

Contents

How your foreign income is taxed	FN 2
Remittance basis	FN 2
Unremittable income	FN 3
Foreign tax credit relief	FN 3
Special Withholding Tax (SWT)	FN 4
Income from overseas sources	FN 5
Interest and other income from overseas savings	FN 6
Dividends from foreign companies	FN 7
Overseas pensions, social security benefits and royalties etc.	FN 8
- 10% deduction	FN 8
- Exemption	FN 8
- Arrears of foreign pension	FN 8
- Social security benefits	FN 9
Dividends and all other income received by an overseas trust; company or other person abroad	FN 9
Income from land and property abroad	FN 9
Income and expenses	FN 10
Calculating profits and losses for tax purposes	FN 11
Summary	FN 12
- Arising basis	FN 12
- Remittance basis	FN 12
Foreign tax paid on employment, self-employment and other income	FN 14
Capital gains - foreign tax credit relief and Special Withholding Tax	FN 14
Other overseas income and gains	FN 15
Country or territory list	FN 17

Contacts

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your Return
 - the Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
 - the Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for Help Sheets
- or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

These notes will help you fill in the *Foreign* pages of your Tax Return. They do not attempt to explain everything that can be reported on these pages but cover the more common situations. There is much more information on our Help Sheets available at www.hmrc.gov.uk or from the Orderline.

The following items should **not** be included on the *Foreign* pages but on the relevant pages of your Tax Return instead:

- foreign income earned by your business or partnership goes on the *Self-employment* or *Partnership* pages
- any taxable capital gains arising from the disposal of overseas assets goes on the *Capital Gains Summary* pages
- foreign employment income goes on the *Employment* page.

If you wish to claim foreign tax credit relief (see page FN 3) on income and gains reported elsewhere on your Tax Return you will need to complete the *Foreign* pages.

How your foreign income is taxed

Income is usually charged to tax in the year in which it is received or occurs whether or not it is brought to the UK - this is known as the arising basis. Certain individuals are able to claim an alternative basis of calculating the amount of income to be charged. This is known as the remittance basis and is explained further in the notes below.

Remittance basis

1

If you are making a claim for the remittance basis

If you are resident in the UK for tax purposes, but are either not domiciled or not ordinarily resident in the UK, you can claim to be taxed only on the income you actually bring in or transfer to the UK. This is known as the remittance basis.

The remittance basis does not apply to:

- income from pensions, interest, securities, stocks, shares and rent from the Republic of Ireland, and
- gains under a policy of life insurance, life annuity or on a capital redemption policy which are always taxable on the full amount, irrespective of your domicile or residency status.

If you are claiming the remittance basis, put 'X' in box 1. You will also need to complete the *Non-residence etc.* pages. You can get these from www.hmrc.gov.uk or the Orderline.

If you did not bring in or transfer any overseas income to the UK during the year you do not have to complete the *Foreign* pages just to claim the remittance basis. Put a note in the 'Any other information' box on your Tax Return to say you are claiming the remittance basis, but had no remittances during the year. You will still need to complete the *Non-residence etc.* pages.

Example 1

Rachel is non-UK domiciled and has claimed the remittance basis. She received a pension of £1,000 on which she paid foreign tax of £150, but only brought half of the net amount (£850) to the UK in the year ended 5 April 2008. The calculation is:

Pension received in UK	£425
Add foreign tax $\frac{425}{850} \times 150$	£75
	£500
Enter on page F 2 of the <i>Foreign</i> pages:	
Amount before tax (Column B)	£500
Foreign tax (Column C)	£75

Unremittable income

This section only applies to income charged to tax on the arising basis. If you have any income from outside the UK that you were unable to bring into the UK, because of exchange controls or a shortage of foreign currency in the overseas country, then you can claim that the unremittable income should not be taxable in 2007-08. This does not apply in respect of income or benefit arising as a result of a transfer of assets (you will know if this applies to you).

2

If you were unable to transfer any of your overseas income to the UK

If you are claiming that you have unremittable income put 'X' in box 2 and give full details of the country the income arose in, the amount in foreign currency and any foreign tax paid, in the 'Any other information' box on your Tax Return or on a separate sheet.

