or
- if it is too late to amend the tax return, then the tax return should be supplemented by a 'stand-alone' claim using the claim section of form SITR3.

If only part of the investment is to be carried back to the preceding tax year, two separate claims for tax relief must be made (using any of the methods described above).

TIME LIMITS FOR CLAIMING TAX RELIEF

The deadline for an investor to claim SITR tax relief is the fifth anniversary of the normal self-assessment filing date for the tax year in which the investment is made.

Example timeframe for an investor claim:

An individual makes an SITR-qualifying investment on 30 September 2018 i.e. in the tax year ended 5 April 2019.

- The last date for filing the self-assessment tax return for that tax year was 31 January 2020.
- So the investor can claim SITR relief on that investment at any time up to 31 January 2025.

Top tips:



- If you've made an investment, don't be afraid to follow up with your social enterprise straight away to check that they have submitted the compliance statement (form SITR1) to HMRC so that you receive your compliance certificate (or form SITR3). If you want to claim the tax relief back quickly, tell the social enterprise.
- **2.** If you make an additional or subsequent investment in the same organisation, you should expect to receive a separate certificate and will need to repeat the process outlined in this document for each new investment.
- **3.** Do not try to claim the tax relief until you have received your compliance certificate (form SITR3).
- **4.** Keep copies of all of your compliance certificates (form SITR3). It's difficult to get replacements. Your compliance certificate will come with a tax relief claim form which will also need to be completed and returned to HMRC.
- 5. There are time limits. Don't miss them. If you do, the tax relief will be lost.
- **6.** If you want to carry part of the investment back to the preceding tax year, you will have to make two separate claims (as if you had made two separate investments).

Appendix 1

Step-by-step process for raising SITR investment & claiming the tax relief

SITR investment process



Legal structure must be:

- CIC
- Community Benefit Society
- Registered Charity
- Accredited Social Impact Contractor

Trading activity must be qualifying

Investment research

Investor source

- SITR fund
- Crowdfunding platform
- Direct

Investment type & terms

- Amount of debt/equity
- Interest rate and duration

Apply for Advance Assurance with HMRC

3

3

Not compulsory but highly advisable.

The wait from HMRC can take betweeen 6 and 14 weeks

• Secure investment • Complete the investment proposal & loan agreement. • Agree dates for transfer of funds with investors and commencement of loan contract.



Complete investment

Enabling the tax relief claim to be completed by the social enterprise **Stages**

Complete & submit a compliance statement (form SITR1) to HMRC

This can be found on HMRC's website. Do this as soon as the investment is made.

Receive confirmation investment is SITR eligible from HMRC

This will include:

- Confirmation letter (SITR2)
- Compliance certificate for each investor (form SITR3)

Complete certificates & send to each investor

Remember to include the unique investment reference number (from the letter) to each compliance certificate





Deadline for submitting the compliance statement: 2 years after the investment date.



Deadline for investors claiming the tax relief: 5th anniversary of the normal self-assessment filing date for the tax year in which the investment is made.



Investment preparation

Make a note of the date of each time an investment is made.

Investors can then claim their tax relief

Each investor will need a compliance certificate from the social enterprise before they can make a claim.

See guide to How to claim SITR for investors for more info.

Claiming the Income Tax Relief under SITR

Stage 4 to be completed by the investor

- You will need a compliance certificate (SITR3) from the social enterprise before you can make a claim.
- If you make a subsequent investment(s) in the same social enterprise, you'll need a separate compliance certificate for each investment.

Two ways you can claim the income tax relief

At the end of the tax year in which the investment was made through a self-assessment tax return

- The relevant section is in the 'Additional Information' page (SA101). Under Other tax reliefs, enter the amount to be claimed in the box for Social Investment Tax Relief.
- If the tax return has already been submitted before including this information, it will need to be:
 - amended, OR
 - if it can't be amended, it will need to be supplemented with a completed claim form, which is part of the compliance certificate (SITR3)

HMRC will calculate your tax bill and you may get a refund or reduction in your income tax bill.



Deadline for investors claiming the tax relief: 5th anniversary of the normal self-assessment filing date for the tax year in which the investment is made.

