

Income tax return form 2023

ROS Form 11

Part 38-01-04H

Document updated August 2024

Summary

The 2023 ROS Form 11 is available since 1 January 2024, both online and in the Return Preparation Facility (RPF).

The Form 11 was updated

- at end-January to include pre-populated information about the non-resident landlord withholding tax,
- on 12 February to enable claims for the mortgage interest tax credit, and
- in mid-year (15 June and 15 July) to add a number of updates for the taxation of deposit interest, the USC charge on high earners, additional validations and third party data.

This manual is updated to reflect such changes.

Information on the RPF is on the [website](#) and in the Tax and Duty Manual [Guidance on the ROS - Return Preparation Facility \(RPF\)](#), particularly paragraph 6 'Working on the Form'.

The updates in previous year Form 11 returns are referenced in the Tax and Duty Manuals (TDM):

[Part 38-01-04G](#) for information on the 2022 ROS Form 11

[Part 38-01-04F](#) for information on the 2021 ROS Form 11

[Part 38-01-04E](#) for information on the 2020 ROS Form 11

General assistance about '[Filing your tax return](#)' is available on the Revenue website, including videos on the most frequently used panels or issues that give rise to most contacts. The [Guide to Completing Pay & File Self-Assessment Returns](#) is published on the website; and has full information on all the panels and fields in the tax return.

Information on [State Aid Transparency Requirements: Publication of information regarding State aid granted to individual taxpayers is in TDM Part 37-00-39](#).

As per eBrief [116/24](#) the ROS filing and payment deadline for Form 11 2023 is 14 November 2024. This extended deadline applies where the filer uses ROS to both file and pay. Of course, if there is no liability arising on the Form 11 return (and therefore no payment obligation), the extended ROS deadline applies to the filing of Form 11 2023 return.

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

[...]

Table of Contents

1	ROS Form 11.....	5
2	Personal Details Panel.....	5
2.1	Spouse’s details required in joint assessed cases.....	5
2.2	“Follow-up Required”	6
2.3	Expression of Doubt	6
3	Self Employed Income	6
3.1	Professional Services Withholding Tax.....	6
3.2	Extracts From Accounts.....	7
4	Irish Rental income.....	8
4.1	Residential Property	8
4.2	Non-Resident Landlord Withholding Tax	8
5	PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1)	10
5.2	Proprietary directors’ bonuses/fees.....	11
5.3	S997A – credit for tax deducted for certain directors and employees.....	11
5.5	Non-refundable foreign tax update.....	11
6	PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2)	12
6.1	Employments not subject to PAYE	12
6.2	Allowable Deductions incurred in Employment.....	12
6.3	Social Welfare Payments.....	14
7	Foreign Income.....	14
7.1	Lump sums from relevant (foreign) pension arrangements.....	14
7.2	UK Deposit Interest	15
7.3	Transborder relief – updates to dropdown country field.....	15
8	Irish Other Income.....	16
8.1	Patent Rights – transactions involving capital sums.....	16
9	Personal Tax Credits	16

9.1 Personal tax credit.....	17
9.2 Employee tax credit.....	17
9.3 Earned Income tax credit	17
9.4 Employment and Investment Incentive	17
9.5 Mortgage Interest Tax Credit	17
9.6 Rent Tax Credit	19
9.7 Widowed Person Tax Credit	19
9.8 Home Carer’s Tax Credit.....	19
10. Calculation: changes and updates.....	19
10.1 USC rates	20
10.2 Income Tax rates	20
11. Capital Gains.....	20
11.1 Calculation.....	20
11.2 CGT Self Assessment	21
12. Other	22
12.1 Capital Acquisitions in 2023	22
Appendix 1 Extracts From Accounts - mandatory fields and calculation	23
Appendix 2 Summary of pre-populated information	25
Appendix 4 Feedback to assist filing and reduce follow-up contact	28

1 ROS Form 11

The ROS Form 11 has 20 'panels'. The updates to the panels for the year 2023 are summarised in this manual, as shown in Figure 1 below.

Personal Details	1 Information
Self-Employed Income	2 Updated
Irish Rental Income	3 Updated
PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1)	4 Updated
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
Calculate	12 Updated
Capital Gains	13 Information
Chargeable Assets	14 Information
Capital Acquisitions	15
Property Based Incentives	16
IT Self Assessment	17
CGT Self Assessment	18
Print View	19
Sign and Submit	20

Figure 1: Summary of ROS panels updated in 2023 Form 11

2 Personal Details Panel

2.1 Spouse's details required in joint assessed cases

Filers claiming married credit on the return are required to complete the spouse's details. It is critically important that the spouse's PPSN which is input on the return is verified and accurate. Filers, particularly tax agents, should note that the information input will result in the records of both spouses being linked on Revenue's record; as Revenue is acting on the basis of the information submitted and declared in the tax return.

Where spouses' records are linked, both spouses have access to the information on those records for the tax periods noted. If an incorrect PPSN is input, it will result in an incorrect link between cases and will give rise to a risk of data being disclosed incorrectly. Spouse records that are linked on Revenue's systems on a joint assessed basis are treated as a 'single taxpayer' and data is accessible by and available to the linked cases.

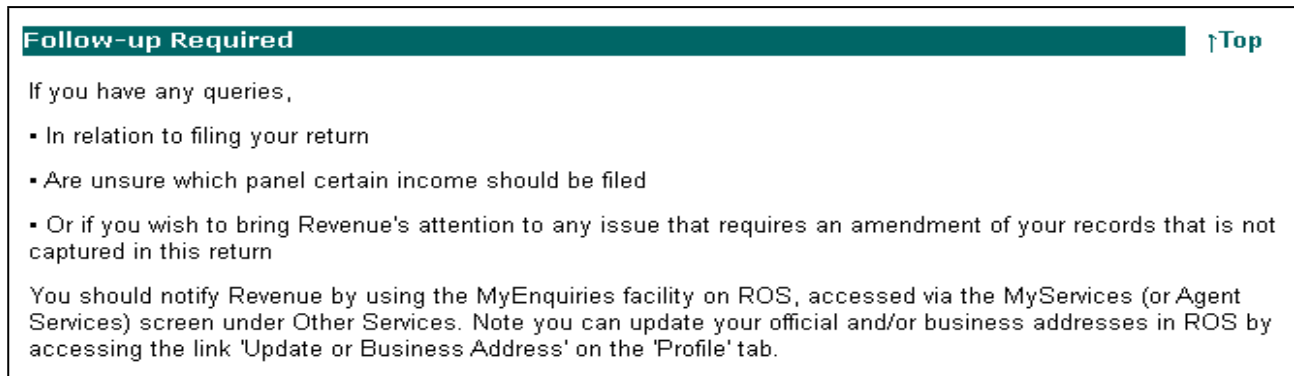
Information on the 'Income tax treatment of married persons and civil partners' is set out in the Tax and duty Manual (TDM) [Part 44-01-01](#). This includes useful information about the selection of the basis of assessment, including the requirements in legislation to make elections for the chosen basis of assessment within the applicable time limits. Election for separate assessment must be made in writing or by enquiry, and between 1 October of the preceding year and 31 March in the year the separate assessment is to apply. Election for separate treatment cannot be backdated and remains in place until it is withdrawn, by the spouse or civil partner that made the election.

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[...]

2.2 “Follow-up Required”

The ‘Follow-up Required’ sub-panel in the Personal Details panel is a reminder for filers that general queries should be raised via MyEnquiries and are not genuine ‘Expressions of Doubt’.