Income becoming remittable

If you had unremittable income in an earlier year that was not taxed in the UK because of an earlier claim, but could be brought into the UK in the year to 5 April 2008 because, for example, exchange controls were lifted, it is treated as arising in 2007-08. Include any income to which this applies even if it is not actually remitted to the UK. The amount of the income and any foreign tax charged should be converted to sterling using the exchange rate in force at the time when it becomes remittable. Enter the details and amounts in the boxes for the type of income.



Contacts

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your Return
 - the Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
 - the Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for Help Sheets
- or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

Foreign tax credit relief

If your overseas income has had foreign tax deducted it may be possible to obtain relief from double taxation. Foreign tax credit relief is normally the best way to obtain such relief, but if you do not want to or cannot claim it, you can deduct the foreign tax when calculating the amount of income and gains chargeable to UK tax. You cannot do both.

Foreign tax credit relief is not always available or available on the full amount of foreign tax you have paid. Relief is subject to the following rules:

- you must be a UK resident (special rules apply in certain circumstances if you are a resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands - ask us or your tax adviser for help)
- the income must arise in the foreign country and be properly chargeable under the foreign country's law
- the amount of foreign tax credit relief must not exceed the UK tax on the same item of income or gains
- where a Double Taxation Agreement exists between the UK and the other country the amount of foreign tax available for the relief is restricted to the minimum foreign tax payable under the terms of the Agreement
- if no Double Taxation Agreement exists, or the Agreement does not cover that particular foreign tax, relief is only available if the tax corresponds to UK Income or Capital Gains Tax.

Double Taxation Agreements

A Double Taxation Agreement is an arrangement between two countries which is designed to alleviate the taxation of the same item of income or gains in both countries.

Example 2

John received income of £1,000 on which foreign tax of £150 was deducted.

If the income is chargeable to UK tax at 22% and he claims foreign tax credit relief, his net liability will be:

$(£220 \text{ minus } £150) = £70.$

If he does not claim foreign tax credit relief but claims a deduction for the foreign tax, his liability will be:

$(£1,000 \text{ minus } £150) = £850 \times 22\% = £187.$

Tax deducted from dividends of the countries listed below is not eligible for foreign tax credit relief. The countries are:

Antigua

Australia (franked dividends only)

Belize

Cyprus

The Gambia

Guernsey

Isle of Man

Jersey

Kiribati

Malaysia

Malta

Singapore.

Although the tax is not available for credit relief, it can be deducted in calculating the amount of the dividend chargeable to UK tax.

3 If you are calculating your tax, enter the total foreign tax credit relief on your income

You do not have to calculate your foreign tax credit relief yourself: we will do it for you if you complete the relevant boxes and make sure you send us your Tax Return by the appropriate filing deadline. Leave this box blank if you are not calculating your own foreign tax credit relief.

If you do want to calculate your foreign tax credit relief you will need Help Sheet 263 *Foreign tax credit relief* to work out the amount of relief. Enter the total amount of relief in box 3.

Special Withholding Tax (SWT)

Special Withholding Tax (SWT) is an amount of tax withheld on certain payments to UK residents by some European Member States and related territories. This tax will be in addition to any foreign tax deducted. SWT is operated by the following territories:

Andorra

Austria

Belgium

British Virgin Islands

Guernsey

Isle of Man

Jersey

Liechtenstein

Luxembourg

Monaco
 Netherland Antilles
 San Marino
 Switzerland
 Turks & Caicos.

This tax is treated as a payment on account of your UK tax liability and can be repaid, if the amount exceeds the UK liability.

If you have claimed for your foreign income to be taxed on the remittance basis then the amount of income remitted is calculated by including the appropriate proportion of the SWT. You are still able to claim the whole amount of SWT deducted in the year at column D.

Contacts

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your Return
 - the Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
 - the Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for Help Sheets
- or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

Example 3

Adam received interest of £1,000 from Jersey. Special Withholding Tax (SWT) of £150 was withheld. Adam is non-domiciled in the UK so claims for his foreign income to be taxed on the remittance basis. £425 of the interest was remitted to the UK.

