## Income Tax return form 2018 ROS Form 11

## Part 38-01-04C

Document reviewed April 2025

#### Summary

The 2018 ROS Form 11 has been available since 1 January 2019, in both the online and offline ROS facilities. This Manual highlights updates and changes to the 2018 ROS Form 11.

The changes in the updated version of the 2018 ROS Form 11 since mid-June this year – including additional pre-populated information - are referenced.

See Tax and Duty Manual Part <u>38-01-04B</u> for information on the 2017 ROS Form 11.



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.

#### **Table of Contents**

1	ROS Form 11	.3
2 2.1 2.2 2.3	Personal Details panel Additional Notes field in the personal details panel. Residence and Domicile status Pre-population of spouse details	.3 .4
3 3.1 3.2	Self Employed Income Relevant trade question Farmers' sub-panel	.6
4 4.1	Irish Rental Income Pre-population of information	
5 5.1	PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2) Schedule E Expenses	
6 6.1	Foreign Income UK and EU deposit interest	
7 7.1	Irish Other Income Deposit interest	
8 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4	Personal Tax Credits Employment and investment incentive Rent Tax Credit Earned Income credit Home Carer tax credit	.9 .9 .9
9 9.1	Restriction of Reliefs1 Specified Reliefs1	
10 10.1 10.2 10.3	Income Tax rates	10 11
11 11.1 11.2		11

## 1 ROS Form 11

The ROS Form 11 has 20 'panels'. The 2018 updates to the panels are summarised in this manual, as shown in Figure 1 below.

Personal Details	1 Updated
Self-Employed Income	2 Updated
Irish Rental Income	3 Updated
PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1)	4
PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2)	5 Updated
Foreign Income	6 Updated
Irish Other Income	7 Updated
Exempt Income	8
Charges & Deductions	9
Personal Tax Credits	10 Updated
Restriction of Reliefs	11 Updated
Calculate	12 Updated
Capital Gains	13 Updated
Chargeable Assets	14
Capital Acquisitions	15
Property Based Incentives	16
IT Self Assessment	17
CGT Self Assessment	18 Updated
Print View	19
Sign and Submit	20

Figure 1: Summary of ROS Form 11 'panels'

## 2 Personal Details panel

2.1 Additional Notes field in the personal details panel.

The additional notes section has been removed from the form and has been replaced with the following:

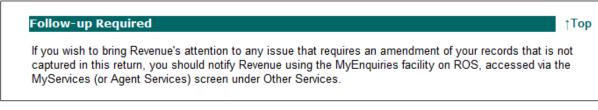


Figure 2: Advisory message re change to the Additional Notes field

If there is an issue that you feel needs to be brought to Revenue's attention you should contact Revenue using the MyEnquiries facility on ROS, accessed via the MyServices (or Agent Services) screen under Other Services.

