

NOTES

Payments to be returned on Form 46G include:

- ◆ payments made in the course of the trade, business or activity, for services rendered in connection with the trade, business or activity, including payments for services provided in connection with the formation, acquisition, development and disposal of the trade, business or activity (including such payments made on behalf of others),
- ◆ particulars must be returned of other valuable consideration, i.e. where the payment for the services provided is given in a form other than money,
- ◆ payments for copyright.

The amount of the payment for services shown should normally be exclusive of VAT. However, payments may be returned inclusive of VAT by traders, etc. whose records are maintained on a basis that would make it difficult to make the return on a VAT exclusive basis. Persons not registered for VAT may make returns inclusive or exclusive of VAT.

Indicate on the front page whether the figures enclosed are VAT inclusive. This return form may be completed on an accruals basis (as opposed to a strict payment basis) provided that this basis is then consistently applied.

Payments which may be excluded are those made to any person where the total amount for the year did not exceed €6,000. (Person includes individual, company and any unincorporated body of persons.)

Payments which should be excluded are those:

- ◆ from which Income Tax has been deducted (e.g. PAYE, Withholding Tax),
- ◆ in which the value of goods provided as part of the service exceeds two-thirds of the total charge,
- ◆ made to Government Departments, Local Health Offices, VEC's, Local Authorities and Semi-State Bodies (such as ESB, Bord Gáis, An Post, etc.),
- ◆ made to Non-Residents,
- ◆ made by a Principal Contractor, registered for Relevant Contracts Tax, where the payments are returned on Form RCT35.

Further information is available in **Leaflet IT 16**, which is available on Revenue's website www.revenue.ie, from Revenue's Forms and Leaflets Service by phoning LoCall 1890 306 706 or 353 1 702 3050.

LoCall Rates - Please note that the rates charged for the use of 1890 (LoCall) numbers may vary among different services providers.

The following Third Party Returns can be made automatically via Secure Email (see below):

- Form 8-2** Return by persons in receipt of income of others.
- Form 8-3** Return by any person who, as an agent, manages premises or is in receipt of rents or other payments arising from premises.
- Form 8-4** Return by any Authority/Body which makes any payment in the nature or for the purpose of rent subsidy in relation to any premises.
- Form 8B-A** Return by Financial Institutions paying or crediting interest to Irish residents without deduction of tax.
- Form 8B-B** Return by intermediaries who act in connection with the opening of foreign accounts with deposit holders.
- Form 8D** Return by persons who act as intermediaries in relation to material interests in offshore products.
- Form 8F** Return by an auctioneer or any person carrying on a trade of dealing in any description of tangible moveable property.
- Form 8S** Return by persons of Information in relation to Settlements involving Non-Resident Trustees.
- Form 21R** Return by persons who are nominee holders of securities.

Secure Email Filing/Specifications

Third Party Returns listed above can be submitted via Secure Email. A spreadsheet template is available on www.revenue.ie which can be submitted by Secure Email to 3rdPartyReturns@revenue.ie. See www.revenue.ie/en/online/secure-email.html for information on Secure Email.

Additional information is included on Revenue's website - see *Third Party Returns - A guide to the submission of returns in electronic form* at www.revenue.ie/en/tax/it/third-party-return-forms.html which provides technical specifications for the submission of returns in electronic format and via Secure Email.

Audit

- ◆ This return may be subjected to an Audit by Revenue.
- ◆ The law provides that Revenue may make enquiries or take such actions as are considered necessary to verify the accuracy of a return.

Civil Penalties/Criminal Prosecution

Tax law provides for both civil penalties and criminal sanctions for the failure to make a return, the making of a false return or facilitating the making of a false return. In the event of a criminal prosecution, a person convicted on indictment of an offence may be liable to a fine not exceeding €126,970 and/or to imprisonment.