During the tax year in which the investment was made

You will still need to submit a self-assessment tax return

in the following tax year, showing the amount of relief

Investors subject to PAYE can contact HMRC to adjust their tax code number using the claim form, which is part of the compliance certificate (SITR3)

- You can do this by post, online, or by phone: <u>Income</u> <u>Tax and general enquiries</u>
- If you are due a refund, you can request one from HMRC

claimed.

Investors who are selfemployed can apply to reduce their payments on account

 You can do this online or by post: <u>Self-assessment</u> <u>claim to reduce payments</u> <u>on account</u>





Other tax reliefs under SITR

In addition to Income Tax Relief, other tax reliefs available under SITR may include:

- Capital Gains Tax Deferral
- Tax Free Gains
- Inheritance Tax Relief
- Loss Relief



Carry back

An investor can carry back part or all of the SITR investment to the preceding tax year. This can be done by submitting a self-assessment tax return for the relevant year. See process for claiming through a selfassessment tax return on the left.

If only part of the investment is to be carried back to the preceding tax year, two separate claims for tax relief must be made.

Appendix 2

Example of a compliance certificate (SITR3)



These instructions are for the enterprise completing the compliance certificate.

You cannot issue this certificate to an investor unless you've received authority from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC).

You need to have completed form 'Social Investment Tax Relief compliance statement (SITR1)' first, with details of the investment, to get authorisation from HMRC.

Social Investment Tax Relief Compliance certificate

This certificate should be signed by the company secretary or trustee, or any other person authorised by the social enterprise, or if appropriate a liquidator, administrator or receiver.

You are liable to a penalty if you issue a certificate fraudulently, or negligently, or issue a certificate without our authority. The penalty can be up to £3,000.

Separate certificates must be used for investments on different dates or of different kinds issued on the same day.

Full name and address of the investor Name Address		
The following eligible investment in the social enterprise by Nature of investment Put 'X' in one box Shares Debentures	Delow was made by you and issued to you (or as directed by you). Date of share or debenture issue DD MM YYYY	
Description of shares or debentures	Applicable period these investments end DD MM YYYY	
Nominal value of each share or debenture	You have received value from the social enterprise or a connected person amounting to	
Number of shares or debentures issued Amount invested	Unique investment reference (UIR) number	
I certify that the conditions of the scheme, other than those which you as an investor have to satisfy, are for the time being met for these investments.		
Name of social enterprise representative	Enterprise name Registered office address	
Capacity in which signed	Address	
Signature	Postcode	
	Date DD MM YYYY	

Please keep this certificate. If you claim relief, you may be asked to produce it.

Notes for claiming Income Tax relief and capital gains deferral relief

These notes will help you decide if you qualify for relief before making a claim. The issue of this certificate does not automatically mean you qualify for any relief.

You may wish to claim any or both of the following:

- Income Tax relief on the amount you invested
- deferral relief, which allows you to defer a chargeable gain which you have reinvested in this investment

Please note that this form cannot be used to claim capital gains disposal relief. Capital gains disposal relief may be available on a disposal of shares for which Income Tax relief has been claimed and allowed and not withdrawn.

Rules for both reliefs

You do not qualify for either relief if you:

- made the investment as part of a scheme or arrangement aimed at avoiding tax
- receive a loan which would not have been made, or would not have been made on the same terms, were it not for the investment in the enterprise
- have an option under which you can sell the investment

The Income Tax relief you get may be withdrawn or reduced, and any deferred gain will be revived (brought back into charge to Capital Gains Tax) if before the applicable period ends (date shown on page 1):

- any of the above should happen
- the social enterprise loses its qualifying status
- you dispose of any of the shares or debentures within that period (whether by way of sale, gift or exchange)

A disposal of the investment on or after the applicable period ends will also cause any deferred gains to be revived.