Follow-up Required [↑Top](#)

If you have any queries,

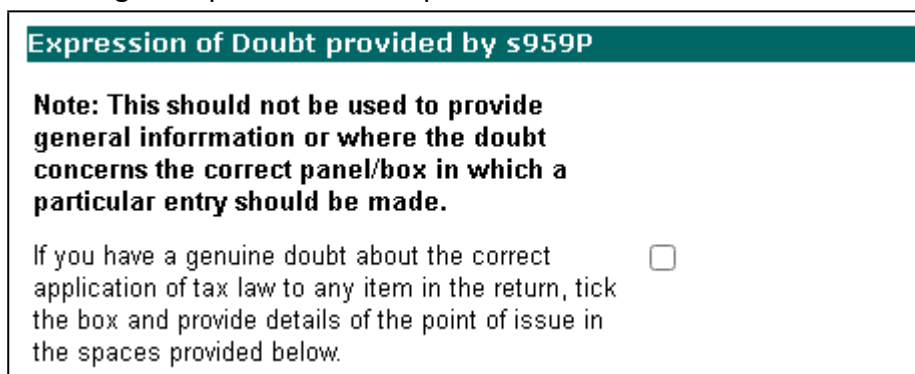
- In relation to filing your return
- Are unsure which panel certain income should be filed
- Or if you wish to bring Revenue's attention to any issue that requires an amendment of your records that is not captured in this return

You should notify Revenue by using the MyEnquiries facility on ROS, accessed via the MyServices (or Agent Services) screen under Other Services. Note you can update your official and/or business addresses in ROS by accessing the link 'Update or Business Address' on the 'Profile' tab.

Figure 2: ‘Follow-up Required’ sub-panel, which advises filers to bring such queries to Revenue’s attention via MyEnquiries

2.3 Expression of Doubt

Guidance on Expression of Doubt (EoD) is set out in the TDM [Part 41A-03-00](#) - Expression of Doubt (Full Self-Assessment) IT/CT/CGT. This includes advice on the information required to ensure that the EoD is valid. It is important that filers making an EoD ensure that the guidance has been followed and that a ‘valid’ EoD is made. The full facts of the matter giving rise to the ‘doubt’ and the relevant research including the applicable tax legislation and the amount of tax ‘in doubt for the chargeable period’ is to be specified.



Expression of Doubt provided by s959P

Note: This should not be used to provide general information or where the doubt concerns the correct panel/box in which a particular entry should be made.

If you have a genuine doubt about the correct application of tax law to any item in the return, tick the box and provide details of the point of issue in the spaces provided below.

Figure 3: EoD sub-panel and Note to advise filers about the correct use of the EoD facility

3 Self Employed Income

3.1 Professional Services Withholding TaxAs per the Form 11 2022, a pre-populated table of PSWT information will be displayed for the first trade entered on the form. The table includes ePSWT Payment Notifications received and interim refunds already claimed for all trades. If there is no PSWT information for a filer, the table may be shown with ‘null’ values.

The table will include the fields:

- (i) Gross value of payments subjected to PSWT in the basis period for 2023 as per ePSWT
- (ii) Gross value of deductions in the basis period for 2023 as per ePSWT
- (iii) Gross value of interim refunds in the basis period for 2023 as per ePSWT.

Four new fields have been included to replace the existing field:

- “Gross value of payments subjected to PSWT in basis period for 2023”
- “Gross value of PSWT deductions in basis period for 2023”
Do not include credit for Relevant Contracts Tax paid
- “Gross value of interim refunds in basis period for 2023”
- “Gross value of remaining credit to now be refunded in basis period for 2023”

The value of the last field (listed above) “Gross value of remaining credit to now be refunded in basis period for 2023” should be gross PSWT deductions **less** interim refunds.

An error message will be presented if this is not correct. The error message reads:

“Gross value of deductions in basis period for 2023” - “Gross value of interim refunds in basis period for 2023” must equal “Gross value of remaining credit to be refunded in basis period for 2023”

A warning message will be presented if the values in the fields do not match those in the pre-populated table. **Filers should note that this is an advisory message and the filer can continue to file the return.**

The first three fields should match one row in the corresponding pre-populated table, i.e. either the values for the assessable **or** non-assessable spouse. If both spouses are Specified Persons both rows will be populated, and there will be two trades on a Joint Assessed return.

The final field (Gross value of remaining credit to be refunded in basis period for 2023) should be equal to the Gross value of deductions minus the Gross value of interim refunds (both are in the table).

The message shown when a mismatch occurs in any of the four fields is:-

“The values you have entered are inconsistent with the pre-populated table. You should confirm the figures match the most recent data from the ePSWT system; this is available in “Other Services” on the main ROS homepage. Inconsistencies may increase the likelihood of an audit or examination.”

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

[...]

3.2 Extracts From Accounts

A question is added (in the mid-year Form 11 update) asking whether the Sales/Receipts/Turnover figure is inclusive of VAT. No change to the calculation of Sales/Receipts/Turnover figure is required, fillers should indicate if VAT is included in their figure by selecting the tick box, otherwise it should be left blank.

Income		^Top
* Sales / Receipts / Turnover	€	<input type="text"/>
Sales/Receipts/Turnover figure VAT included		<input type="checkbox"/>
* Receipts from Government Agencies (GMS etc.)	€	<input type="text"/>
* Other Trading Income including tax exempt income	€	<input type="text"/>

Figure 4: additional question re VAT included in Turnover

4 Irish Rental income

4.1 Residential Property

(i) The field “Pre-letting expenditure on vacant properties allowed by S. 97A” has updated validation to reflect that the maximum value increased in Finance Act 2023 from €5,000 to €10,000. The validation is triggered when the filer moves from the Irish Rental Income panel by clicking on the ‘Continue’ button at the bottom of the panel page (and not when the ‘Calculate’ button is clicked.)

Pre-letting expenditure on vacant properties allowed by S. 97A.	€	<input type="text" value="15000"/>
Amount entered here cannot exceed 10,000 per relevant property		

Figure 5: Error message if the value input exceeds €10,000

Filers should note that if a Form 11 2023 file was saved in RPF before the update on 15 June 2024, it is possible that the validation message will not get triggered. However, if the value in that field (*Pre-letting expenditure on vacant properties allowed by S. 97A*) exceeds €10,000, that figure will have to be reviewed and amended because the return will not be accepted by ROS when it is submitted (as the validation is in ROS).

(ii) The field “Amount of additional relevant interest claimed for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021” is removed as section 97(2K) is no longer applicable.

4.2 Non-Resident Landlord Withholding Tax

(i) Pre-population of NLWT information

The Non-Resident Landlord Withholding Tax (NLWT) was introduced in July 2023, and the information from the reported Rental Notifications (RNs) is pre-populated to the Form 11 since end-January 2024.

Only those RNs which have an associated TRN and tax type are pre-populated on the Form 11 2023. If a non-resident landlord is ‘missing’ RNs or related deductions, they will need to ‘claim’ those RNs in the NLWT portal (see the link to the NLWT TDM below for additional information). Taxpayers or agents can review the RNs and related deductions made since 1 July 2023 in the NLWT portal in ROS or myAccount.

Non-resident Landlord Withholding Tax (NLWT)					
<p>The following figures are as per the NLWT Rental Notifications received by you. All figures must be entered into the relevant fields below</p> <p>Note: Amount of NLWT claimed must not exceed 20% of the gross rent indicated.</p>					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gross value of Rental Income subject to NLWT for 2023 as per NLWT system</th> <th>Gross value of Rental Income deductions for 2023 as per NLWT system</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>14000</td> <td>2800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gross value of Rental Income subject to NLWT for 2023 as per NLWT system	Gross value of Rental Income deductions for 2023 as per NLWT system	14000	2800	
Gross value of Rental Income subject to NLWT for 2023 as per NLWT system	Gross value of Rental Income deductions for 2023 as per NLWT system				
14000	2800				
<p>Ensure you have claimed all NLWT deducted in the NLWT system, only claimed NLWT will appear in the pre-populated table.</p>					
(a) Gross value of Rental Income subjected to NLWT for 2023	€ <input type="text" value="1400"/>				
(b) Gross value of NLWT deductions for 2023	€ <input type="text" value="2850"/>				

Figure 6: NLWT pre-populated table and the fields into which the information should be entered on the return

The information from the table of pre-populated information should be entered into the fields of the return, in order to be calculated as part of the declaration. The amount of NLWT claimed must not exceed 20% of the gross rent notified.