#### 2.2 Residence and Domicile status

Self     Spouse       Section A must be completed by all individuals.     Indicate if you are:       Resident, or	A: Residence and	Domicile status		↑Top
Indicate if you are:       Image: Section of the section.         Indicate if you are:       Ordinarily Resident, Image: Section of the secti		Self	Spouse	
Resident, or	Section A must be co	ompleted by all individu	uals.	
Non-resident	Indicate if you are:			
If you are non-resident you must complete section B.         An individual is resident in Ireland if s/he spends either 183 days or more in Ireland in a tax year, or 280 days more in Ireland in a tax year plus the previous tax year taken together, with a minimum of 30 days in Ireland in each year. For these test, a 'day' means any part of a day and a 'tax year' is a calendar year. For more information see the Help Section.         Indicate if you are:       Ordinarily Resident,	Resident, or			
An individual is resident in Ireland if s/he spends either 183 days or more in Ireland in a tax year, or 280 days more in Ireland in a tax year plus the previous tax year taken together, with a minimum of 30 days in Ireland in each year. For these test, a 'day' means any part of a day and a 'tax year' is a calendar year. For more information see the Help Section. Indicate if you are: Ordinarily Resident, or Not Ordinarily Resident Where an individual has been resident for tax purposes for 3 consecutive years they considered to be "ordinar resident" from the beginning of the fourth year. An individual ceases to be ordinarily resident in Ireland if they have been non-resident for 3 consecutive tax years. For more information see the Help Section. Indicate if you are: Domicile in Ireland, or Not domiciled in Ireland, or Not domiciled in leand, or Not domicile is not defined in tax legislation but is a concept of general law. It may broadly be defined as meaning residence in a particular country with the intention of residing permanently in that country. Every individual acquires a 'domicile of origin' at birth, usually the domicile of the father. A person's domicile of origin will rema with him/her until such time as a new 'domicile of choice' is acquired. To gain a new domicile, clear evidence must be shown that a person intends to live permanently in the new country and does not intend to return to li in his/her domicile of origin. For more information see the Help Section. <b>1.</b> Enter the country of Select a Country Meride Select a Country	Non-resident			
more in Ireland in a tax year plus the previous tax year taken together, with a minimum of 30 days in Ireland in each year. For these test, a 'day' means any part of a day and a 'tax year' is a calendar year. For more information see the Help Section. Indicate if you are: Ordinarily Resident, or Not Ordinarily Resident Where an individual has been resident for tax purposes for 3 consecutive years they considered to be "ordinar resident" from the beginning of the fourth year. An individual ceases to be ordinarily resident in Ireland if they have been non-resident for 3 consecutive tax years. For more information see the Help Section. Indicate if you are: Domiciled in Ireland, or Not domiciled in Ireland, or Not domiciled in larlend, or Not domiciled in tax legislation but is a concept of general law. It may broadly be defined as meaning residence in a particular country with the intention of residing permanently in that country. Every individual acquires a 'domicile of origin' at birth, usually the domicile of the father. A person's domicile of origin will rema with him/her until such time as a new 'domicile of the father. A person's domicile of origin will rema rust be shown that a person intends to live permanently in the new country and does not intend to return to li in his/her domicile of origin. For more information see the Help Section. <b>1.</b> Enter the country of Select a Country with the return to li which you are a	If you are non-resider	it you must complete :	section B.	
Ordinarily Resident,	more in Ireland in a ta each year. For these	ax year plus the previo test, a 'day' means ar	us tax year taken together, with a minimum of	30 days in Ireland in
or Not Ordinarily Esident  Where an individual has been resident for tax purposes for 3 consecutive years they considered to be "ordinar resident" from the beginning of the fourth year. An individual ceases to be ordinarily resident in Ireland if they have been non-resident for 3 consecutive tax years. For more information see the Help Section. Indicate if you are: Domiciled in Ireland,  or Not domiciled in Ireland Domicile is not defined in tax legislation but is a concept of general law. It may broadly be defined as meaning residence in a particular country with the intention of residing permanently in that country. Every individual acquires a 'domicile of origin' at birth, usually the domicile of the father. A person's domicile, clear evidence must be shown that a person intends to live permanently in the new country and does not intend to return to live in his/her domicile of origin. For more information see the Help Section.  1. Enter the country of Select a Country	Indicate if you are:			
Resident				
resident" from the beginning of the fourth year. An individual ceases to be ordinarily resident in Ireland if they have been non-resident for 3 consecutive tax years. For more information see the Help Section. Indicate if you are: Domiciled in Ireland, or Not domiciled in Ireland Domicile is not defined in tax legislation but is a concept of general law. It may broadly be defined as meaning residence in a particular country with the intention of residing permanently in that country. Every individual acquires a 'domicile of origin' at birth, usually the domicile of the father. A person's domicile, clear evidence must be shown that a person intends to live permanently in the new country and does not intend to return to li in his/her domicile of origin. For more information see the Help Section.  1. Enter the country of Select a Country which you are a				
Domiciled in Ireland,	resident" from the be have been non-reside	ginning of the fourth ye	ear. An individual ceases to be ordinarily reside	nt in Ireland if they
or Not domiciled in Ireland Domicile is not defined in tax legislation but is a concept of general law. It may broadly be defined as meaning residence in a particular country with the intention of residing permanently in that country. Every individual acquires a 'domicile of origin' at birth, usually the domicile of the father. A person's domicile of origin will rema with him/her until such time as a new 'domicile of choice' is acquired. To gain a new domicile, clear evidence must be shown that a person intends to live permanently in the new country and does not intend to return to li in his/her domicile of origin. For more information see the Help Section.  1. Enter the country of Select a Country which you are a	,		_	
Ireland         Domicile is not defined in tax legislation but is a concept of general law. It may broadly be defined as meaning residence in a particular country with the intention of residing permanently in that country. Every individual acquires a 'domicile of origin' at birth, usually the domicile of the father. A person's domicile of origin will remawith him/her until such time as a new 'domicile of choice' is acquired. To gain a new domicile, clear evidence must be shown that a person intends to live permanently in the new country and does not intend to return to live him/her domicile of origin. For more information see the Help Section.         1.         Enter the country of Select a Country         Select a Country				
residence in a particular country with the intention of residing permanently in that country. Every individual acquires a 'domicile of origin' at birth, usually the domicile of the father. A person's domicile of origin will remawith him/her until such time as a new 'domicile of choice' is acquired. To gain a new domicile, clear evidence must be shown that a person intends to live permanently in the new country and does not intend to return to live his/her domicile of origin. For more information see the Help Section.  1.  Enter the country of Select a Country S				
Enter the country of Select a Country Select a Country Select a Country	Domicile is not defined in tax legislation but is a concept of general law. It may broadly be defined as me residence in a particular country with the intention of residing permanently in that country. Every individu acquires a 'domicile of origin' at birth, usually the domicile of the father. A person's domicile of origin will with him/her until such time as a new 'domicile of choice' is acquired. To gain a new domicile, clear evid must be shown that a person intends to live permanently in the new country and does not intend to return			
which you are a	1.			
		Select a Country	Select a Country	~

