Self Assessment Individual Exclusions for online filing - 2017/18

1. Where a personal return cannot be filed online for a reason listed below, provided that a paper return is delivered on or before 31st January following the end of the tax year to which the return relates, HMRC will accept that the taxpayer had a reasonable excuse for failing to file a paper return by the normal 31st October deadline. A reasonable excuse claim should accompany the paper return.

2. Any paper return submitted must conform to the normal rules for paper returns even if it is a computer generated paper return e.g. it must hold a valid signature.

3. Where an HMRC recommended workaround causes an online return to be submitted with an entry that is not strictly correct, HMRC will not take action on that particular entry for that reason alone provided that the inaccuracy is in accordance with the workaround and purely to facilitate online filing.

Please note the changes are listed on page 15 of the document

Unique ID	Schedule	Page	Box	Mnemonic	Issue	Workaround	Status
1	All	All	All	Early submission of Return information.	Where it is considered necessary to file a return before the end of the tax year (e.g.. before 6 April 2018 for a 2017/18 return).	For information	-
2	SA102MP, SA102MLA, SA102MSP, SA102WAM	All	All	N/A	It is not possible to submit a return containing any of these schedules online.	For information	-
3	Records dealt with under separate arrangements	-	-	-	Customers whose records are dealt with under separate arrangements means their unique taxpayer reference will not be recognised by the authentication system. These customers will be advised that they will not be able to file online.	For information	-
4	SA103L	LU1	LUN2	-	It is not possible to enter a negative value for losses from Accrued Income Scheme and deeply discounted securities in box LUN2. Customers who need to enter a negative amount in this box will not be able to file online and should contact Lloyds Underwriters Unit S1278, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE98 1ZZ for advice.	For information	-

5	SA107	T2	TRU19	-	The notes for box TRU19 advise customers who have gains on life insurance policies taxed at 22% to include them in the additional information space. However this income will not be included in the calculation. In these circumstances if the calculation shows that the notional tax will be refunded, customers will be unable to file online and should submit a paper return. See Special ID22 for workaround where there is no likelihood of the notional tax being refunded.	For information	-
6	All	All	All	Online Amendment window	Return amendments can be submitted up to 12 months after the statutory filing date. Where a return has been issued late and legitimately filed after the 31st January the customer should have a further 12 month period to submit an amendment. However the system only allows online amendments to be submitted within 12 months of the online filing date of 31st January - amendments received before midnight on 31st January will be accepted.	Amendments made more than 12 months after the online filing date should be submitted on paper	-
7	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
8	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
9	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
10	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
11	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
12	SA110	TC 2	CAL15	-	Where a customer is due a refund because of an adjustment to an earlier year that's not been coded correctly through PAYE, it is not appropriate to include this figure in box CAL15 because where there is an entry in CAL14 but there is no entry in AOI14 or LUN28 or FSE 71 or FSE72 or FPS11 or SPS11 the return will fail validation.	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed if not will be reconciled in PAYE or SA for the relevant year.	-
13	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
14	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
15	Various	General	General	-	It is not possible to file online if the number of schedules exceeds the number allowed in the schema. E.g. SA102M = 50.	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed.	-
16	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-

17	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
18	SA110	TC2	CAL14	-	Where there is an entry in CAL14 but there is no entry in AOI14 or LUN28 or FSE71 or FSE72 or FPS11 or SPS11, the return will fail validation.	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed. The Return should have an entry in the Additional Information Box stating the CAL14 entry is a result of Settlor income or an FTCR adjustment for overlap relief.	-
19	SA110	-	-	-	Where the taxpayer is not resident, has made payments under the Gift Aid scheme but has paid insufficient UK tax to cover the Gift Aid, the liability will not be calculated correctly.	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed.	-
20	SA107	T1	TRU12	-	Where the non resident calculation applies and the excluded income includes income from TRU12 the tax calculation will not calculate the tax due on the excluded income correctly.	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed.	-
21	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
22	SA103F SA103S	SEF4 SES2	FSE79 FSE74 SSE34 SSE29	-	The validation rules on FSE79 & SSE34 are incorrect where terminal losses are entered as losses brought forward from earlier years set off against this years profits in FSE74 & SSE29.	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed.	-
23	SA104F SA104S	FP2 SP2 SP1	FPS23 FPS17 SPS23 SPS17	-	The validation rules on FPS23 & SPS23 are incorrect where terminal losses are entered as losses brought forward from earlier years set off against this years profits in FPS17 & SPS17.	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed.	-
24	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
25	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-