(ii) NLWT error message

If the values entered in the field 'Gross value of NLWT deductions for 2023' differ from the value in the pre-populated table or NLWT system, an advisory error message is presented.

Irish Rental Income	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The values you have entered are inconsistent with the pre-populated table. You should confirm the figures match the most recent data from the NLWT system; this is available in "Other Services" on the main ROS homepage. Inconsistencies may increase the likelihood of follow-up contact to clarify the detail. 	
<input type="button" value="Proceed"/>	

Figure 7: NLWT advisory error message to flag that figures are different and should be checked

More detailed guidance on the Taxation of Non-Resident Landlords and the Non-resident Landlord Withholding Tax (NLWT) is set out in TDMs [Part 45-01-04](#), and [Part 45-01-04a](#)

(iii) As NLWT was introduced from July 2023, rent paid to a non-resident landlord for the first 6 months of 2023 was administered under the 'old' arrangements. The relevant questions covering that first 6-month period are updated from previous Forms 11, as per the figure below.

<p>If you and / or your spouse or civil partner are a non-resident landlord and your tenant has withheld tax from the rent from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 under the previous non-resident withholding system managed by the R185 paper form, state</p>	
(b) PPS number/tax reference number of tenant(s) (this will be shown on the form R185 given to you by the tenant as proof of tax withheld; you will need to retain that form as proof of tax withheld)	<input type="text"/>
(c) Amount of Irish tax withheld in the period from 01/01/2023 to 30/06/2023	€ <input type="text"/>

Figure 8: Updated questions for the 2023 tax year reflecting the pre NLWT period in 2023

(iv) Option for administration of 2023 returns

A special administrative arrangement for the 2023 tax year can be provided, which allows the non-resident landlord to file a single return for the full year. This is based on

- ceasing the collection agent's tax registration from the start of 2023 and allocating preliminary tax already paid to the non-resident landlord. Revenue caseworkers will do this in certain identified cases which will be written to. If the collection agent does not receive contact but the non-resident landlord wants this option, contact with Revenue via MyEnquiries is needed to organise this;
- the non-resident landlord filing the rental income 'collected' by the collection agent for the first 6 months plus the rental income received under NLWT for the second 6 months. That 'full year' 2023 rental income is to be entered in the 'residential' or 'commercial' (as relevant) sub-panel in the 'Gross Rent Receivable' field. [So the non-resident landlord is filing for the first 6 months as if it was the collection agent's return, while adding in their 'own' rental income.];
- the non-resident landlord filing the NLWT rental income and deductions for the second 6 months as per Figure 10 below;
- the non-resident landlord including the amount of preliminary tax paid (by the collection agent) to the Collector General in paragraph (h) of the IT Self Assessment panel. This amount may be additional to any other preliminary tax paid by the non-resident landlord (if any).

The non-resident landlord (or agent filing on their behalf) should provide the collection agent details to Revenue via MyEnquiries (in ROS or myAccount quoting 'NLWT' in myAccount or using the NLWT category in ROS).

Non-resident Landlord Withholding Tax (NLWT)	
The following figures are as per the NLWT Rental Notifications received by you. All figures must be entered into the relevant fields below	
Note: Amount of NLWT claimed must not exceed 20% of the gross rent indicated.	
	Self
(a) Gross value of Rental Income subjected to NLWT for 2023	€ <input type="text"/>
(b) Gross value of NLWT deductions for 2023	€ <input type="text"/>

Figure 9: NLWT related fields on panel

If the non-resident landlord and collection agent prefer to file two tax returns for the 2023 year, reflecting the distinct periods pre and post NLWT, that can be accommodated. The collection agent files the separate return for the first 6 months. The non-resident landlord files the NLWT rental income and deductions for the second 6 months. Once the collection agent files the return for 2023, they should de-register the collection agent number for Income Tax as the non-resident landlord operating NLWT will file the return from 2024.

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

[...]

5 PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1)

5.2 Proprietary directors' bonuses/fees

As set out in TDMs [Part 38-01-04D](#), [Part 38-01-04E](#) and [Part 38-01-04F](#) proprietary directors, in accordance with sections 112 and 997 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, should include the amount of credit for income tax and USC deducted from the bonuses/fees, against the amount of tax chargeable in the assessment. This amount may differ from any tax or USC amounts pre-populated from payroll data.

The credit taken in the 2023 Form 11 for tax and USC must be a true estimate of the actual taxes deducted from the bonus/fee. The amount of tax credited must not exceed 40% of the taxable income and the amount of USC credited must not exceed 8% of the taxable income. Details of such calculations must be available if requested by Revenue. There may be situations where a proprietary director has received a partial/full refund of tax and USC on the bonus/fee payment in the current year 2024. Any amounts refunded will reduce the amount of credit available to the taxpayer for inclusion in the 2023 Form 11.

Where the source of income is 'directorship', additional questions are to be completed to enable filers to report bonuses paid in 2023 but returned on the 2022 Form 11, and bonuses paid in 2024 which relate to the 2023 tax year.

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[...]

5.3 S997A – credit for tax deducted for certain directors and employees

Detailed guidance on section 997A is set out in TDM [Part 42-04-59](#) (Credit in respect of tax deducted from emoluments of certain directors and employees). Paragraph 6 of that manual provides guidance about the operation of section 997A and debt warehousing.

Filers are reminded that section 997A provides that no credit for tax deducted is given to a director or employee who has a material interest in the company that pays emoluments to that director or employee unless there is documentary evidence to show that the tax deducted has been remitted by the company to the Collector-General. A Form 11 is processed on the basis of the self-assessment declared. However, the detail of the credit claimed for tax deducted is checked subsequently. Where a subsequent check shows a balance of tax owed to Revenue (by an employer), a Revenue caseworker will follow-up with the filer to request the evidence to show that the tax has been remitted. It may arise that Revenue may amend an assessment to limit the credit for tax deducted to the amount remitted to the Collector-General.

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[...]

5.5 Non-refundable foreign tax update

Where a filer selects the field 'Amount of non-refundable foreign tax paid on this income' and enters values, a country drop-down menu is presented and the filer is required to select the country where the income was earned.

Amount of non-refundable foreign tax paid on this income	€ <input type="text" value="100"/>
Country where non-refundable foreign tax was withheld	<input type="text" value="Canada"/>
Amount of federal tax only of non-refundable foreign tax withheld	€ <input type="text"/> This is a required field

Figure 10: Update to 'non-refundable foreign tax paid on this income' field

If 'Canada' is selected from the drop-down menu, additional questions are presented for completion. The additional question is "Amount of federal tax only of non-refundable foreign tax withheld" and this must be populated.

6 PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2)

6.1 Employments not subject to PAYE

The question has been updated to 'Income attributable to the performance in the State of the duties of foreign offices and foreign employments on which PAYE has not been withheld and not subject to exemption'.

Employments	
Income attributable to the performance in the State of the duties of Foreign offices and foreign employments on which PAYE has not been withheld and not subject to exemption	€ <input type="text"/>
Name of Employer	<input type="text"/>
Tax reference of Employer	<input type="text"/>
Address of Employer	<input type="text"/>

Figure 11: Update to question to reflect additional clarification

The taxpayer is required to provide the employer's name, address, and tax reference in that jurisdiction.

