

## Summary of pay and file system for income tax and capital gains tax in Part 41A Taxes Consolidation Act 1997

### Part 41A-01-03

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**Revenue**

Cáin agus Custaim na hÉireann  
Irish Tax and Customs



The information in this document is provided as a guide only and is not professional advice, including legal advice. It should not be assumed that the guidance is comprehensive or that it provides a definitive answer in every case.

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## Introduction

This manual summarises the main obligations of a taxpayer under the self-assessment system introduced by Finance Act 2012 as Part 41A of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (TCA). The obligations introduced in Part 41A are specifically identified. The manual also sets out, in general terms, the implications for a taxpayer of failing to comply with any of those obligations.

An individual's obligation to pay and file income tax also covers Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI) and Universal Social Charge (USC).

### 1. Obligation to file a tax return (substantially unchanged from Part 41)

#### 1.1 Obligation to file a return upon receiving notice

Every person who is chargeable under the Income Tax Acts is required, upon receiving a notice from Revenue, to file a statement of the amounts of profits and gains chargeable for the period specified in the notice<sup>1</sup>.

Every person is required, upon receiving a notice from Revenue, to file a return of income in the prescribed form<sup>2</sup>. If a person files a tax return in the prescribed form, they will be deemed to have received notice requiring that they file that return<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, all the provisions that deal with filing incorrect returns will apply to a return voluntarily filed as to a return filed upon receipt of notice.

The above rules apply for the purposes of capital gains tax (CGT) as they do for income tax<sup>4</sup>.

Form 12, Form 11 and Form CG1 are all prescribed forms for the purposes of section 879 TCA. A person who receives a notice under section 879 TCA should file the appropriate one of those returns.

#### 1.2 Obligation to file a return on a self-assessment basis

Section 959I TCA puts section 877 and section 879 onto a self-assessment basis. It states that a chargeable person<sup>5</sup> must

- file a tax return,
- in the prescribed form,
- by the specified return date,
- for a chargeable period,

even if the chargeable person did not receive a notice to file a statement or return<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 877 TCA

<sup>2</sup> Section 879 TCA

<sup>3</sup> Section 879(4) TCA

<sup>4</sup> Section 913 TCA

<sup>5</sup> See manual 41A-01-01 for details of who is a chargeable person under Part 41A.

The return must contain certain specific information<sup>7</sup> for income tax and capital gains tax purposes. For income tax purposes, the prescribed form for a chargeable person is Form 11 which contains all the information required. Where an individual is chargeable to capital gains tax and is not a chargeable person for income tax purposes, the prescribed form is the Form CG1.

The specified return date for income tax and capital gains tax is 31 October in the year after the year of assessment<sup>8</sup>. While an extension to mid-November for ROS users is usually granted, these are administrative measures and are not contained in legislation.

Where an agent files a tax return on behalf of a taxpayer, the Acts treat the return as if the taxpayer had filed her/his own return<sup>9</sup>.

### 1.3 Failure to file a return on a self-assessment basis

The failure to make a return required by section 959I applies as if it were a failure to deliver a return on foot of a notice requiring the return<sup>10</sup>. This allows a Revenue officer to take the same action as if a notice to file a return had not been complied with. The same penalties apply whether the failure related to a return required under self-assessment or required under a specific notice.

Penalties under sections 1052 and 1054 and a surcharge under section 1084<sup>11</sup> may also apply.

## 2 Obligation to file a self-assessment (New to Part 41A)

Every return, with certain specific exceptions, must include a self-assessment<sup>12</sup>.

An individual who has an income tax or a capital gains tax liability for a tax year is not required to make a self-assessment if he or she files a paper tax return on or before 31 August in the year following the tax year in question<sup>13</sup>. In these circumstances, a Revenue officer makes the self-assessment on the individual's behalf.

In the case of a married couple or civil partners who are separately assessed, a Revenue officer cannot make a self-assessment on behalf of an individual until such time as her or his spouse or civil partner files a return.

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<sup>6</sup> In accordance with Section 877 or 879 TCA

<sup>7</sup> Section 959J TCA

<sup>8</sup> Section 959A TCA

<sup>9</sup> Section 959L

<sup>10</sup> Section 959O

<sup>11</sup> Manual 47-06-01 refers.

<sup>12</sup> Section 959R TCA

<sup>13</sup> Section 959S

Individuals who are required to file electronic returns must make a self-assessment, regardless of whether they file their return by the 31 August deadline or, if applicable, a later deadline<sup>14</sup>.

A person who files a tax return on behalf of a chargeable person must also make the self-assessment, and this is deemed to have been made by the chargeable person<sup>15</sup>.

## 2.1 Failing to make or amend a self-assessment

Under section 959X<sup>16</sup>, a person who is required to make a self-assessment but fails to do so is liable to a penalty of €250; and a person who is required to amend a self-assessment but fails to do so is liable to a penalty of €100. These penalties are collected under Chapter 3A of Part 47 TCA.

## 3 Obligation to pay tax (substantially unchanged from Part 41)

Every individual who is a chargeable person for income tax has an obligation to pay preliminary income tax and that preliminary tax is treated as a payment on account.

