

## **Returns to be made by Intermediaries in the Financial Services Area**

### **Part 38-03-02**

This document should be read in conjunction with section 895 of the Taxes Consolidation Act (TCA) 1997

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## Introduction

The purpose of this manual is to outline the reporting obligations of certain intermediaries that operate in the financial services area, namely those that are involved in opening foreign bank accounts for Irish taxpayers.

### 1 Persons likely to be intermediaries

An intermediary for the purposes of the legislation is a person who provides services as an intermediary in the ordinary course of a trade carried on in the State.

It should be noted that the definition of intermediary is very wide. It is not necessary that the intermediary be involved in the opening of a foreign account. All that is required is that the intermediary acts in connection with the transaction. Nor is the section confined to recognised providers of financial services. Any person who in the ordinary course of a trade carried on in the State provides a service as an intermediary may be obliged to make a return. For example, auctioneers and accountants who provide an investment service as an ancillary service to their core business would be considered to be intermediaries for the purposes of the legislation.

Intermediaries should ensure, when providing such services, that they obtain the information necessary to make a full return (name, address and tax reference number of the client etc.). The legislation obliges the client to supply this information to the intermediary.

### 2 Who is affected?

**Section 895 TCA 1997** requires persons who act in the State as intermediaries in, or in connection with, the opening of a foreign bank account to provide certain details of the transaction to the appropriate Inspector. It should be noted that the requirement is not confined to financial institutions. Self-assessment principles apply, i.e. the intermediary must provide the details whether or not requested to do so by an Inspector.

### 3 Return filing

The relevant form is [Form 8B-B](#).

The return requirement, in such cases, applies to services provided in the year where the intermediary is within the charge to Income Tax and to accounting periods where the intermediary is within the charge to Corporation Tax.

Statutory penalties apply for failing to make a return, providing a false return or knowingly assisting in the making of a false return.

### 3.1 To whom should the return be made?

The return must be made to the “appropriate Inspector”, who is defined in **Section 895 TCA 1997** as:

- the Inspector who has last required the intermediary to deliver a return of income  
or
- where there is no such Inspector, the Inspector to whom the intermediary usually delivers such a return.

[Form 8B-B](#) can be downloaded in a spreadsheet format from the Revenue website and should be sent to [3rdPartyReturns@revenue.ie](mailto:3rdPartyReturns@revenue.ie) using the [My Enquiries](#) facility on [www.revenue.ie](http://www.revenue.ie). Queries in relation to filing of third party returns may also be directed to that email address.

Business customers who have a ROS digital certificate will be able to access 'MyEnquiries' through their ROS account. Business customers who do not have an active ROS digital certificate can either register for [myAccount](#) or register for ROS in order to use the MyEnquiries service.

Further details are available [on the Revenue website](#).

Any other queries in relation to filing requirements should be addressed to the relevant local Revenue office or by email to [3rdPartyReturns@revenue.ie](mailto:3rdPartyReturns@revenue.ie).