6.2 Allowable Deductions incurred in Employment

Detailed guidance about the conditions to qualify, the calculation, the requirement to retain relevant documentation relating to a claim, etc. is set out in the TDM on [Remote Working Relief](#). To claim an allowable e-working expense, the employee must have incurred the cost and it is the responsibility of the employee to retain proof of payment. If an expense is shared between two or more people, the cost can be apportioned based on the amount paid by each individual. If any expenses were reimbursed to you by your employer, for example the allowance referenced in paragraph 4.1 of the TDM on [Remote Working Relief](#), you are required to deduct that from the claim.

Note: filers are required to input the relevant percentage of the costs incurred – **which is 30% of the broadband and/or utility cost – not the full amount incurred.** Caseworker feedback following the filing of the Form 11 2022 is that filers may have overstated the cost of utilities and/or broadband by inputting the full cost instead of the allowable 30 per cent. That gave rise to additional contact from Revenue caseworkers requesting receipts, etc. to validate the claim arising, and delays the processing of the return and/or refund until the matter is clarified.

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

[...]

Allowable Deductions Incurred in Employment		
	Self	Spouse
Nature of employment(s)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Flat rate expenses	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
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.		
Utility allowed (30% of gross amount)	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
Broadband allowed (30% of gross amount)	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
Days worked remotely	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Calculate
Remote Working (eWorking) expenses	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
Remote Working Relief already Claimed via Real Time Credits in 2023	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
All other expenses	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
Capital Allowances	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
		Calculate
Total	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
Amount referring to Proprietary Directorship income/salary	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>
Amount referring to Employment income/salary	€ <input type="text"/>	€ <input type="text"/>

Figure 12: Clarification about percentage of Remote Working (eWorking) expenses claimable (30%)

6.3 Social Welfare Payments

The annual social welfare payment figure will be pre-populated to the Social Welfare Payments section. Where a filer opens a pre-populated return, the details of social welfare payments received will be included, after mid-January onwards, in the summary table of information presented.

In order that filers declare the social welfare income and include it in the summary calculation of tax due, **filers need to fill in the fields in the return from the summary table of information shown.** Filers should note that the detail in the summary table of information may include cents, however the social welfare fields are validated to accept whole number values (no cents) only and the figures input in the fields need to be rounded down.

Social Welfare Payments, Benefits or Pensions Received	
Carer's Allowance paid by Dept. of Social Protection	€ <input type="text"/>
Jobseeker's Benefit (self-employed) - Self.	€ <input type="text" value="100.50"/>
	Invalid Format. Whole Number must be entered

Figure 13: Social welfare payments require whole number inputs to be entered

Filers should be aware that for the first few weeks of 2024, the 2023 Department of Social Protection (DSP) payment information is not pre-populated to the return pending the receipt and processing of updated end-of-year 2023 files from the DSP. The updated 2023 DSP payment information will be available on pre-populated returns by end-January so filers in receipts of DSP income should be aware of this if filing a Form 11 2023 in early January and should ensure that the correct information is completed, when it is not pre-populated from the DSP or Revenue records.

Filers that open and save a version of the 2023 Form 11 in early January may need to delete that version, having taken note of any amendments made, in order to access the pre-populated DSP payment information.

Filers should note that this happens annually for each Form 11 for a short period at the start of the year.

It is acknowledged that the pre-populated information on DSP pensions was reviewed and corrected in early April 2024 and the pre-populated information on other DSP payments was reviewed and corrected in July 2024. Revenue reviewed the returns filed in those periods and will contact the taxpayers concerned.

7 Foreign Income

7.1 Lump sums from relevant (foreign) pension arrangements

Finance Act 2022 inserted a new section 200A TCA to provide for the tax treatment of pension lump sum payments arising from foreign pension arrangements that were not provided for under section 790AA. This is effective from 1 January 2023.

Additional information is in the [Pensions Manual – Chapter 27](#) (paragraph 15) and TDM [Part 07-01-09A](#) on Taxation of foreign retirement lump sums.

Questions were added in the Form 11 2023 at end-January as shown in the figure below. There are validations on a number of the fields. The maximum validation on

- the tax free amount (e) is €200,000, and
- the portion of the excess lump sum chargeable at the standard rate of income tax (g) is €300,000.

Lump Sums From Foreign Pension Arrangements (S.200A)	
(a) Name of foreign pension arrangement	<input type="text" value="Foreign Pens 1"/>
(b) Name and address of administrator of the foreign pension arrangement	<input type="text" value="Name"/> <input type="text" value="Address"/>
(c) Date on which the individual became a member of the foreign pension arrangement	<input type="text" value="01/02/2023"/>
(d) Amount of lump sum (s) paid in 2023 under the rules of S.200A	€ <input type="text" value="750000"/>
(e) Tax free amount, if any, for 2023	€ <input type="text" value="250000"/> Cannot have a value less than 0 or greater than 200000
(f) Amount of excess lump sum(s) for 2023	€ <input type="text" value="500000"/>
(g) Portion of amount at (f) chargeable under Case III at the standard rate of income tax	€ <input type="text" value="300001"/> Cannot have a value less than 0 or greater than 300000
(h) Portion of amount at (f) chargeable under Case III at the higher rate of income tax and liable to USC	€ <input type="text" value="200000"/>

Figure 14: Questions added to Form 11 to give effect to section 200A

7.2 UK Deposit Interest

The calculation of liability for entries in this field was updated in mid-July 2024. The applicable tax rate on UK deposit interest is 33% up to the extent of unutilised standard rate band, and UK deposit interest is taxed at 40% when the filer's income exceeds the standard rate band.

It is acknowledged that a change to the 2023 Form 11 in June 2024 incorrectly charged tax at 40% on all deposit income, and that issue was corrected in early July 2024. Any returns incorrectly charged in that period will be reviewed and updated. A further change was made in mid-July to correctly charge the tax due on UK deposit interest in excess of the standard rate band (as above).

7.3 Transborder relief – updates to dropdown country field

The country dropdown list is updated to include UK Scotland, UK England, UK Wales, UK Northern Ireland and UK other.

Transborder Relief	
Gross income from Foreign Employment on which Transborder Relief is claimed	€ <input type="text"/>
Country where the foreign employment is held	<input type="text" value="Select a Country"/> ▼

Figure 15: Updated country dropdown field.

8 Irish Other Income

8.1 Patent Rights – transactions involving capital sums

A new section is added, to be used to declare proceeds from the sale of patent rights for capital sums.

Patent Rights - Transactions involving Capital Sums (Section 757)	
(a) Resident person - Patent rights sold for capital sums in current year of assessment s757(1) Net proceeds	€ <input type="text"/>
(b) Non-resident person - Patent rights sold for capital sums in current year of assessment s757(2) Net proceeds	€ <input type="text"/>
(c) Patent Rights acquired for capital sums in current year of assessment Cost	€ <input type="text"/>
Amount chargeable to tax in year of assessment under s757	
(d) Net Proceeds chargeable in current year from sales in this year of assessment	€ <input type="text"/>
(e) Net Proceeds chargeable in current year from sales in previous years of assessment	€ <input type="text"/>
(f) Total chargeable under s757 in current year of assessment	€ <input type="text"/>
	<input type="button" value="Calculate"/>

Figure 16: New section to provide for declaration of income from patent rights transactions

9 Personal Tax Credits

The summary of credits with updated text or values in the Form 11 2023 is highlighted below

Please Choose from the following tax credits:	
- Approved Sports Bodies	- Nursing Home Expenses
- Blind Persons Tax Credit	- 'Other' Health Expenses
- Claim for Guide Dog	- Owner Occupier Relief
- Assistant Dog Tax Credit	- Permanent Health Benefit
- Dependent Relative Tax Credit	- Personal Tax Credit
- Earned Income Credit	- Seafarer's Allowance
- Employee Tax Credits	- Sea Going Naval Personnel Credit
- Employing a Carer Credit	- Start up Relief (SURE)
- Home Carers	- Employment Investment Incentive (EII)
- Home Renovation Incentive (HRI)	- Start-up Capital Incentive (SCI)
- Rent Tax Credit	- Stay and Spend Tax Credit
- Fisher Tax Credit	- Tuition Fees
- Incapacitated Child Tax Credit	- Widowed Parent Tax Credit
- Medical Insurance Relief	- Year of Marriage/Registration of a Civil Partnership Review
- Mortgage Interest Tax Credit	

Figure 17: Highlight of credits with updated values or questions or information notes.