Interest received in the UK	425
Add SWT $\frac{425}{850} \times 150$	75
	500
Enter on page F 2 of the <i>Foreign</i> pages	
Amount before tax (column B)	500
Special Withholding Tax (column D)	150

Income from overseas sources

All entries on pages F 2 and F 3 should be in UK sterling, not the foreign currency. Unless you have claimed the remittance basis, your income should be converted to sterling at the rate of exchange at the time when the income arose and the full amount reported in the relevant boxes whether or not it was brought into the UK. Income taxable on the remittance basis should be converted to sterling at the rate of exchange on the date of receipt in the UK. If you are not sure of the exchange rate to be applied ask your tax adviser or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

The following notes and examples will help you fill in these pages correctly:

- use a separate row for each country
- if you have more than one source of the same type of income from the same country - for example more than one savings account from the same country - you can add them together (unless exceptionally there is a different tax treatment)
- if you do not have enough room for all your entries, send a separate schedule giving the same information for each type of income as shown on pages F 2 and F 3. **But** do complete the Total boxes shown on pages F 2 and F 3, including any amounts on separate schedules.

- 4** Add up all the entries in columns D and F, including any amount on separate
and
5 schedules, and put the totals in boxes 4 and 5.

Dividends from foreign companies

Include:

- dividends from foreign companies. Your dividend voucher will provide the information needed
- dividends from overseas unit trusts and other investment schemes. Your unit trust or fund voucher will show the dividend and any foreign tax or Special Withholding Tax paid. Ask the administrator of the trust or fund for a voucher if you do not have one
- any other distributions from overseas sources, for example, company assets released to its shareholders (such as shares it holds in another company). Enter the value of such assets at the date of distribution. If you are unsure ask us or your tax adviser for help.

Exclude:

- distributions made in the course of the liquidation of a foreign company
- distributions that constitute a return of your capital interest in a foreign company
- distributions made by a foreign company in the form of its own stocks and shares
- stock dividends from foreign companies or bonus shares from a stock dividend issue made by a foreign company.

Where a distribution was not made in shares and you have accepted an option from a foreign company to receive cash instead of shares, the cash is taxable.

- 6** Add up all the entries in columns D and F, including any amount on separate
and
7 schedules, and put the totals in boxes 6 and 7.

Dividends from Italy

UK residents who receive dividends from Italy may qualify, under the terms of the Double Taxation Agreement, to receive payment of the dividend and the Italian tax credit. Claim forms are available from:

HMRC Residency
Fitz Roy House
PO Box 46
Nottingham
NG2 1BD Phone: **0845 070 0040**

Example 4

Dividend from Italy	£10,000
Italian tax credit	£5,625
	£15,625
Italian withholding tax at 15%	£2,344
Net received	£13,281

Enter £15,625 in column B and £2,344 in column C.

Contacts

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your Return
 - the Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
 - the Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for Help Sheets
- or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

Overseas pensions, social security benefits and royalties etc.

Complete this section if at any time during 2007-08 you received a pension or social security benefits from overseas. You should also include any pensions or annuities paid in the UK but on behalf of an overseas pension provider who is outside the UK.

Some overseas pension schemes are registered in the UK. Pensions from such schemes should not be returned on the *Foreign* pages but in the UK pensions, annuities and other State benefits received section (page TR3) of your Tax Return. The scheme administrator will be able to tell you whether this applies to the pension scheme.

If you expect to start receiving a pension or annuity before 6 April 2009, enter details of the provider and annual amount in the 'Any other information' box on your Tax Return. This will help us get your PAYE tax code right for next year.

10% deduction

You can deduct 10% of the value of overseas pensions, annuities and social security pensions so that only 90% of the amount received will be taxable in the UK. The deduction is not available if you are claiming the remittance basis.

Exemption

Some foreign pensions are wholly or partly exempt from UK tax. These include:

- war widow's pensions and some pensions paid to other dependants of deceased forces and Merchant Navy personnel. Help Sheet 310 *War widow's and dependant's pensions* provides more information
- foreign pensions awarded to former employees because of a work-related illness or injury at work, where the pension is more than it would have been had you retired, at the same time, for health reasons not caused by your work. The extra amount is not taxable
- pensions and annuities payable under German or Austrian laws
 - to victims of Nazi persecution
 - to pensioners prevented by persecution from making normal social security contributions and who have been given credit for the unpaid contributions, or purchased additional years
 - where the grant of the pension is dependent upon the exercise of a discretion by the granting authority.