Rules for Income Tax relief only

You do not qualify for Income Tax relief if you:

- are, or have been, 'connected with the social enterprise' (see part 5B of the Income Tax Act 2007, sections 257LF, 257LG and 257LH)
- are disqualified as a previous owner of the social enterprise's trade (see part 5B of the Income Tax Act 2007, sections 257QQ and 257QR)

Receipt of value

Any Income Tax relief you can get is restricted or withdrawn if you, or an associate of yours, have received value from the social enterprise or any person connected with it. This applies if value is received up to one year before the investment and at any time up to the date the applicable period ends.

In the case of deferral relief, if you receive any value in the year before the investment you will not be entitled to deferral relief, and if you receive any value after the investment (and before the applicable period ends) any deferred gains will be revived.

In certain circumstances value can be ignored if it's 'insignificant' or if it's restored in full to the person who provided it.

If any event occurs before the applicable period ends which causes Income Tax relief to be withdrawn or reduced or which causes deferred gains to be revived, you must report it to us within 60 days.

Claiming Income Tax relief

There's a limit on the total amount on which you can claim relief for any one tax year of $\pounds 1$ million.

The relief is normally due for the tax year (ending on 5 April) in which the investment is made (see page 1 for the date of issue). For investments made from the tax year 2015 to 2016 onwards you can, if you wish, claim relief as if some or all of the investment had been made in the previous year. However, this is subject to the total amount of relief on which you can claim for any one year, as already explained.

You should make a claim for Income Tax relief on your tax return. But in some circumstances, see below, you should use the claim form on page 3.

If your shares were issued or debt investment made in the current tax year and you pay tax under PAYE, you can claim relief for that year now. Fill in the claim form on page 3 and send it to HMRC. If we send you a tax return after the end of the year, you will also have to enter details of the claim on that return.

If you want to claim relief for a previous tax year for which you either did not receive a tax return, or you received a return and you have already sent it in, fill in the claim form on page 3 and send it to HMRC. If the claim is made in time, it will be treated as amending the tax return.

In all other circumstances, you do not need to fill in this form, but:

- keep it until you receive your tax return
- in the appropriate box on the tax return, enter the total subscriptions on which you are claiming relief
- in the large box reserved for 'additional information' at the end of the tax return, enter the
 - unique investment reference (UIR)
 - name of the social enterprise invested in
 - amount of the investment qualifying for relief
 - date of issue of the shares or debt investment made

Claiming deferral relief

You must use the claim form to make a claim for deferral relief. If your chargeable gain accrues in the current tax year and the shares were issued or debt investment made either in this year, or in a previous year, fill in the claim form and send it with your tax return after the end of the tax year.

You will need to enter the relevant chargeable gain(s) on page CG 1 and/or page CG 2 of the Capital gains summary pages (see the Capital gains summary notes) of your tax return. Go to www.gov.uk and search for 'Capital gains summary'.

If your chargeable gain accrued in a previous tax year, fill in the claim form and send it to us (along with your tax return if not already submitted).

Claims to both Income Tax relief and deferral relief

If you wish to claim both Income Tax relief and deferral relief on the same investment, follow the notes on Income Tax relief in the first instance. Keep a copy of your claim form for your deferral relief claim if it's to be sent at a later date in accordance with the notes on deferral relief.

For detailed information, go to www.gov.uk and search for 'Social investment tax relief'.



Social Investment Tax Relief Claim form

Investor tax reference	Number of shares or debentures (debt investment)
National Insurance number	Type of shares or debentures (debt investment)
The claim(s) below relate to an investment amount of	Date issued DD MM YYYY
For shares or debentures in (social enterprise)	Unique investment reference (UIR) number
Claim to SITR Income Tax relief	The amount on which I am claiming relief is
Please read the notes on page 2 before deciding whether to complete this part of the form.	
I wish relief to be allowed in my PAYE coding.	for the year ended 5 April being the year in which the investment was made.
	The amount on which I am claiming relief is
I am claiming relief for a year for which I have already sent in a tax return.	
	for the year ended 5 April

Claim to SITR deferral relief

Asset disposed of	Asset disposed of	Asset disposed of
Date of acquisition DD MM YYYY	Date of acquisition DD MM YYYY	Date of acquisition DD MM YYYY
Date of disposal	Date of disposal	Date of disposal
Chargeable gains before losses	Chargeable gains before losses	Chargeable gains before losses
£	£	£
Gain to be deferred	Gain to be deferred	Gain to be deferred
£	£	£