9.1 Personal tax credit

The maximum value of this credit has been increased from €1,700 to €1,775. The married credit was increased from €3,400 to €3,550.

9.2 Employee tax credit

The maximum value of this credit has been increased from €1,700 to €1,775.

9.3 Earned Income tax credit

The maximum value of this credit has been increased from €1,700 to €1,775.

9.4 Employment and Investment Incentive

The section "Employment Investment Incentive – Shares issued on or after 8th of October 2021 and on or before 21st December 2021" was removed from the 2023 Form 11 as it is no longer applicable. The other sections were renumbered.

9.5 Mortgage Interest Tax Credit

The Form 11 2023 was updated on 12 February 2024 to provide for the new one-year tax credit. The qualifying conditions, including compliance with LPT, and examples of how the credit is calculated is in the TDM [Part 15-01-11B](#). The relief is available to taxpayers

- with mortgage balances between €80,000 and €500,000 at 31/12/22,
- for the increase in interest paid in 2023 over interest paid in 2022
- subject to a cap of €6,250, and
- valued at the standard rate of income tax (20%), so the **maximum tax credit is €1,250 per property.**

The questions for claiming the credit request relevant information to enable the credit to be calculated. As per paragraph 5 of the [TDM](#) the credit is apportioned (i) if interest is paid for less than the full year in either 2022 or 2023, or (ii) where there is more than one eligible claimant on a property.

To claim the credit the taxpayer **must** submit the following documents in support of the claim: a certificate of mortgage interest for both 2022 and 2023 and confirmation of the mortgage balance

at 31 December 2022. The supporting documents are to be submitted to Revenue via ROS using the 'Upload Supporting Documents' service available under the 'Other Services' section.

The value of credits applied in the calculation of tax liability is limited by the taxpayer's tax liability. If, for example, the taxpayer's income is such that there is no tax liability after the basic personal tax credits are applied, the mortgage interest tax credit claim has no additional value to the taxpayer and it will not be shown on the Revenue calculation and output.

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

[...]

Mortgage Interest Tax Credit

↑Top

Note: Mortgage interest tax credit is due only in respect of a qualifying property which is registered for LPT and is located within the State.

Where you are claiming Mortgage Interest Tax Credit in respect of two or more properties used as sole or main residences, for example, for self and a former spouse or civil partner or for self and a dependent relative, please submit all the information requested below, for all qualifying properties.

Property 1

Qualifying Property

- a residential property used as my sole or main residence

or

- a residential property used as the sole or main residence of a former or separated spouse, or a former civil partner or a civil partner from whom I am living separately in circumstances where reconciliation is unlikely

or

- a residential property used as the sole or main residence of a dependent relative, and is provided rent-free and without any other consideration to that dependent relative

Local Property Tax (LPT) ID

Check the box to confirm the claim is in respect of a qualifying property in accordance with section 473C(7) of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 and is compliant with the provisions of LPT, the planning and development acts and such other requirements as set out in section 473C(7).

Qualifying loan

Value of the qualifying loan at 31 December 2022

(Note: The value must be greater than €80,000 and less than €500,000)

Cannot have a value less than 80001 or greater than 499999

Qualifying interest paid on qualifying loan 2023	
Total amount of qualifying interest paid for the year 2023	<input type="text" value="3600"/>
Amount of qualifying interest YOU paid for the year 2023	<input type="text" value="3600"/>
Number of days for which you paid interest on the qualifying loan in 2023	<input type="text" value="365"/>
Amount of qualifying interest 2nd mortgage payer paid for the year 2023	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Number of days for which 2nd mortgage payer paid interest on the qualifying loan in 2023	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Amount of qualifying interest 3rd mortgage payer paid for the year 2023	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Number of days for which 3rd mortgage payer paid interest on the qualifying loan in 2023	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Qualifying interest paid on qualifying loan 2022	
Total amount of qualifying interest paid for the year 2022	<input type="text" value="2400"/>
Amount of qualifying interest YOU paid for the year 2022	<input type="text" value="2400"/>
Number of days for which you paid interest on the qualifying loan in 2022	<input type="text" value="365"/>
Amount of qualifying interest 2nd mortgage payer paid for the year 2022	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Number of days for which 2nd mortgage payer paid interest on the qualifying loan in 2022	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Amount of qualifying interest 3rd mortgage payer paid for the year 2022	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Number of days for which 3rd mortgage payer paid interest on the qualifying loan in 2022	<input type="text" value="0"/>
<input type="button" value="Add another property"/>	

Figure 18: Mortgage Interest Tax Credit screen, available since 12 February 2024

9.6 Rent Tax Credit

Payments made by parents in respect of “digs” or rent-a-room arrangements for their children to attend an approved course qualify for the Rent Tax Credit; provided the claimant and their child are not related to the landlord. The wording of the questions in section (b) is updated accordingly.

9.7 Widowed Person Tax Credit

The maximum value of this credit has been increased from €2,240 to €2,315. Note the customer’s information in the Personal Details panel must reflect the status of ‘widowed’ or ‘deceased civil partner’ for the option to claim the widowed person tax credit to be presented on the return.

9.8 Home Carer’s Tax Credit

The maximum value of this credit has been increased from €1,600 to €1,700. Note the customer’s information in the Personal Details panel must reflect the status of ‘married’ and a ‘joint assessment’ basis of assessment for the option to claim the home carer’s tax credit to be presented for selection.

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

[...]

10. Calculation: changes and updates

10.1 USC rates

The 2% rate band is updated for 2023. The table below shows the 2022 value and the updated 2023 value in bold font:

2022		2023	
Income up to 12,012	0.5%	Income up to 12,012	0.5%
Income from 12,012.01 to 21,295	2%	Income from 12,012.01 to 22,920	2%
Income from 21,295.01 to 70,044	4.5%	Income from 22,920.01 to 70,044	4.5%
Income above 70,044	8%	Income above 70,044	8%

The reduced rates for individuals aged 70 or over (or, if under 70 holding a full medical card) and whose income is €60,000 or less remains unchanged. The 2022 and 2023 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 unchanged at 5%.

10.2 Income Tax rates

The rates and bands are increased.

Personal circumstances	2022	2023
Single, widowed or a surviving civil partner without qualifying children	€36,800 @ 20%, balance @ 40%	€40,000 @ 20%, balance @ 40%
Single, widowed or a surviving civil partner qualifying for Single Person Child Carer Credit	€40,800 @ 20%, balance @ 40%	€44,000 @ 20%, balance @ 40%
Married or in a civil partnership (one spouse or civil partner with income)	€45,800 @ 20%, balance @ 40%	€49,000 @ 20%, balance @ 40%
Married or in a civil partnership (both spouses or civil partners with income)	€45,800 @ 20% (with an increase of €27,800 max), balance @ 40%	€49,000 @ 20% (with an increase of €31,000 max), balance @ 40%

11. Capital Gains

11.1 Calculation

There is information on the [website](#) to assist filers in the calculation of CGT.

Where CGT is due and has been paid to the Collector-General (on **CGT Payslip A or B**) that payments information will, in most cases, be pre-filled on the return to assist filers. The presentation of the pre-filled 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 and gain, which gave rise to the CGT liability that has been paid (to the Collector-General).