If you are not sure whether your pension is exempt from UK tax, ask us or your tax adviser.

If, during 2007-08, you started to receive a German or Austrian pension (see above) please enclose a copy of the pension award ('Bescheid') with your Tax Return.

If you are claiming the 10% deduction or any exemption due, enter in column F the amount in column B minus:

- the 10% deduction or the exemption, and
- if you are not claiming foreign tax credit relief, any foreign tax entered in column C. If you are claiming foreign tax credit relief put 'X' in column E.

Arrears of foreign pension

If the amount of pension you received in 2007-08 included payments which relate to an earlier tax year you can claim to spread those payments back to the year they relate to as long as the pension is taxed on the arising basis. If you think this might be to your advantage, ask us or your tax adviser.

Contacts

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your Return
 - the Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
 - the Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for Help Sheets
- or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

Social security benefits

Exclude foreign benefits that correspond to the following UK benefits:

- incapacity benefit (where the award was made for a period of incapacity which began before 13 April 1995)
- incapacity benefit paid during the first six months of your incapacity
- Attendance Allowance
- disability living allowance
- severe disablement allowance
- Maternity Allowance
- guardian's allowance
- child benefit.

Include all other foreign benefits. If you are unsure about whether a benefit should be included or not, ask us or your tax adviser.

and

Add up all the entries in columns D and F, including any amount on separate schedules, and put the totals in boxes 8 and 9.

Dividends and all other income received by an overseas trust; company or other person abroad

to

If you have transferred, or taken any part in the transfer of assets, as a result of which income has become payable to a person abroad, you may need to complete these boxes. All items chargeable as income under the transfer of assets provisions should be entered in this section only. Help Sheet 262 *Income and benefits from transfers of assets abroad and income from Non-Resident Trusts* has more details on how you complete these boxes.

Income from land and property abroad

How you fill in pages F 4 and F 5 will depend on whether your income is taxable on the arising or remittance basis.

Arising basis

If your income is taxable on the arising basis, you are taxable on the full amount of your overseas rental income for the year ended 5 April 2008, whether you bring the income into the UK or not.

Fill in boxes 14 to 24 if:

- you have only one overseas let property, or
- you have more than one but they are all in the same country, and all the income is remittable, or
- you have more than one and there has been no foreign tax deducted from any of the income and all the income is remittable.

Otherwise you will need to take a copy of pages F 4 and F 5 and fill in boxes 14 to 24 for each overseas let property (for example, if you have more than one overseas let property and they are in different countries and have had some foreign tax taken off).

You must also complete columns A to F and boxes 25 to 32 as appropriate (see the notes on pages FN 13 and FN 14).

Income and expenses

Remittance basis

If you are claiming the remittance basis you are only taxable on the amount of income from overseas let property that you bring into the UK. Do not fill in boxes 14 to 24. You will need to complete columns A to F and boxes 27 to 30 in the 'Summary' section instead. See page FN 13.

14 Total rents and other receipts (excluding taxable premiums for the grant of a lease)
Include the full amount of any rents or other receipts you receive from any rights or interests you hold in land or property situated abroad, but exclude any chargeable premiums; these go into box 16.

15 If box 14 contains income from more than one property, enter the number of properties
If you receive income from more than one property overseas enter the number. Leave blank if you only receive income from one overseas property.

16 Premiums paid for the grant of a lease
If your rental business income includes premiums paid for the grant of a lease and other lump sum payments etc. given in connection with the right to possession of a property, these payments are taxable on a special basis. More information, including a Working Sheet, is on pages UKPN 6 and UKPN 7 of the *UK property notes* available at www.hmrc.gov.uk or from the Orderline.

17 Property expenses (rent, repairs, legal fees, cost of services provided)
Generally, you can claim the running costs of your letting business but you cannot claim, as property expenses, any capital costs - such as expenses relating to the purchase or sale of, or improvements, additions and alterations to, land or property or the costs of purchasing machinery, furnishings or furniture. But you may be able to claim capital allowances or a renewals deduction (see below).