26	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
27	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
28	Updated	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
29	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
30	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
31	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
32	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
33	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
34	SA103F SA104S SA104F	SEF4 SP1 FP1	FSE72 SPS11 FPS11	Averaging adjustment – only for farmers, market gardeners and creators of literary or artistic works where loss set against same trade in same year. Loss should not be capped.	Losses used against profit of the same trade are not capped. This includes losses where the profit is 'created' by an averaging claim. To the extent that the loss is used against other income, the capping rules will apply. Boxes FSE78 SPS22 & FPS22 'Loss from this tax year set off against other income for 2015-16' are correctly capped. There is no box to set the loss against the same trade. That is because Averaging Adjustment cases create a unique situation where there can be a loss and a profit for the same trade in the same year .	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed.	
35	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
36	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
37	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
38	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
39	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
40	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
41	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
42	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
43	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
44	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
45	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-

46	SA103L SA103S SA103F SA104S SA104F SA110	TC1	CAL4.1 pseudo Class 2 box pseudo Class 1 box	Share Fishermen with Class 1 NICable earnings that reduce amount of Class 2/Class 4 due. The Reg100 Class 4 calculation uses 'ordinary' Class 2 max rather than the share fisherman amount. The Class 4 amount may be less than it should be.	The Reg100 Class 4 calculation uses Class 2 max amount of 53 x £2.80 (£148.40), and where they are a Share Fisherman the amount should be 53 x £3.45 (£182.85). As a result the Class 4 amount may be less than it should be by £27.43.	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed.	-
47	Residency: SA109 disregarded income not in calculation SA100	Residency: RR1 disregarded income not in calculation TR3	Residency: NRD1 disregarded income not in calculation INC17	**Non-UK residents completing Return box INC17 which contains an element of 'disregarded income' will not have that income identified in the calculation as disregarded income and it is being taxed.** For a non-UK resident (NRD1=Y) the s811 calculation is applied (limit on liability to income tax of non-UK residents) but the type of income disregarded by virtue of s825 and s826 ITA 2007 is entered in box 17 'Other taxable income, box 17 includes different types of income, not just those included in s825 and s826 and it is not included in stage 91. As a result the calculation may identify the incorrect lower amount for s811 non-UK resident calculation. This is identifiable where NRD1 = 'Y' and INC17 > 0 and INC21 NOT NULL and notes state that INC17 includes an element of disregarded income	Non-residents are generally liable to UK tax on all their UK income but can make a claim under s811 ITA 2007 to limit the amount of UK tax they pay on certain (disregarded) income if it's more beneficial for them. If income disregarded by virtue of s825 and s826 (e.g. patent/royalty payments, and distributions from unauthorised unit trusts etc.), is entered in box 17, it will not be included as disregarded income in the S811 calculation at stage 91. So if the customer is non-UK resident, the s811 calculation applies, and they have disregarded income entered in box 17 the calculation of tax due may be incorrect. An example would be Other income (INC17) £13,000 - all for patent paid to customer. NRD1 = Y. Tax calculated as £13,000 x 20% = £2,600. But this is disregarded income and the £13,000 should be excluded from the calculation so income tax due = £0.00 and customer is £2,600 overpaid. A fix would require a change to the Return and calculation e.g. new box 'INC17a' to show disregarded income in INC17. This will be considered. **The amount of any overpayment will depend on the amount of the disregarded income.**	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed together with your s811 calculation (working sheet in HS300)	-
48	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
49	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
50	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
51	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
52	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
53	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
54	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
55	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
56	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
57	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-

58	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
59	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
60	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
61	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
62	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
63	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
64	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
65	Residency: SA109	RR3	NRD28	**Remittance Basis customer will pay the correct amount of Remittance Basis Charge. However, the amount of Remittance Basis Charge is calculated without reference to the actual and deemed nominated income. Where there is loss relief the Nominated and Deemed income will not count towards the total income that calculates the limit for loss relief and amount of loss relief used.** As a result, the customer will need to do their own calculation of loss relief to identify the amount of loss relief that can be carried forward. HS204 can be used for this and the customer can make a note for their records. NRD28 = Y and c4.47 > £50,000.	The HS204 explains the limit for individuals claiming certain Income Tax reliefs. When completing the HS204 the customer needs to reflect that it is the full amount of actual and deemed nominated income that needs to be added to the total income to calculate the adjusted total income in Working Sheet 1 and, from that, the tax relief that is used in the calculation and amount that is carried forward. **The customer calculation of liability is correct.**	The return can be filed online. In these circumstances the workaround can be followed and HS204 amount used rather than the calculation amount for the customer's records.	-
66	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
67	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
68	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
69	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-