Figure 3: Amended presentation of Residence and domicile declarations

These questions are mandatory; and all individuals must state that they are either: -

- Resident or Non-resident one of the boxes must be ticked;
- Ordinarily resident or Not Ordinarily Resident one of the boxes must be ticked; and
- Domiciled or Not Domiciled one of the boxes must be ticked.

Additionally, all filers must enter a country of nationality from the 'Select a Country' dropdown list of nationalities. Where an individual has dual nationality there is the option to select another country.

The following material is either exempt from or not required to be published under the Freedom of Information Act 2014.

[...]

## 2.3 Pre-population of spouse details

Calculate	Details (Spouse) ↑Top	
Capital Gains	PPSN (this is mandatory where your spouse is	
Chargeable Assets	resident in Ireland)	
Capital Acquisitions	* Surname (Pre-Marriage)	
Property Based Incentives	* First name	
IT Self Assessment		
CGT Self Assessment	* Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY)	
Print View	* Gender	
	* Date of Marriage (DD/MM/YYYY)	
	Tick box(es) to indicate for 2017 if you and/or your spouse or civil partner were:  †Top	

Figure 4: Date of Marriage information pre-populated

Spouse details – as highlighted in the red box – are prepopulated on the form; either from Revenue's record or from the 2017 Form 11, depending on the circumstances.

The date of marriage - highlighted in the blue box in Figure 4 – is pre-populated in the 2018 Form 11 from the information provided on the 2017 Form 11.

## 3 Self Employed Income

#### 3.1 Relevant trade question

A new, **mandatory**, question has been added, as shown in Figure 5 below. **Does the trade include relevant operations for the purpose of Relevant Contracts Tax** (RCT)?

★ Description of Trade, Profession or Vocation	$\sim$
* Does the trade include relevant operations for the purposes of Relevant	⊖No⊖Yes
Contracts Tax (RCT)? (Relevant operations mean operations in the construction, forestry and meat-processing sectors)	
If you are employed by An Post as a sub-postmaster/postmistress, or by the Department of Social Protection as a Social Welfare Branch Manager tick the box.	
If this source of income ceased during the year 2018 state the date of cessation (DD/MM/YYYY)	

Figure 5: Additional mandatory question on Relevant Trade

The question "if you are an RCT sub-contractor for the purposes of this trade and have changed your accounting period..." has been removed from the 2018 Form 11.

#### 3.2 Farmers' sub-panel

A number of new questions have been added to this section together with an explanatory note regard EU state aid rules. Stock relief claimed under section 667B in the current year and the amount claimed in prior years is required, as per Figure 6 below.