### 3.1 Income tax

Preliminary tax must be paid by 31 October in the year of assessment<sup>17</sup>. As with return filing dates, individuals paying via ROS are usually granted an administrative extension to mid-November each year.

Generally, the balance of tax must be paid when the tax return for the year of assessment is being filed<sup>18</sup>. However, if the preliminary tax paid is less than:

- 90% of the income tax payable for the year, or
- 100% of the income tax payable for the preceding year, or
- 105% of the income tax payable for the pre-preceding year where payment is by Direct Debits (under section 959AP)

then the due date for the balance of tax is 31 October in the year of assessment. Any interest applies to the difference between the total tax payable for the year and the amount of preliminary tax paid with the interest charge running from the preliminary tax payment date<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> In accordance with Section 917EA TCA

<sup>15</sup> Section 959T TCA

<sup>16</sup> Tax and Duty Manual 41A-04-02 deals with what must be included in a self-assessment and gives guidance on dealing with cases where a partially completed self-assessment is submitted.

<sup>17</sup> Section 959AO(1) TCA

<sup>18</sup> Section 959AO(2) TCA

<sup>19</sup> Section 1080 TCA



### 3.3 Capital gains tax

There is no preliminary tax payment obligation for CGT. The CGT payment dates<sup>20</sup> are as follows:

- CGT due on gains made in the “initial period” (defined by section 959AM as between 1 January and 30 November) must be paid by 15 December that year.
- The balance of CGT due for the year is due by 31 January the following year.

## 4 Interaction between withholding taxes and preliminary tax requirements

When looking at the interaction between withholding taxes suffered and preliminary tax requirements, the main question is whether the withholding tax is treated as a tax credit (deducted from tax chargeable in arriving at tax payable) or as tax paid directly to the Collector General (CG) (deducted from tax payable in arriving at the balance of tax due for the period). Below are some common examples of withholding taxes and how they are treated.

### 4.1 Dividend Withholding Tax (DWT)

Where a person is within the charge to income tax for a tax year, DWT is available to be set against the amount of income tax chargeable on the person for the year involved<sup>21</sup>. It is given as a credit against the amount of income tax chargeable on a person in arriving at the amount of tax payable by the person for the tax year.

### 4.2 Professional Services Withholding Tax (PSWT)

Where a person is within the charge to income tax for a tax year or to corporation tax for an accounting period, PSWT is available to be set against the amount of Income Tax or Corporation Tax chargeable on the person for the year or period involved<sup>22</sup>. As with DWT it is given as a credit against the amount of income tax or corporation tax chargeable on a person in arriving at the amount of tax payable by the person for the tax year or accounting period involved.

### 4.3 Pay as You Earn (PAYE)

Where a person is within the charge to income tax for a year, income tax deducted under the PAYE system is available as a credit against the amount of tax chargeable in the period<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup> Section 959AQ TCA

<sup>21</sup> Section 172J TCA

<sup>22</sup> Section 526 TCA

<sup>23</sup> Section 997(1) TCA

#### 4.4 Deposit Interest Retention Tax (DIRT)

Where a person is within the charge to income tax for a year, DIRT is available as a credit in determining the amount of tax payable for the period<sup>24</sup>.

#### 4.5 Relevant Contracts Tax (RCT)

Where a person is within the charge to income tax for a year, RCT is treated as a payment on account<sup>25</sup>. That is, RCT is deductible from tax payable, rather than being a tax credit deductible from tax chargeable in arriving at tax payable.

#### 4.6 Withholding tax example using 90% preliminary tax rule

An individual makes up accounts to 31 December 2023. The income tax chargeable for that year of assessment (that is, before credits and amounts paid directly to the Collector General) is €18,000. During the year the individual had €11,000 deducted under PAYE and €2,000 deducted as RCT.

Income tax chargeable for 2023	18,000
Credit for tax deducted under PAYE in year	<u>(11,000)</u>
Income tax payable 2023	<u>7,000</u>
Minimum payable to avail of 90% rule	6,300
RCT already paid directly to the CGs for the basis period (year ended 31 December 2023)	<u>(2,000)</u>
Balance payable to CG to meet 90% preliminary tax obligation	<u>4,300</u>

#### 4.7 Withholding tax example using 100% preliminary tax rule

An individual makes up accounts to 31 December 2023. The income tax chargeable for the 2022 year of assessment (that is, before credits and amounts paid directly to the Collector General) is €20,000. During 2022 the individual had PSWT of €9,000 deducted; during 2023 the individual had RCT of €5,000 deducted.

Income Tax chargeable for 2022	20,000
Credit for PSWT suffered in year (year ended 31 December 2022)	<u>(9,000)</u>
Income Tax payable 2022	11,000
Minimum payable to avail of 100% rule	11,000
RCT already paid directly to the CG for the basis period (year ended 31 December 2023)	<u>(5,000)</u>
Balance payable to CG to meet 100% preliminary tax obligation	<u>6,000</u>

<sup>24</sup> Section 59(ii) TCA

<sup>25</sup> Section 530P(1) TCA