70	Dividend income: SA100 SA101 SA104F SA106 SA107	Dividend income: TR3 Ai1 FP4 F3 T1 T2	Dividend income: INC4 INC5 INC6 AOI12 AOI13 FPS70 FOR6 FOR11 TRU5 TRU9 TRU12 TRU18	**A customer's total income is more than £43,000 with more than £5,000 dividends. The calculation uses reliefs and allowances to reduce non-savings and savings income at 20% rather than dividend income at 32.5%. Reallocating their reliefs and allowances would reduce, or prevent them having to pay, higher rate dividend tax.** This is identifiable where the non-savings and savings income is less than the extended basic rate band and there are dividends taxable at the higher rate 32.5%. The is identifiable where: WHEN c2_19 + c3_15 > 0 AND (c5.56 > £0 or c5.56d > c5.56a) AND c5.70 = £0 AND c6.33 > £0 AND ((c5.56b minus c5.56c) x 20% + c5.54a x 20%) < (lower of (c5.54a and derived value A*) x 7.5% + (c5.54a minus (lower of c5.54a and derived value A*)) x 32.5%) *Where derived value A = (larger (0, and (derived value B minus derived value C))) derived value B = (larger(0, and ((c5.24 + c5.25 + c5.29 + c5.30) minus (derived value D minus (c5.49 + c5.51))))) derived value C = (lower of c5.23 and derived value B) derived value D = (larger of (0, and (((c5.3 + c5.11 + c5.24 + c5.25 + c5.29 + c5.30) minus (c5.1 minus (c5.47 + c5.48 + c5.52))) minus (£32,000 + c4.75))))	A change to the 2017-18 SA tax calculator has resulted in even more customers being identified where it is beneficial to set allowances against dividends. However, there are customers that would benefit if they set allowances against dividends. They would pay more tax at 20% but this is more beneficial than tax at 32.5% on the dividends. An example is Pay EMP1 £33,500, savings INC2 £1,499 & dividends INC4 £18,500. The most beneficial ordering is to have £999 allowances set against savings and 10,501 against dividends reducing liability to £7,674.67 before tax deducted. The 2017-18 calculator is setting all £11,500 allowances against pay calculating liability as £7,737.04, a difference of £62.37. The estimated number of customers affected is less 1,500. **Maximum amount overpaid by customer will be determined by allowances transferred in a less beneficial manner x difference in rates.**	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed.	Planned fix for 18/19
71	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
72	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
73	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
74	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
75	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
76	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
77	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
78	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-
79	Removed	-	Removed	-	Removed	Removed	-

80	Notional tax on insurance policy etc. gains on which tax was treated as paid: SA101 SA106	Ai1 F6	AOI4 FOR43	When a customer has a chargeable event gain on a life insurance policy, they are treated as having suffered tax on the gain at the basic rate. They therefore receive relief for this tax already paid. The calculator is producing an incorrect result where a customer has an amount of notional tax that exceeds the tax chargeable on the gain and is effectively relieving tax charged on other income; Relief for the notional tax in the current calculation will be overstated and putting it right will increase the customer's liability subject to interaction if the Top Slicing Relief calculation is also incorrect (see Exclusion 81). This is identifiable: WHEN c5.82 > £0 AND (c6.48 + c6.51 > £0) AND (c5.82 x 20% > (c6.52 x 20% + c6.55 x 40% + c6.56 x 45%)) AND c9.1 > (c6.52 x 20% + c6.55 x 40% + c6.56 x 45%)	Following the changes to the Starting Rate for Savings and introduction of the Personal Savings Allowance the SA Calculator allows the basic rate relief due on chargeable event gains in the Starting Rate or Nil rate to incorrectly create a repayment of tax due on other income. An example would be pension INC11 £12,000, and Gains AOI4 £10,000 AOI5 = 1. After deducting the personal allowance £1,000 pension is liable at £200.00. The tax on the Gain of £4,000 in the Starting Rate band and £1,000 Nil band is £0 and tax at basic rate on the remaining £5,000 is £1,000.00. However, the notional tax is calculated as £10,000 x 20% = £2,000 but the notional tax of £2,000 provides relief for the tax on the Gain but also incorrectly reduces the tax due on the pension. Example 2 employment EMP1 £11,500 EMP2 £100.00 AOI4 £35,000 AOI5 = 1. There is £4,500 Gain in the Starting Rate and £500 in the Nil rate with £5,300 in basic rate and £1,400 in higher rate. Tax deducted on Gain = £6,700.00. Relief is restricted to lower of Gain of £35,000 at basic rate = £7,000.00 and tax deducted £6,700.00. It should not repay the tax on employment of £100.00. It is estimated that up to 1,700 customers will be affected where this will affect their liability. **The maximum amount of tax that will be underpaid by the customer as a result in this error is the amount of tax due on other income that is reduced because it is in excess of the amount of Gain x 20% minus tax on Gain.**	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed	Planned fix for 18/19