Include all your allowable property expenses. Allowable expenses may include:

- rents, rates, insurance, ground rents, etc.
- property repairs and maintenance
- renewals - although you cannot claim these **and** capital allowances or the 10% wear and tear allowance
- interest and other finance charges
- legal, management and other professional fees
- costs of services provided, including wages
- other property expenses.

You cannot deduct:

- expenses incurred in connection with the first letting or subletting of a property for more than a year. These include legal expenses such as the cost of drawing up a lease, agents' and surveyors' fees and commission
- any costs of agreeing and paying a premium on renewal of a lease
- fees for planning permission or registration of title on property purchase.

There are more details in the *UK property notes* or the Property Manual both available at www.hmrc.gov.uk

Calculating profits and losses for tax purposes

Contacts

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your Return
 - the Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
 - the Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for Help Sheets
- or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

19 Private use adjustment

Personal expenses are not allowable as a business deduction so if you have included in box 17 any amounts that were not wholly for the property business, enter the private (non-business) proportion here.

For example, if you let a property for only eight months in a year and you use it yourself for the other four months, you could include the full annual cost of insuring the property in box 17. If you do you should include the four months cost in box 19.

20 Balancing charges

There may be a balancing charge if, during the year you sell, give away or stop using an item in your business that you claimed capital allowances on. Help Sheet 250 *Capital allowances and balancing charges in a rental business* explains this.

21 Capital allowances for equipment and vehicles (but not for furnished residential lettings)

You cannot deduct the cost of buying, altering, building, installing or improving fixed assets. Nor can you claim depreciation or losses when such assets are disposed of. Instead you can claim capital allowances, which reduce your profits (or increase a loss).

Help Sheet 250 *Capital allowances and balancing charges in a rental business* provides more details.

You cannot claim capital allowances for any furnished residential lettings (see the note for box 23 below).

22 Landlord's energy saving allowance

You can claim for installing:

- loft, floor, cavity wall or solid wall insulation
- draft proofing and insulation for hot water systems

in foreign residential let property. The maximum amount allowed for total expenditure on these items is £1,500 for each let property.

If you own the let property with others, and the total expenditure on the let property exceeds £1,500, only claim for your proportionate share of £1,500.

23 10% wear and tear allowance (for furnished residential lettings only)

If you let any furnished residential accommodation (such as a house or flat) you cannot claim capital allowances on any machines, furniture or furnishings supplied, or on any fixtures that are part of the building. Instead you may claim a renewals deduction in respect of the renewal of all such items in box 17. Or you may claim the 10% wear and tear allowance in box 23. But you cannot claim both.

The wear and tear allowance is equal to 10% of the net rents after deducting charges or services that a tenant would usually bear but which are, in fact, borne by you (such as local rates).

Summary

Everyone who has income from land and property abroad needs to complete this section irrespective of whether they are taxed on the arising or remittance basis. The only exception to this is if you have claimed the remittance basis and have made no remittance in the year (see notes on page FN 2).

Arising basis

You must complete this section whether you have completed just one page for income and expenses or more than one.

If you completed just one set of boxes 14 to 24 copy the figure from box 24 to box 25 and complete columns A to F, as applicable, as instructed aside. If you completed more than one set of boxes 14 to 24 you will need to pool the profit and losses of all your let properties to calculate the overall result. If you are claiming foreign tax credit relief you will need to identify the amount of UK tax attributable to each particular property: separate computations of profit and loss are needed for each property.

If there are losses available and a claim to foreign tax credit relief is being made, the losses should be deducted in the order most favourable to your claim. If you are calculating your foreign tax credit relief claim, you can find an example of this in our Property Manual PIM 4702 (go to www.hmrc.gov.uk and search the list of manuals).

Remittance basis

If you claimed remittance basis you are only taxable on the amount of overseas property income that you bring to the UK. The remittance basis does not apply to income from let property in the Republic of Ireland, which is always taxable on the arising basis.

Complete columns A to F as instructed aside, entering the amount you brought into the UK. If any foreign tax was paid and you have not brought all the income into the UK, you will have to apportion the foreign tax accordingly.

Example 5

Richard's overseas rents are £10,000, on which foreign tax of £2,000 was paid to the overseas tax authority. If Richard brings £6,000 of the net, after tax, income (£8,000) to the UK, the foreign tax attributable to that amount is:

$$\frac{6,000}{8,000} \times 2,000 = \text{£}1,500$$

Richard should enter £7,500 (that is, £6,000 plus £1,500) in column B and £1,500 in column C.