A return for capital gains must be filed in the year **after** the date of disposal. Filers must do this even if no tax is due because of reliefs or allowable losses.

Some of the misunderstandings that arise in completing the Capital Gains calculation panel include

- the need to apply losses **before** using the annual personal exemption, or
- the need to restrict the amount of the loss entered to match the gain. Where losses exceed gains, filers should **use only enough to reduce the gain to zero** and should **not** enter the full loss, or
- failing to use the annual personal exemption (€1,270 per spouse which is non-transferable).

11.2 CGT Self Assessment

CGT Self Assessment

Personal Details ✓
 Self-Employed Income
 Irish Rental Income ✓
 PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1) ✓
 PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2)
 Foreign Income
 Irish Other Income
 Exempt Income
 Charges & Deductions
 Personal Tax Credits ✓
 Restriction of Reliefs
 Calculate
 Capital Gains
 Chargeable Assets
 Capital Acquisitions
 Property Based Incentives
 IT Self Assessment ✓
CGT Self Assessment
 Print View

Self Assessment - Capital Gains Tax 2021

Under Chapter 4 of Part 41A TCA 1997, every return prepared and delivered for the 2013 year of assessment and subsequent years may include a Self Assessment by the chargeable person to whom the return relates.

You should make this CGT assessment even if you have already paid CGT, for example by using the payslips A and B. This payment will, where available, be shown below

Self Assessment made under Chapter 4 of Part 41A TCA 1997

	Self-Assessment Column
(i) Amount of chargeable gains arising for this period	€ <input type="text"/>
(ii) Amount of tax chargeable for this period	€ <input type="text"/>
(iii) Amount of tax payable for this period	€ <input type="text"/>
<i>The amount of tax payable is the amount of tax due after Retirement Relief or Credit for Foreign Tax paid has been deducted from tax chargeable. If neither relief was claimed the amount of tax payable is the same as the amount of tax chargeable.</i>	
(iv) Amount of any surcharge due under S. 1084 TCA 1997 because of	
• late filing of this return, or	€ <input type="text"/>
• non-compliance with your LPT requirements	€ <input type="text"/>
(v) Amount of tax paid directly to the Collector General for this period	€ <input type="text"/>
(vi)(a) Balance of Tax Payable for this period	€ <input type="text"/>
(vi)(b) Balance of Tax Overpaid for this period	€ <input type="text"/>

I declare the above to be my Self Assessment to Capital Gains Tax for the year 2021

Figure 19: CGT Self Assessment panel

Filers should be aware that line **‘(iii) Amount of tax payable for this period’** is the amount of the CGT liability calculated, **even where that was paid to the Collector General already**. The capital gains information filed on the Form 11 return provides the necessary detail to explain the calculation on the CGT payslip (generally paid the previous year when the asset was disposed). Some filers mistakenly enter a ‘zero’ in this field because they have already paid the CGT, as it was

due in advance of the return filing date. However, filers should enter the amount of the CGT liability calculated (even if already paid).

'(v) Amount of tax paid directly to the Collector General for this period' is pre-populated from the CGT Payslip A or B information, where available.

Line items **(vi)(a) or (vi)(b) reflect any Balance of CGT due or overpaid.** In most cases, where CGT was correctly calculated and paid on time to the Collector General when the asset was disposed of, there is a zero balance. Where no additional CGT is due, line (vi)(a) should be 'zero.'

12. Other

12.1 Capital Acquisitions in 2023

The wording on the Panel is amended to clarify the circumstances when a Capital Acquisitions Tax Return (Form IT 38) must be made and confirming that ticking the box on the panel on the Form 11 does **not** satisfy a requirement to file a Form IT 38. Information regarding filing of this form is available at <https://www.revenue.ie/en/gains-gifts-and-inheritance/documents/form-it38s.pdf>.

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

[...]

Appendix 1 Extracts From Accounts - mandatory fields and calculation

* Sales / Receipts / Turnover	All fields must be completed
* Receipts from Government Agencies	
* Other Trading Income incl. exempt income	
Purchases	Materials or purchases for resale purchased during the accounting period.
* Salaries / Wages	This includes staff remuneration (taxed and untaxed), redundancy payments, employer PRSI, pensions etc. The owner's wages should not be included but should be input at 'drawings' below.
* Additional Staff Costs	This includes other staff costs/expenses that are not included in salaries/wages or motor, travel & subsistence e.g. staff training, seasonal parties, or other inclusive events etc. The owner's wages should not be included but should be input at 'drawings' below.
Sub-Contractors Relevant Contracts Tax	This relates to building, meat-processing and forestry businesses. Sub-contractors are those defined by S531.
Sub- Contractors (Other)	Other sub-contractors that are not defined by S531 e.g. locums.
Consultancy, Professional Fees	Including audit and accountancy, legal, architect, auctioneer, surveyor, etc.
* Motor, Travel and Subsistence	
Repairs / Renewals	Costs incurred in maintenance and upkeep of the business property and the running, maintenance and upkeep of the business equipment and machinery. Enhancements or improvements to property are not maintenance, and as capital should be added back in the adjusted profit computation.
Rental Expenses	Rental expenses specifically relating to property.
Depreciation Goodwill / Capital write-off	Depreciation of business assets provided for during the accounting period. It should be added back in the adjusted profit computation. Goodwill/Capital write-off relates to any write -off of the value of assets during the accounting period. It should also be added back in the adjusted profit computation.
Provisions including bad debts – positive	Not including provision for depreciation. A decrease in provision should be entered in the positive box and an increase should be entered in the negative box.
Provisions including bad debts – negative	
Other Expenses	This is the total of all other expenses included in your profit and loss account and not listed above.
Other Expenses – negative/credit entries	This includes credit entries that effectively reduce expenses e.g. gains due to currency exchange rates.
Net Profit per Accounts	When the 'Calculate' button is chosen, the Form calculates the Net Trade Profit/Loss by adjusting Gross Trading Profit/Loss for expenses and deductions entered. You cannot enter your own figure in this box.
Net Loss per Accounts	

Mandatory Check Box	An error message is presented if the filer attempts to navigate out of the section and, the box has not been ticked or there are no entries populated in the Adjustments made to Profit/Loss per Accounts fields.
Motor Expenses	Private element
Donations (Political and Charitable)/Entertainment	Donations, political and charitable, and entertainment expenses are not allowable and must be added back here.
Light, Heat and Phone	Private element
Net gain on sale of fixed / chargeable assets	A profit on the sale of assets included in the P&L account can be deducted in the adjusted profit computation.
Net loss on sale of fixed / chargeable assets	A loss on the sale of assets included in the P&L account should be added back in the adjusted profit computation.
Deduction for stock relief under S 666	Guidance is in TDM Part 23-02-02
Deduction for stock relief under S 667B	Guidance is in TDM Part 23-02-01
Deduction for increase in carbon tax under section 664A	Guidance is in TDM Part 23-01-36
Other Addbacks	Total of all other addbacks that are not listed above e.g. Depreciation Goodwill / Capital write-off.
Other Deductions	This is the total of all other deductions that are not listed above.
Calculated Net Profit/Loss	
Calculated Adjusted Net Profit /Net Loss for Accounting Period	The Form calculates the Adjusted Net Profit or Loss. You cannot enter your own figure in this box. The calculated adjusted Net Profit/Loss must agree with the amount entered in the Profit assessable section. An error message is presented if the field is blank or the amount does not agree the figure input.
Validation message for turnover in excess of €200,000	“You have completed the Capital Account and Balance Sheet Items with no values. If this is correct press Proceed. If this is not correct, please return to the Self-Employed Income screen and enter the correct values.”

* Mandatory fields in Form 11 for cases with Turnover less than €20,000.