81	Top Slicing Relief calculation: SA101 SA106	Ai1 F6	AOI4, AOI6, AOI8 FOR43	"Top slicing relief" can reduce higher rate tax on a chargeable event gain by allowing the bondholder to spread the investment gains over the number of years the bond has been held. It is available to non taxpayers, starting rate taxpayers, savings nil rate or basic rate taxpayers who, after adding chargeable event gains to their income, become higher rate taxpayers. When an individual has a chargeable event gain in a year, top slicing relief is applied to the gain. Top slicing relief requires two calculations (paraphrased from steps 1 to 3 in s536 ITTOIA 2005): 1) The individual's liability to income tax on chargeable event gains arising in the year 2) The individual's relieved liability on the annual equivalent (gain divided by the number of years the policy was held (n)). The result is multiplied by n. Top slicing relief is the difference between the two resulting figures. The starting rate for savings, and the nil rate for the Personal Savings Allowance (PSA) should be included in both steps of the calculation of TSR. This is identifiable: WHEN FOR43 + AOI4 + AOI6 + AOI8 > 0 AND c9.3 > £0 AND (c8.7 > £0 or c8.9 > £0)	For customers who have non-savings income of less than £16,000 or total income of less than £150,001 (including chargeable event) where the Savings nil rate is not utilised will be affected. Example 1: Employment Income £30,000, Chargeable Event Gain £70,000 = Total income £100,000 (Personal allowance £11,500). The SA tax calculator includes the tax figure with no Nil Rate £500 in the basic rate band giving a total of £13,000 in the basic rate band). The £500 nil rate band should be applied. Example 2: An individual had no income other than a chargeable event gain of £320,000 arising from a policy they had held for two years. The SA tax calculator currently takes the tax due on the gain, without applying the Starting Rate for Savings, which means that £32,000 is in the basic rate band, and the liability to income tax is £130,100. The £5,000 starting rate should be applied. It is estimated that up to 13,000 customers will be affected.	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed	Planned fix for 18/19

82	Relief and Allowances: SA100 SA101 SA103S SA103F SA103L SA104S SA104F SA105 SA106 SA108.	Relief and Allowances TR4, Ai2, SES2 SEF4 LU5 SP1 SP2 FP1 FP2 FP3 FP8 UKP1 UKP2 F4 CG2.	Relief and Allowances REL13 AOR5 AOR6 SSE29 SSE33 FSE74 FSE78 LUN51 LUN56 SPS17 SPS22 FPS17 FPS22 FPS38 FPS39 FPS47 FPS58 PRO14 PRO39 PRO42 FOR26 FOR31 CGT41 CGT42.	A customer with non-savings income of £150,000+ in the additional rate band who, after deducting a large amount of relief through a loss etc., has non-savings income reduced to less than the Savings Starting Rate of £5,000 the calculation will incorrectly have an additional amount of relief up to the equivalent of the extended basic rate band (usually £32,000). As a result the customer will have received additional relief they should not have had. The amount of income will not total to the amount of "total income on which tax has been charged". This is identifiable: WHEN c5.1 > £0 c5.35 > £150,000 AND c5.47 + c5.58f > c5.1	Example 1 would be a customer with Gilt Edge AOI3 £1,616,255, Employment EMP1 £259,999 (EMP2 £103,834), FPS39 £459,789. The liability is calculated incorrectly as £608,134.25 minus tax deducted £103,834.00 = £504,300.25. The customer will have underpaid by £15,075 which is £33,500 x 45%. However, by setting £259,999 of the reliefs and allowances against the non-savings income it makes the Savings Starting rate available to the savings and this is more beneficial. This would reduce the amount underpaid in this example to £11,730.75. Example 2 would be a customer with Gilt Edge AOI3 £782,456 Employment EMP1 £260,864 (EMP2 £104,223.25), FPS39 £459,789. (The relief is reduced to maximum allowable £260,830). The liability is calculated incorrectly as £322,845.50 minus tax deducted £104,223.25 = £218,622.25. The customer will have underpaid by £15,075 which is £33,500 x 45%. However, by setting all the £260,830 of the reliefs and allowances against the £260,864 non-savings income it makes £4,966 of the Savings Starting rate available to the savings and this is more beneficial. This would reduce the amount underpaid in this example to £14,081.80. The number of customers affected is expected to be less than 100. **£15,074 is the maximum amount that would be underpaid by the customer.**	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed	Planned fix for 18/19