Contacts

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your Return
 - the Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
 - the Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for Help Sheets
- or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

Column A

Enter the country code where the property is situated. Country or territory codes begin on page FN 17 of these *notes*. (If you have properties in more than one country but are only filling in one set of boxes 14 to 24, enter the country code of the first property in Column A and the codes for the others in the 'Any other information' box of your Tax Return.)

Column B

Enter the profit or loss from the let property (or, if you are claiming the remittance basis, the amount you brought into the UK).

Column C

Enter the amount of any foreign tax paid on the let income. If you are claiming the remittance basis and you have not brought all the rental income into the UK you will need to apportion the foreign tax accordingly (see Example 5).

Column D

Enter here any UK tax deducted.

Column E

If you wish to claim foreign tax credit relief put 'X' in the box.

Column F

If you have claimed foreign tax credit relief, copy the figure in column B here. If you are not claiming foreign tax credit relief, you should enter the amount in column B minus any amount in column C.

26

Loss brought forward from earlier years

Enter here any unused losses from earlier years that you want to deduct from your overall profit or add to your overall loss. This would be the figure in box 6.38 or box 6.31 of your 2006-07 Tax Return.

27

Total taxable profits

If the entry in box 25 is a profit, deduct any unused losses in box 26 from the box 25 figure and enter the result here. Leave box 27 blank if the result is negative (a loss).

28

Enter the total amount in the relevant box, including any amounts shown on a separate schedule.

30

31

Loss set-off against total income

In certain limited circumstances you can claim to have the loss from your rental income set-off against your total 2007-08 income. You can only set-off the loss if it arises as a result of claims to capital allowances (and your capital allowances in box 21 exceed your balancing charges in box 20).

The loss that may be set off is limited to the lowest of:

- the amount of any capital allowance in box 21, after deducting any balancing charges in box 20, or
- the amount of the loss in box 24, or
- the amount of your other income.

Enter the amount you wish to set off in box 31.

Loss to carry forward to the following year

Enter the total of any overall loss this year in box 25 plus any losses brought forward from earlier years, minus any amount set off against total income in box 31. You will need this figure for next year's Tax Return.

Foreign tax paid on employment, self-employment and other income

Fill in this section if you are claiming foreign tax credit relief on income or gains reported elsewhere on your Tax Return. If you have income from membership of Lloyd's please see Help Sheet 240 *Lloyd's underwriters* for guidance on completing this part of the *Foreign* pages.

Column A

Enter the code for the country where your income arose and where foreign tax has been deducted. Country or territory codes begin on page FN 17 of these notes.

Column C

Enter in sterling the amount of the foreign tax paid.

Column F

Enter the gross amount of income (before any tax has been taken off) you have reported elsewhere and on which foreign tax has been paid.

Please provide details in the 'Any other information' box of your Tax Return, or on a separate schedule, of where on your Return this income is included (for example, on an *Employment* page and if more than one which one, or *Self-employment*, *Partnership*, *Trusts etc.* or *Capital Gains Summary* pages.)

If you have a business in the UK and the gross receipts of the business include income on which you have paid foreign tax you will need to work out the amount of overall profits that came from the overseas receipts.

If the source of income is the overseas branch of a UK business, enter in column F the gross profits earned by the branch and keep a copy of the branch accounts as we may ask you for a copy.

In certain circumstances if your business basis period for 07-08 overlaps with your basis period for 2006-07 you may be able to claim foreign tax credit relief on the profits for the overlap period even though relief for the same tax may have already been allowed in working out your tax liability for 2006-07. Help Sheet 260 *Overlap* provides more information.

If you have a gain from a foreign country where you have had foreign tax deducted and you wish to claim foreign tax credit relief, complete boxes 33 to 40 as appropriate. All entries for gains and foreign taxes should be made in sterling. If you have more than one gain then please give the information requested at boxes 33 to 40 for each gain on a separate schedule. The totals for all gains and foreign tax paid (boxes 33 and 37) should be entered on the *Foreign* pages.