Appendix 2 Summary of pre-populated information

Filers can choose to complete a pre-populated return in ROS online or offline options. The information provided on a pre-populated return is a prompt to assist filers, but the actual values input in the relevant fields on a return must be confirmed or validated by the filer. This is the basis of self-assessment. Each panel which contains pre-populated data is identified with a yellow tick in the left-hand tab. The tick changes to white when that panel is updated, and all panels with a yellow tick must be updated before a filer can Sign and Submit the return

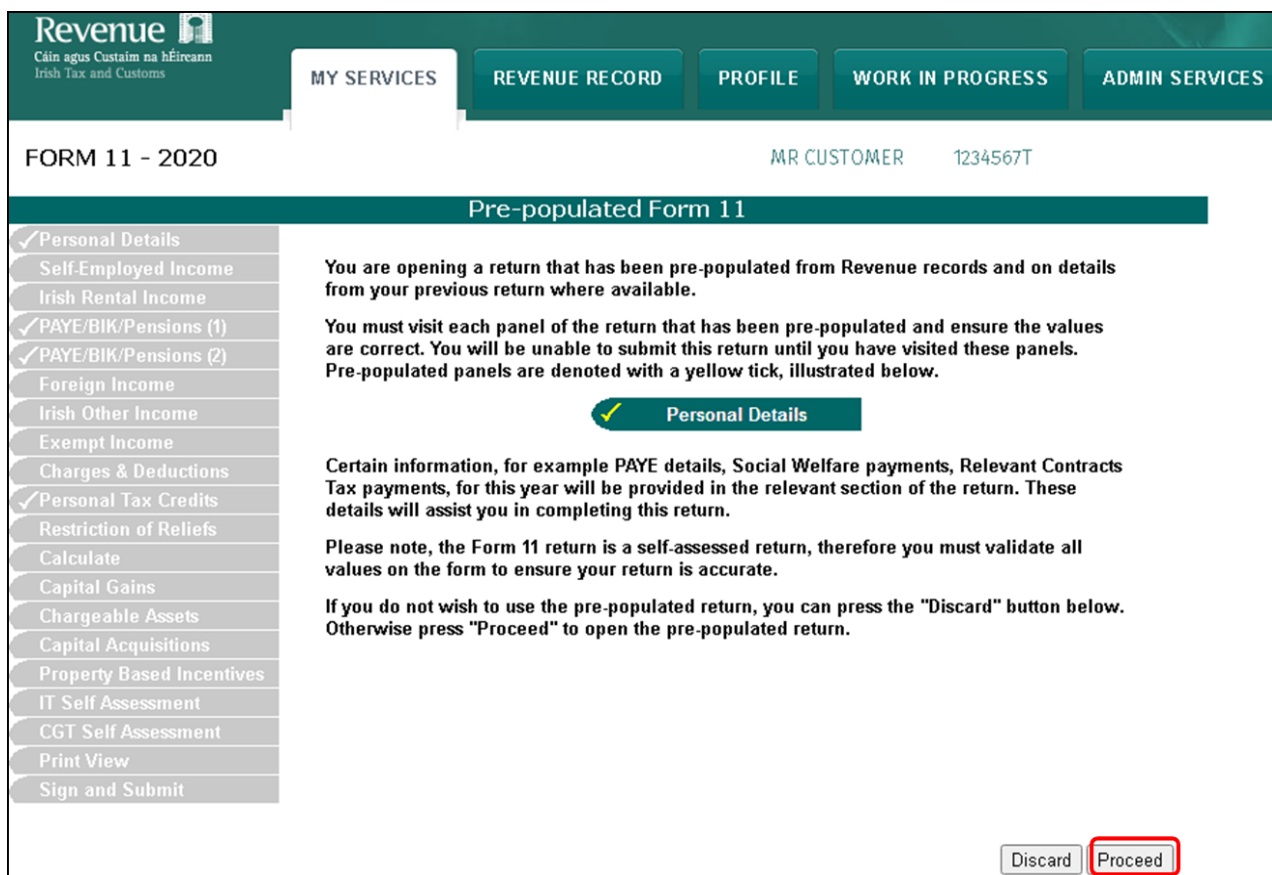


Figure 20: Option to select a pre-populated Form 11

Panel	Details pre-populated
All panels	Where a filer has submitted a return in the previous year, some of the detail from that previous year’s return is included in the panels marked with a ‘yellow’ tick.
Personal Details	Information from a previous year’s return or from Revenue’s customer records in respect of date of birth; where the information is on record. Spouse details and Basis of Assessment will be pre-populated from Revenue’s records where possible. Date of marriage is pre-populated from a previously filed Form 11.
Self Employed Income	Details of certain payments are presented in a table at the start of the panel. These include income from the Department of Agriculture and Food re agricultural support schemes. Filers should note that the tables do not form part of the return , but information provided can be input to the relevant fields of the Self Employed Income panel (as income or capital) or to the Exempt Income panel (if relevant). Information from Revenue’s systems re eRCT and ePWST. eRCT payment

Panel	Details pre-populated
	<p>notification filings (Gross payment and period) are included where relevant. ePSWT payment notification filing data is in a table before the PSWT input fields.</p> <p>For the information to be included in the return, the filer <u>must</u> input the data into the relevant fields of the Self Employed Income panel as it is not automatically included.</p>
Irish Rental Income	<p>The rental income panel may be pre-populated with information (i) if the taxpayer is registered with the Residential Tenancies Board, (ii) payments received under the Housing Assistance Programme (HAP). These payments are presented in a table at the start of the Rental Income panel. The details of payments included in the table do not form part of the return, and the payments information must be input in the relevant field in the panel.</p> <p>Letting agents and managers, including internet intermediaries, of premises must file a Form 8-3. If a Form 8-3 was filed on your behalf in the previous year a message will appear as a reminder to declare your rental income.</p> <p>Information on NLWT Rental Notification (RN) filing and deductions is pre-populated; where the RN was submitted with the non-resident landlord's TRN or else was claimed by the non-resident landlord. Further information on amending or claiming RNs is in the NLWT TDM Part 45-01-04a .</p>
PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1)	<p>The 2023 pay, tax and USC amounts will be pre-populated into the fields of the return (no manual entering required) on the PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1) tab, from the payroll information submitted by employers/pension providers.</p>
PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2)	<p>Social Welfare Payments, Benefits or Pensions Received – where the information has been received from the Department of Social Protection. The pre-populated information on 2023 DSP pensions was corrected on 2 April 2024, and the pre-populated information on other 2023 DSP payments was corrected in July 2024. Revenue reviewed returns filed before those corrections and will issue assessments in relevant cases.</p> <p>Remote Worker Relief – where the information has been uploaded on the Revenue Receipts Tracker.</p>
Personal Tax Credits	<p>HRI credit – carried forward if still applicable (and claims are on HRI online). Receipts Tracker</p> <p>Health Expenses – where the information has been uploaded on the Revenue Receipts Tracker</p>
Capital Gains	<p>The CGT panel will show details of CGT payments made to the Collector General's office (CGT Payslip A or B information), in a table at the start of the panel. 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.</p>
CGT Self Assessment	<p>As per the Capital Gains panel, the 'Amount of tax paid directly to the Collector General for this period' is pre-populated from the CGT Payslip A or B information.</p>
Statement of Net Liability (Pay and File) screen	<p>The amount of RCT credit available for offset against the customer's Preliminary Tax is displayed for information purposes. The amount of RCT credit will be automatically offset against a preliminary tax declaration, and any remaining credit will be offset against any outstanding Income Tax liability.</p>

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

[...]