83	Relief and Allowances: SA100 SA101 SA103S SA103F SA103L SA104S SA104F SA105 SA106 SA108.	Relief and Allowances TR4, Ai2, SES2 SEF4 LU5 SP1 SP2 FP1 FP2 FP3 FP8 UKP1 UKP2 F4 CG2.	Relief and Allowances REL13 AOR5 AOR6 SSE29 SSE33 FSE74 FSE78 LUN51 LUN56 SPS17 SPS22 FPS17 FPS22 FPS38 FPS39 FPS47 FPS58 PRO14 PRO39 PRO42 FOR26 FOR31 CGT41 CGT42.	A customer with savings income of £150,000+ in the additional rate band who, after deducting a large amount of relief through a loss etc., has non-savings income that is reduced to less than the Savings Starting Rate of £5,000 the calculation will incorrectly have an additional amount of relief set against the non-savings and will have additional relief set against the savings income. As a result the customer will have received additional relief they should not have had. The amount of income will not total to the amount of "total income on which tax has been charged". This is identifiable: WHEN c5.1 > £0 AND c5.35 < £16,500 AND c5.37 > £150,000 AND c5.47 + c5.58f > c5.1	An example would be a customer with savings INC2 £195,057, Dividends £25,575, loan AOR5 £61565, and pay EMP1 £10087. There is only £119,395 of income taxed because of the additional relief allowed instead of £174,539. The liability is calculated incorrectly as £36,364.87 rather than £59,124.67. The customer will have underpaid by £22,759.80. The recalculation sets reliefs and allowances against the non-savings income to makes the Savings Starting rate available to the savings. The number of customers affected is expected to be less than 100. **The maximum amount that would be underpaid by the customer tbc.**	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed	Planned fix for 18/19

84	Property SA105	UKP 1	PRO20 PRO20.1 PRO22 PRO23 PRO31	A customer completing PRO20.1 for the amount of property income allowance claimed who has completed PRO22 and/or PRO23 where PRO20 + PRO31 is less than PRO20.1 will receive an error message. Error code: 8517 "[PRO20.1] must not exceed the sum of [PRO20] and [PRO31]." This error is a result of the validation on box PRO31 being incorrect. The validation on PRO31 is not taking account PRO22 and PRO23 as income, therefore the allowance will be capped to the amount in PRO20 + PRO31 (instead of PRO20 + 22 + 23 + 31). This is identifiable where PRO20.1 > PRO20 + PRO31 AND PRO20.1 >= PRO20 + PRO22 + PRO23 + PRO31	An example would be a customer claiming Property income allowance of £1,000 in PRO20.1 and nothing entered in PRO20 "Total rents and other income including furnished holiday lettings", nothing entered in PRO31 "Balancing charges", £600 entered in PRO22 "Premiums for the grant of a lease", and £700 entered in PRO23 "Reverse premiums and inducements" In this scenario error code 8517 would prevent the return being submitted online when PRO22 and PRO23 are regarded as income when property income allowance is being claimed. The number of customers affected is expected to be small. A sample of data suggests less than 0.32% of the population completing an SA105. **The maximum amount the customer would have overpaid if they had been able to file online is the amount of the property income allowance at their highest rate of tax.**	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed	Planned fix for 18/19