If you wish to claim foreign tax credit relief for any foreign tax paid on any capital gains, put 'X' in box 38. We will calculate the amount due as long as you have completed the appropriate boxes (and additional schedule if necessary) and have sent us your completed Tax Return by the appropriate filing date. If you calculate your foreign tax credit relief yourself enter the amount you are claiming in box 39. Help Sheet 261 *Foreign tax credit relief: capital gains* gives more information.

Contacts

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your Return
- the Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
- the Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for Help Sheets

or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

Capital gains – foreign tax credit relief and Special Withholding Tax

If the proceeds of a transaction resulting in a gain have had Special Withholding Tax deducted by one of the territories listed on pages FN 4 and FN 5, enter the total amount in box 40.

Other overseas income and gains

41

Gains on disposals of holdings in offshore funds (excluding the amounts entered in box 13) and discretionary income from non-resident trusts

You may need to make an entry in this box if you have:

- disposed of a material interest in an offshore fund, if that fund has not qualified for 'distributing fund status' throughout the period you have held your interest in it, or
- received a discretionary income payment from a non-UK resident trust.

To find out if your offshore fund has qualified for distributing fund status look at the annual accounts for each year you have held your interest, or you can ask the fund manager. A list of offshore funds, showing the years they have qualified for distributing fund status, is at www.hmrc.gov.uk and if your fund is not on the list, it means it has never had distributing fund status.

Where an offshore fund has not qualified for distributing fund status throughout the period you have held your material interest in it, the un-indexed gain on disposal of your interest in the offshore fund is subject to Income Tax as an 'offshore income gain' and the amount of the gain should be entered in box 41. An offshore income gain does not qualify for capital gains taper relief.

Some offshore funds that have qualified for distributing fund status operate 'equalisation arrangements'. For more information, and if you think this applies to your fund, go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

If you have received an income payment from a non-resident trust, Help Sheet 262 *Income and benefits from transfers of assets abroad and income from Non-Resident Trusts* has more detail on how to complete this box.

42

If you have received a benefit from an overseas trust; company or other person abroad, enter the value or payment received

If someone else has transferred, or taken any part in the transfer of assets, as a result of which income has become payable to a person abroad, the value of the payment or any other benefit you receive may be treated as your income for tax purposes. If you think this applies to you (and you will probably know if it does) Help Sheet 262 *Income and benefits from transfers of assets abroad and income from Non-Resident Trusts* has more detail on how to complete this box.



Contacts

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your Return
 - the Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
 - the Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for Help Sheets
- or go to www.hmrc.gov.uk

43 **Gains on foreign life insurance policies, life annuities and capital redemption policies**

45 Complete boxes 43 to 45 if you have made a gain on a foreign life insurance policy, foreign capital redemption policy or foreign life annuity. Do not include in box 43 any amount(s) that you have already included in box 13.

If you have received a certificate from your insurer showing a 'chargeable event gain' then complete these boxes using the information on the certificate unless any of the following apply:

- you are not the sole owner of the policy (but if you jointly own the policy with your spouse or civil partner, you should each enter half of the gain)
- you have been resident outside the UK for part of the period since the policy was taken out
- on or after 21 March 2007 you paid premiums exceeding £100,000 in total into the policy or policies in a tax year and you received a rebate of commission in respect of those premiums or commission was reinvested in the policy as additional premium

in which case you will need Help Sheet 321 *Gains on foreign life insurance policies*.

If you have made gains from more than one identical policy, you can add them together and treat them as one policy. But if you have made gains from more than one policy, and they are not identical, you will need to give details in the 'Any other information' box on your Tax Return, following the advice in Help Sheet 321.

If you have not received a certificate from your insurer showing the chargeable event gain then you will also need Help Sheet 321 to help you complete these boxes.

46 **If you have omitted income from boxes 11, 13 and 42 because you are claiming an exemption in relation to a transfer of assets, enter the total amount omitted**

The provisions described at boxes 10 to 13 and 42 do not apply if you can show for all the circumstances that the purpose of the transfer and any associated operations was not to avoid tax. But if you omit income for this reason from boxes 11, 13 and 42, you must enter the total amount of income you have omitted in box 46, together with details of the assets transferred and details of the offshore trusts, companies etc. involved in the 'Any other information' box on your Tax Return or on a separate schedule. Help Sheet 262 *Income and benefits from transfers of assets abroad and income from Non-Resident Trusts* provides further information.