Social Investment Tax Relief Claim form

Declaration

I hold a SITR certificate for the shares or debentures which were authorised by HMRC. I claim relief as shown on page 3. The details given in this claim are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name (use capital letters)	Signature
Full address (use capital letters)	
Address	Date DD MM YYYY
Postcode	

Appendix 3

Example of the Additional Information page (SA101) for Self-Assessment Tax Returns



Additional information

Tax year 6 April 2019 to 5 April 2020 (2019-20)

Your name	Your Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR)

Complete these pages for less common types of income, deductions and tax reliefs, and for any other information. For help filling in this form, go to www.gov.uk/taxreturnforms and read the notes and helpsheets.

Other UK income

Interest from gilt-edged and other UK securities, deeply discounted securities and accrued income profits

1 Gilt etc interest after tax taken off	3 Gross amount before tax
£	£
2 Tax taken off	
£	

Gains from life insurance policies, capital redemption policies and life annuity contracts

4 UK policy or contract gains on which tax was treated	8 UK policy or contract gains from voided ISAs
as paid – the amount of the gain	£ 00
£ 0 0	
	9 Number of years the policy was held
5 Number of years the policy has been held or since the	
last gain	
	10 Tax taken off gain shown in box 8
	£
6 UK policy or contract gains where no tax was treated	
as paid – the amount of the gain	11 Deficiency relief
£ 0 0	£ 00
7 Number of years the policy has been held or since the	
last gain	

Stock dividends, bonus issues of securities and redeemable shares

12 Stock dividends – the amount received	13.1 Close company loans written off or released
£	£ 00
13 Bonus issues of securities and redeemable shares	
£	

Business receipts taxed as income of an earlier year

	14 The amount of post-cessation or other business receipts	Tax year income to be taxed	d, for example,
S	A101 2020	Page Ai 1	HMRC 12/19

Share schemes and employment lump sums, compensation and deductions, certain post-employment income and patent royalty payments

1	Share schemes – the taxable amount	8	Exemptions for amounts entered in box 4
	- excluding amounts included on your P60 or P45		£ 00
	£ 0 0		
		9	Compensation and lump sums up to £30,000 exemption
	Box 2 is not in use		£ 0 0
3	Taxable lump sums and certain income after the end of	10	Disability and foreign service deduction
	your job – excluding redundancy and compensation for loss	10	
	of your job		£ 00
	£ 0 0	11	Seafarers' Earnings Deduction - enter pay on your
4	Lump sums or benefits received from an		'Employment' page – read Helpsheet 205
-	Employer Financed Retirement Benefits Scheme		£ 0 0
	excluding pensions	10	
	£ 0 0	12	
E	Redundancy, other lump sums and compensation		£ 00
5	payments – the amount above the £30,000 exemption	13	Foreign tax for which tax credit relief not claimed
	f O O		£ 0 0
6	Tax taken off boxes 3 to 5	14	Exempt employers' contributions to an overseas pension scheme – read the notes
	£ 0 0		
7	If you've left box 6 blank because the tax is included		£ 00
	in box 2 on the 'Employment' page, put 'X' in the box	15	UK patent royalty payments made
			£ 0 0
Oth	ner tax reliefs - read the notes		
1	Subscriptions for Venture Capital Trust shares	7	Maintenance payments (up to £3,450) - if you or your
	- the amount on which relief is claimed		former spouse or civil partner were born before 6 April 1935
	£ 0 0		£ 0 0
2	Subscriptions for shares under the Enterprise Investment Scheme – the amount on which relief	8	Payments to a trade union for death benefits – half the amount paid (maximum £100)
	is claimed		£ 0 0
	£ 0 0		
		9	Relief claimed on a qualifying distribution on the
3	Community Investment Tax Relief – the amount on which relief is claimed		redemption of bonus shares or securities
			£ 00
	£ 0 0		

10 Subscriptions for shares under the Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme

• 0 0

· 0 0

• 0 0

- **11 Social Investment Tax Relief** the amount on which relief is claimed
- 12 Non-deductible loan interest from investments into property partnerships not included in box 5

£

£

£

4 Annual payments made

5 Qualifying loan interest payable in the year

6 Post-cessation trade relief and certain other losses

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• 0 0

• 0 0

• 0 0

£

£

£

Married Couple's Allowance

If you, or your spouse or civil partner were born before 6 April 1935, please read the notes and then complete the relevant boxes. If you're the husband (marriages up to 5 December 2005), or the spouse or civil partner with the higher income (marriages and civil partnerships on or after 5 December 2005), you should complete box 1 and, where appropriate, boxes 2 to 5 and box 9.