Farmers	
Tick the box if you are a partner in a Registered Farm Partnership as defined by S 667C	i 🗌
Relief for qualifying farmer under S. 667B used in 2018	€
Relief for qualifying farmer under S. 667B used in prior years	€
To comply with EU State aid rules, the total amount of tax relief granted und Consolidation Act 1997, section 667D of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 a Duties Consolidation Act 1999 combined is subject to a lifetime limit of €70,	and section 81AA of the Stamp
Relief for partner in Registered Farm Partnerships under S. 667C used in 2018	€
Relief for partner in Registered Farm Partnership under section 667C used in prior years	€

Figure 6: Additional questions on stock relief claimed

## 4 Irish Rental Income

#### 4.1 Pre-population of information

The rental income panel may be pre-populated with information indicating

- (i) that the taxpayer is registered with the Residential Tenancies Board, and
- (ii) payment information received under the Housing Assistance Programme (HAP).

These payments will appear on an introductory page when the customer/filer navigates to the Rental Income panel. Filers should note that the details of payments included in the table do **not** form part of the return. **The payments information must be input in the relevant field in the Rental Income panel.** 

according to In	normation available to itevenue,	you are registered with the Resider	ntial Tenancies Board (R
registration req Residential Ter	box to confirm that the quirements of Part 7 of the nancies Act 2004 have been in respect of all tenancies in		
his year	formation available to Revenue,	you are in receipt of income from t	he following sources:
his year	nformation available to Revenue, Period	you are in receipt of income from the Source of Payment	he following sources: Amount
his year			-
his year	Period	Source of Payment	Amount

Figure 7: Pre-populated information on Irish Rental Income panel

It was not possible to pre-populate scheme payments for all relevant customers. If a customer is in receipt of payments for Housing Assistance which are not shown in the summary table, that income must still be returned in the relevant field on the Form 11. In some cases, the monies are paid to a letting agent or auctioneer on behalf of another party. In those situations, the payment information will be surfaced on the letting agent's draft return on the Rental Income panel. Accordingly, the amount entered as rental income in the relevant field on the agent's Form 11 may be different.

## 5 PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2)

#### 5.1 Schedule E Expenses

This section has been split into two sections:

Flat rate expenses

Other expenses

	Self		Spouse	
Nature of employment(s)		~		~
		$\sim$		$\sim$
Flat rate expenses	€		€	
Expenses, other than Flat Rate Expenses, paid by the claimant	€		€	
wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of the duties of the employment or office.				

Figure 8: Flat rate expenses and 'other' expenses

### 6 Foreign Income

#### 6.1 UK and EU deposit interest

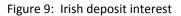
The rate of tax on these income sources has changed from 39% to 37% for 2018.

## 7 Irish Other Income

#### 7.1 Deposit interest

The rate of tax on Irish deposit interest has been reduced from 39% to 37% for 2018.

Irish Deposit Interest				
	Self	Spouse		
Gross Deposit Interest received o	n which DIRT was deducted			
Taxable at 37%	€	€		



## 8 Personal Tax Credits

#### 8.1 Employment and investment incentive

The sequence of the questions has changed, as shown in Figure 10 below.

Employment and Investment Incentive (EII) / Start-up Refunds for Entrepreneurs (SURE)		
	Self	Spouse
Employment and Investment Incentive - Amount subscribed for eligible shares in 2018	€	€
Enter relevant EII 3 certificate number, or, if appropriate, the Designated Fund's reference number		
		Add Cert Number
Employment and Investment Incentive - Amount subscribed for eligible shares in 2014 on which additional relief is now due.	€	€
Enter relevant Ell 3A certificate number, or if appropriate, the Designated Fund's reference number		
		Add Cert Number
Start-up Refunds for Entrepreneurs (SURE) amount of relief claimed in 2018. Note: if you are claiming relief for prior years you should submit full details to your Revenue Office.	€	€

Figure 10: Employment and Investment Incentive and Start-up Refunds for Entrepreneurs

#### 8.2 Rent Tax Credit

It is no longer possible to claim credit for rent paid so this section has been removed from the 2018 Form 11.

#### 8.3 Earned Income credit

The Earned Income credit is increased from €950 to €1,150.

#### 8.4 Home Carer tax credit

The maximum value of this credit is increased to €1,200.

## 9 Restriction of Reliefs

#### 9.1 Specified Reliefs

The following question – as highlighted in Figure 11 below - has been added:

**50A.** Sec 843B – capital allowances for buildings used for the purposes of providing childcare services or a fitness centre to employees

50. Sec.843A - capital allowances for buildings used for certain child-care purposes	€	€
50A. Sec.843B - capital allowances for buildings used for the purposes of providing childcare services or a fitness centre to employees	€	€
51. Sec.847A - donations to certain sports bodies	€	€

Figure 11: Additional question in respect of Section 843B

## 10 Calculations

#### 10.1 USC rates

The rate band and the rate of USC has changed for 2018.