Appendix 4 Feedback to assist filing and reduce follow-up contact

Panel	Checklist or issues that have arisen and which give rise to follow-up contact
All panels	<p>Where a filer (customer or agent) has submitted a return in the previous year, some of the detail from that previous year's return is included in the panels marked with a yellow tick.</p> <p>All the fields on those highlighted panels need to be reviewed to confirm, delete, or update the figure entered. The pre-populated amount is only a reminder that an amount was returned in the previous year.</p>
Personal Details	<p>Filers should ensure that any request to update the basis of assessment in married cases is submitted by the applicable deadline in legislation. A warning message is presented to filers when the Basis of Assessment is updated, which references the requirement to make a timely election.</p> <div style="background-color: #008080; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Personal Details</div> <div style="background-color: #e67e22; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px; margin: 5px 0;">Help Section</div> <div style="background-color: #008080; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Confirmation</div> <p>You have changed your personal circumstances. This will clear all details beyond this point in the form. Are you sure you want to continue? Before you make this change you may wish to make a note of any pre-populated amounts provided in this form, such as DSP payments, employment details, DAFM payments, etc.</p> <p>Basis of Assessment</p> <p>Note that you must elect to change the basis of assessment within a specified time. Only change the basis of assessment here if a timely election was made in the year 2023 - see www.revenue.ie for further information.</p> <p><input type="button" value="Yes"/> <input type="button" value="No"/></p> <p>Aggregation Relief: Where all income of the taxpayer and their spouse or civil partner is not chargeable to tax in the State because one or both parties are non-resident, it is not possible to claim joint assessment in the return. The Separate Treatment basis of assessment applies.</p>
Self Employed Income	<p>As per Appendix 2, certain information is pre-populated to a number of panels of the Form 11. In the Self Employed Income panel the payments from other Government Departments or from Revenue's eRCT or ePWST are included where relevant. The tables do not form part of the return, and the information provided must be input to the relevant fields of the Self Employed Income panel (or other panels as appropriate) for the income to be correctly declared on the return and calculated for the income tax, USC or PRSI liability.</p> <p>Filers are advised to ensure that fields like turnover, etc., are correctly completed and updated from the previous year's pre-populated data. It is expected that the figures will be different from the previous year's return.</p>
Irish Rental Income	<p>The rental income panel may be pre-populated with payment information presented in a table at the start of the Rental Income panel. The details of payments included in the table do not form part of the return, and the payments information must be input in the relevant field in the panel. The information is payments received under the Housing Assistance Programme (HAP) or information from the NLWT system. The panel shows information from the previous year's Form 8-3, filed by letting agents and managers and it is a prompt or reminder about that source of income.</p>
PAYE/BIK/Pensions (1)	<p>The 2023 pay, tax and USC amounts is pre-populated into the fields of the return (no manual entering required) from the payroll information</p>

Panel	Checklist or issues that have arisen and which give rise to follow-up contact
	submitted by employers/pension providers.
PAYE/BIK/Pensions (2)	<p>USC/PAYE refunded during the year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any amounts already refunded by Revenue in respect of either PAYE or USC should be entered in the fields. - any amounts of PAYE tax underpaid which were collected by reducing the taxpayer's tax credits during 2023 should be entered in the relevant field, <p>Pension contribution relief: filers claiming relief for an AVC should ensure that relief is not claimed where the AVC is already covered by a Net Pay arrangement on payroll. The relief is available only 'where not deducted by employer'</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Superannuation Contributions/AVC € <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/></p> <p>where not deducted by employer</p> </div> <p>Allowable Deductions Incurred in Employment: the amounts to be entered for expenses of utilities or broadband is the allowable 30% of the total (and NOT the total of the invoices). Overstating the amount of expenses may result in unnecessary queries from Revenue subsequently or may delay any refund due.</p> <p>Social Welfare Payments, Benefits or Pensions Received information is populated to a table on the panel. However, the amounts must be entered in one of the three fields in order for the income to be calculated into the tax liability.</p> <p>Note: in a joint assessed case where the DSP pension payment consists of a payment for the assessable spouse and a qualified adult dependent payment for the non-assessable spouse, the increase for a qualified adult does not represent a separate source of income for the qualified adult. Consequently, the PAYE employee tax credit and increased rate band are not available in respect of the increase for a qualified adult (as per Section 126B of the TCA 1997). Additional guidance is in the TDM Part 05-05-33 (paragraph 2).</p> <p>Gains on share options realised prior to 1 January 2024 need to be returned on the Form 11.</p> <p>The administrative arrangements for the collection of tax on share options changed with effect after 1 January 2024; with employers accounting for income tax, USC and PRSI through payroll. However, the Form 11 2023 is required for gains on share options before 1 January 2024.</p>
Capital Gains	<p>The CGT panel includes details of CGT payments made to the Collector General's office (CGT Payslip A or B information), in a table at the start of the panel. This 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. CGT payments are made before the CGT return is filed, so the self-assessment input should return a liability (as per the amount of CGT already paid).</p>

Panel	Checklist or issues that have arisen and which give rise to follow-up contact
	<p>Some of the misunderstandings that arise in completing the CGT calculation panel include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the need to apply losses before using the annual personal exemption, - restricting the amount of the loss entered to match the gain. Where losses exceed gains, filers should not enter the full loss but should use only enough to reduce the gain to zero, or - failing to use the annual personal exemption (£1,270 per spouse which is non-transferable).
CGT Self Assessment	<p>If a taxpayer paid CGT in 2023, there should be a positive amount included in the field '(iii) Amount of tax payable for this period', because this is the declaration of the CGT liability (to match the CGT payment already made the previous December or January).</p> <p>The 'Amount of tax paid directly to the Collector General for this period' is in (v) and is likely to be pre-populated from the CGT Payslip A or B information.</p> <p>Both those amounts (in (iii) and (v) should match; when the CGT liability has been calculated correctly and fully paid. Accordingly, there should be no Balance of Tax Payable or Overpaid [(vi)(a) or (vi)(b)].</p> <p>A CGT balances for refund should arise only where CGT was actually overpaid (the previous December or January). A CGT balance payable should arise where CGT was underpaid or incorrectly calculated.</p> <p>Incorrectly completing the CGT self-assessment panel will require a Revenue caseworker to review it and will delay the issue of the assessment/acknowledgement.</p>
IT Self Assessment	<p>A self-assessment is required. A Revenue Calculation is provided in Column A and is based on the information input to the various panels and fields of the return by the filer.</p> <p>If the filer agrees with the calculation, that must be confirmed and the values transferred to the Column B, the self-assessment column.</p> <p>If the filer does not agree with the calculation, they can enter their own figure in Column B and provide a reason why Columns A and B differ.</p> <p>Note: if the filer agrees with the Revenue Indicative Calculation in Column A, the Revenue liability calculation produced will include the additional detail from the return as submitted. However, if the declared self-assessment differs from the calculated liability, Revenue does not have the additional detail about that (different) liability and can issue only the 'short' and less detailed assessment.</p> <p>Compliance with timely filing and LPT requirements. Filers are reminded to ensure that LPT is in compliance BEFORE submitting the Form 11. If there are any outstanding LPT returns or payments at the time the Form 11 is submitted, an LPT surcharge will be triggered and that will require contact with Revenue to resolve the matter.</p>
Statement of Net Liability (Pay and File) screen	<p>The Statement of Net Liabilities is payment instruction, with the payment allocated first against the balance of tax due for the 2023 year and second against preliminary tax for 2024. It is important that filers declare and pay</p>

Panel	Checklist or issues that have arisen and which give rise to follow-up contact
	<p>preliminary tax where there is economic activity in the current (post filing) year. There is guidance on the website to assist in the calculation of the preliminary tax due. If preliminary tax is underpaid or late, the interest charge arises from 31 October 2024 (which is the due date for preliminary tax for the 2024 tax year). If preliminary tax rules are not met then the due date for the return is the statutory due date of previous year, and the full liability becomes payable immediately with the issue of a request for payment and a Final Demand automatically issued from Debt Management.</p>