If you're the wife (marriages up to 5 December 2005), or the spouse or civil partner with the lower income (marriages and civil partnerships on or after 5 December 2005), please read the notes to help you fill in boxes 6 to 11.

If you cannot use all of your Married Couple's Allowance or you want your spouse or civil partner to have your surplus allowance, please read the notes and then put 'X' in box 10 or box 11.

1 Your spouse's or civil partner's full name	6 If you've already agreed that half of the minimum allowance is to be given to you, put 'X' in the box
2 Their date of birth if older than you (and at least one of you was born before 6 April 1935) DD MM YYYY	7 If you've already agreed that all of the minimum allowance is to be given to you, put 'X' in the box
3 If you've already agreed that half the minimum allowance is to go to your spouse or civil partner, put 'X' in the box	8 Your spouse's or civil partner's full name
 If you've already agreed that all of the minimum allowance is to go to your spouse or civil partner, put 'X' in the box 	 If you were married or formed a civil partnership after 5 April 2019, enter the date of marriage or civil partnership DD MM YYYY
5 If, in the year to 5 April 2020, you lived with any previous spouse or civil partner, enter their date of birth DD MM YYYY	 10 If you want to have your spouse's or civil partner's surplus allowance, put 'X' in the box 11 If you want your spouse or civil partner to have your
	surplus allowance, put 'X' in the box

Other information

Income Tax losses and limit on Income Tax relief

Other income losses	4 Enter the amount of relief shown in box 3 which is not
Earlier years' losses – which can be set against certain other income in 2019–20	subject to the limit on Income Tax reliefs £ • 0 0
£	5 Tax year for which you're claiming relief in box 3, for example, 2018–19 YYYY YY
2 Total unused losses carried forward	
£	
Trade losses from a later year	Limit on Income Tax relief
3 Relief now for 2020–21 trade losses or certain	6 Amount of payroll giving
capital losses – read the notes	£ 0 0
£ 0 0	

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Pension Savings Tax Charges

7 Value of pension benefits in excess of your Available	12 Pension scheme tax reference number
Lifetime Allowance, taken by you as a lump sum	
	PSTR
8 Value of pension benefits in excess of your Available	13 Amount of unauthorised payment from a pension
Lifetime Allowance, not taken as a lump sum	scheme, not subject to surcharge
	£
£ 0 0	
	14 Amount of unauthorised payment from a pension
9 Lifetime Allowance tax paid by your pension scheme	scheme, subject to surcharge
£ 0 0	£ 0 0
Amount could towards your pension in the	
10 Amount saved towards your pension, in the period covered by this tax return, in excess of the	15 Foreign tax paid on an unauthorised payment
Annual Allowance	(in £ sterling)
	£ 0 0
£ 0 0	
11 Annual Allowance tax paid or payable by your	16 Taxable short service refund of contributions
pension scheme	(overseas pension schemes only)
	£ 0 0
£ 0 0	
1.1 Value of pension benefits transferred subject to the	Box 17 is not in use
overseas transfer charge	
	18 Foreign tax paid (in £ sterling) on box 16
1.2 Tax paid by your pension scheme on your overseas	£
transfer charge	
£ 00	
ax avoidance schemes	
19 The scheme reference number	20 The tax year in which the expected advantage arises
or promoter reference number	for example, 2018–19 YYYY YY
	for example, 2018–19 YYYY YY

Disguised remuneration

Only complete this section if HMRC has agreed to postpone a loan charge to the 2019-20 tax year. Read the notes before completing this section.