Income up to 12,012	0.5%
Income from 12,012.01 to <b>19,372</b>	2%
Income from <b>19,372.01</b> to 70,044	4.75%
Income above 70,044	8%

The reduced rates for individuals aged 70 or over (or, if under 70 hold a full medical card) and whose income is €60,000 or less have also changed. The 2018 figures are:

Income up to 12,012	0.5%
Income above 12,012	2%

The surcharge on non-PAYE income over €100,000 remains at 3%. The surcharge on property reliefs used remains at 5%

#### 10.2 Income Tax rates

Personal circumstances	2018€	2017€
Single, widowed or a surviving civil	€ <b>34,550</b> @ 20%, balance	€33,800 @ 20%, balance
partner without qualifying children	@ 40%	@ 40%
Single, widowed or a surviving civil partner qualifying for Single Person Child	€ <b>38,550</b> @ 20%, balance	€37,800 @ 20%, balance
Carer Credit	@ 40%	@ 40%
Married or in a civil partnership (one	€ <b>43,550</b> @ 20%, balance	€42,800 @ 20%, balance
spouse or civil partner with income)	@ 40%	@ 40%
Married or in a civil partnership (both spouses or civil partners with income)	€ <b>43,550</b> @ 20% (with an	€42,800 @ 20% (with an
	increase of € <b>25,550</b>	increase of €24,800 max),
spouses of civil partners with income)	max), balance @ 40%	balance @ 40%

#### 10.3 Week 53

The assessing programme has been amended to reflect the changes to the operation of Week 53 as set out in Tax and Duty Manual Part 42-04-07

## 11 Capital Gains and CGT Self-Assessment panels

#### 11.1 Pre-population of CGT payments

When a filer opens a ROS pre-populated 2018 Form 11, the CGT panel will show details of CGT payments made to the Collector General's office (CGT Payslip A or B information).

The payment(s) will be shown at the start of the Capital Gains panel, as shown in Figure 12. The presentation of the CGT payments information is a prompt to remind filers to complete the Capital Gains panel with the necessary, relevant detailed information about the asset disposal, which gave rise to the CGT liability that has been paid to the Collector General's office.

F	ORM 11 - 2018				TEST	TEST - 3000019HA
			С	apital Gaiı	าร	
1	Personal Details				Help Section	
	Self-Employed Income	<u>nep occaon</u>				
	Irish Rental Income	You paid capital gains tax for this period as follows:				
	PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1)	· · ·	-			
	PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2)	Amount       € 8000.00         You must now make a return of chargeable gains and allowable losses must be made in respect of the disposal(s) that gave rise to these liabilities and any other disposals of chargeable assets that were made during the year.				
	Foreign Income					
	Irish Other Income					
	Exempt Income					
	Charges & Deductions	Details of As	sets Disposed	No. of	Aggregate Areas	Aggregate
1	Personal Tax Credits	of	-	Disposals	in Hectares	Consideration
	Restriction of Reliefs	Shares / Sec	urities - Quoted			€
	Calculate	Shares / Sec	uritios -			
	Capital Gains	Unquoted	unuco -			€
	Chargeable Assets		1.10			

Figure 12: Pre-populated CGT payments information on Capital Gains panel

# The pre-populated information is also displayed in the CGT self-assessment panel as (v) Amount of tax paid directly to the Collector General for this period

IT Self Assessment CGT Self Assessment	trom tax chargeable. It neither relief was claimed the amount of tax payable is the same as the amount of tax chargeable. (iv) Amount of any surcharge due under S. 1084 TCA 1997 because of			
Print View	late filing of this return, or	€		
Validation	non-compliance with your LPT requirements	€		
	(v) Amount of tax paid directly to the Collector General for this period	€ 8000		
	(vi)(a) Balance of Tax Payable for this period	€		
	(vi)(b) Balance of Tax Overpaid for this period	€		

Figure 13: Pre-populated CGT payments information on Capital Gains panel

If the full CGT liability was already paid to the Collector General on CGT payslip A or B, the balance of tax payable for 2018 should be zero.