85	Lump sum: SA101	Lump sum: Ai2	Lump sum: ASE5	A customer with a Lump Sum payment who also has an amount of non-savings income of less than £16,500 may benefit from setting reliefs and allowances against the non-savings income rather than the Lump Sum. The default position for the SA tax calculator is to set the allowances against the Lump Sum where this attracts tax at 40% before allowances are allocated. But it may be more beneficial set against non-savings pay, pension etc. where the Starting Rate for savings income becomes available and reduces tax on the non-savings by 20% and savings now in SR_band by 20% and the Lump Sum income is moved out of the higher rate because of the reduction in the taxed income below it. This is identifiable: WHEN c5.1 > £0 AND c5.36 > £0 AND c5.68 > £0 AND (derived value A x 25%) (DivHR_rate minus DivBR_rate (32.5% minus 7.5%)) < (lower of (c5.12 and (c5.15 minus c4.79)) x 20%) *Where derived value A = (larger of (0, and (c5.29 minus derived value B))) derived value B = (larger of (0, and (c5.29 minus derived value C))) derived value C = (larger of (0, and (c5.2 minus derived value D))) derived value D = (larger of (0, and ((c5.4 + c5.5 + c5.15 + c5.16 + c5.19 + c5.20) minus c5.1)))	An example is a customer with Savings INC2 £20,000, Pay EMP1 £15,000, and ASE5 £10,000. The PA of £11,500 is being set against the Lump Sum income. The liability being calculated is £6,500.00 before we minus tax deducted. The more beneficial calculation setting the PA against the pay results in liability of £6,200.00. This is a difference of £300.00 It is estimated that less than 2,000 customers will be affected. **The maximum a customer should be overpaid is the Savings Band £5,000 x 20%.**	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed	Planned fix for 18/19

86	Scottish customers	Various	Various	Scottish Additional Rate customers are not being allocated the full amount of the higher rate band where they have savings or dividend income in the higher rate band. As a result, they will have £2,000 income charged at 38.1 % and/or 45% when it should be at 32.5% or 40%. Scottish Additional rate customers with non-savings income of £150,000 or more (after reliefs and allowances) are not affected. This is identifiable where c4.78 = 1 AND c6.9 + c6.22 + 6.32 + c6.34 > 0	Test case 28 is an example of a Scottish customer where Pay EMP1 £39,504, Interest INC2 £10,120, Dividends INC4 £828,319. In the test case, there is the following taxable income: NS income = 39,504, Savings income = 10,120, Dividends = 828,319 The 39,504 of no- savings income covers the whole of the £33,500 banding, so no savings or dividends will be taxed at 20%/7.5%. There should be £118,500 taxable at 40%/32.5%. However, the SA tax calculator is only taxing £116,500 at 40% and 32.5%. As a result the customer will be liable to an additional £2,000 at 38.1% instead of 32.5% = £2,000 x 5.6% = £112.00. It is expected that an estimated 4,000 Scottish additional rate customers will be affected. **The maximum amount the customer will have overpaid will be £2,000 x 5.6% or £2,000 x 5% (45%-40%) or combination of the two where savings and dividend income occupy the upper higher rate band** .	In these circumstances a paper return should be filed	Planned fix for 18/19

Changes Log

v0.1 19/02/18

Changes from 2016-17 v9.0 - 24/01/18

Unique ID - 2017/18	Notes
ID1	Year Changed
ID36	No longer applies for 17/18
ID48	Fixed for 17/18
ID49	Fixed for 17/18
ID50	Fixed for 17/18
ID51	Fixed for 17/18
ID52	Fixed for 17/18
ID53	Fixed for 17/18
ID54	Fixed for 17/18
ID55	Fixed for 17/18
ID56	Fixed for 17/18
ID57	Fixed for 17/18
ID58	Fixed for 17/18
ID59	Fixed for 17/18
ID60	Fixed for 17/18
ID61	Fixed for 17/18
ID62	No longer applies for 17/18
ID63	Fixed for 17/18
ID64	Fixed for 17/18
ID66	Currently being worked on
ID67	Fixed for 17/18
ID68	Currently being worked on
ID69	Fixed for 17/18
ID70	Updated
ID71	Fixed for 17/18
ID72	Fixed for 17/18
ID73	Fixed for 17/18
ID74	Fixed for 17/18

ID75	Fixed for 17/18
ID76	Fixed for 17/18
ID77	Fixed for 17/18
ID78	Fixed for 17/18
ID79	Fixed for 17/18
ID80	Updated
ID81	Updated
ID82	Updated
ID83	New
ID84	New
ID85	New
ID86	New