#### 11.2 Seven-year exemption from CGT - S 604A

Form 11 2018 has been changed to capture the gain before relief under Section 604A and Section 604B, as highlighted in Figure 14 below.

Chargeable gains in the year (before deduction of S 604A and 604B relief)	€	€
Losses in the year (before deduction of S 604A relief)	€	€
If any of these losses refer to a	a loss to a connected person	, give the following details.
1.		
Connected Person - name		
Connected Person - tax reference number (if known)		
Amount of loss	€	€
		Add Connected person
	Self	Spouse
Amount of gain relieved under S 604A	€	€
Amount of gain relieved under S 604B	€	€
Chargeable Gain(s) (excluding Foreign Life Policies) net of allowable current year losses, S 604A relief, and S 604B relief.	€	€
	€	€
Previous Gain(s) Rolled-over (now chargeable)	e	

Figure 14: Information requested re S604A or 604B relief claims

The amount in the new field **"Amount of gain relieved under S 604A"** cannot be greater than **"Chargeable gains in the year before S 604A relief".** 

The amount of gain relieved under S 604B will be auto populated when the Section 604B claim form is completed – see figure 15.

Claim to Reliefs - Self	
Disposal of Principal Private Residence: enter amount of consideration	€
Retirement Relief - Within the Family - enter consideration on disposal of qualifying assets	€
Retirement Relief - Outside the Family - enter consideration on disposal of qualifying assets	€
Disposal of site to a child - enter amount of consideration	€
Relief under Section 604B (farm restructuring)	Add Details
Other (specify) Amount of Consideration	€

Figure 15: Relief under Section 604B

When the filer clicks on this button the **Add Details** button, the Section 604B claim form screen opens –

FORM 11 - 2018	DENIS DOE				
	Section 604B claim form				
✓Personal Details Self-Employed Income Irish Rental Income	Help Section				
PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1) PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2) Foreign Income	Claim for relief for farm restructuring If you wish to claim relief for farm restructuring under				
Irish Other Income Exempt Income Charges & Deductions	Section 604B, please state: Self	Spouse			
✓ Personal Tax Credits Restriction of Reliefs	The year to which this claim refers The consideration paid for the €	€			
Calculate Capital Gains Chargeable Assets	qualifying land, sold or exchanged when that land was acquired:				
Capital Acquisitions Property Based Incentives	The consideration received for € the qualifying land on the sale of that land:	€			

Figure 16: Section 604B claim form

After the filer has completed the claim form, clicking on the **Return to Capital Gains** button at the end of the page will return the filer to the Capital Gains panel.

The information input on the Section 604B claim form is updated to **Gains / losses/ net chargeable gains** on the Capital Gains panel, as per figures 17 overleaf.

Sectio	on 604B claim form panel	
Chargeable gain on the disposal of qualifying land before Sec 604B relief:	€ 87500	€
Amount of gain relieved under Sec 604B:	€ 80000	€
Chargeable gain net of Sec 604B relief:	€ 7500	€
Confirm whether each transaction took place within the period of 24 months:	● No ○ Yes	● No ○ Yes

Capital Gains panel			
Gains / losses / net cha			
	Self		
Chargeable gains in the year (before deduction of S 604A and 604B relief)	€ 7500 The amount of "Chargeable gains in the year (before deduction of S 604A and 604B relief)" in the Capital Gains panel must be equal to or greater than the amount at "Chargeable gain on the disposal of the qualifying land before Sec 604B relief" in the Section 604B claim form.		
	Self	Spouse	
Amount of gain relieved under S 604A	€	€	
Amount of gain relieved under S 604B	€ 80000	€	
Chargeable Gain(s) (excluding Foreign Life Policies) net of allowable current year losses, S 604A relief, and S 604B relief.	€	€	

Figure 17: Section 604B claim form and Capital Gains panel

The amount of gain relieved under section 604B entered in the Section 604B claim form is transferred over to the Capital Gains screen as highlighted in red in Figure 17.

The chargeable gain before relief is not transferred over as there may be other disposals in the year, which were not included in the chargeable gain amount entered in the Section 604B claim form.

Screen input validation will prevent an entry of a chargeable gain amount in the Capital Gains panel which is less than the chargeable gain amount before relief in the Section 604B claim form, as highlighted in blue in figure 17 above.

The following material is either exempt from or not required to be published under the Freedom of Information Act 2014.

[...]