Country or territory list

A '✓' in the second column of the list below, shows that the UK has a Double Taxation Agreement (DTA) covering the named country or territory.

Country or territory	DTA	3-letter code	Country or territory	DTA	3-letter code
Afghanistan		AFG	Cayman Islands		CYM
Albania		ALB	Central African Republic		CAF
Algeria		DZA	Chad		TCD
American Samoa <i>See Note F</i>		ASM	Chile	✓	CHL
Andorra		AND	China	✓	CHN
Angola		AGO	Christmas Island <i>See Note C</i>	✓	CXR
Anguilla		AIA	Cocos (Keeling) Islands <i>See Note C</i>	✓	CCK
Antigua and Barbuda	✓	ATG	Colombia		COL
Argentina	✓	ARG	Comoros		COM
Armenia		ARM	Congo		COG
Aruba		ABW	Cook Islands		COK
Australia	✓	AUS	Costa Rica		CRI
Austria	✓	AUT	Côte d'Ivoire	✓	CIV
Azerbaijan	✓	AZE	Croatia <i>See Note B</i>	✓	HRV
Bahamas		BHS	Cuba		CUB
Bahrain		BHR	Cyprus	✓	CYP
Bangladesh	✓	BGD	Czech Republic		CZE
Barbados	✓	BRB	Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire)		COD
Belarus <i>See Note A</i>	✓	BLR	Denmark	✓	DNK
Belgium	✓	BEL	Djibouti		DJI
Belize	✓	BLZ	Dominica		DMA
Benin		BEN	Dominican Republic		DOM
Bermuda		BMU	Ecuador		ECU
Bhutan		BTN	Egypt	✓	EGY
Bolivia	✓	BOL	El Salvador		SLV
Bosnia and Herzegovina <i>See Note B</i>	✓	BIH	Equatorial Guinea		GNQ
Botswana	✓	BWA	Eritrea		ERI
Brazil		BRA	Estonia	✓	EST
British Virgin Islands		VGB	Ethiopia		ETH
Brunei Darussalam	✓	BRN	Faroe Islands		FRO
Bulgaria	✓	BGR	Falkland Islands	✓	FLK
Burkina Faso		BFA	Fiji	✓	FJI
Burundi		BDI	Finland	✓	FIN
Cambodia		KMH	France	✓	FRA
Cameroon		CMR	French Guiana <i>See Note D</i>	✓	GUF
Canada	✓	CAN	French Polynesia <i>See Note E</i>		PYF
Cape Verde		CPV	Gabon		GAB

Country or territory	DTA	3-letter code	Country or territory	DTA	3-letter code
Gambia	✓	GAM	Liberia		LBR
Georgia	✓	GEO	Libya		LBY
Germany	✓	DEU	Liechtenstein		LIE
Ghana	✓	GHA	Lithuania	✓	LTU
Gibraltar		GIB	Luxembourg	✓	LUX
Greece	✓	GRC	Macao (SAR)		MAC
Greenland		GRL	Macedonia (FYR) <i>See Note B</i>	✓	MKD
Grenada	✓	GRD	Madagascar		MDG
Guadeloupe <i>See Note D</i>	✓	GLP	Malawi	✓	MWI
Guam <i>See Note F</i>		GUM	Malaysia	✓	MYS
Guatemala		GTM	Maldives		MDV
Guernsey	✓	GSY	Mali		MLI
Guinea		GIN	Malta	✓	MLT
Guinea-Bissau		GNB	Marshall Islands		MHL
Guyana	✓	GUY	Martinique <i>See Note D</i>	✓	MTQ
Haiti		HTI	Mauritania		MRT
Honduras		HND	Mauritius	✓	MUS
Hong Kong (SAR)		HKG	Mayotte <i>See Note E</i>		MYT
Hungary	✓	HUN	Mexico	✓	MEX
Iceland	✓	ISL	Micronesia		FSM
India	✓	IND	Moldova		MDA
Indonesia	✓	IDN	Monaco		MCO
Iran		IRN	Mongolia	✓	MNG
Iraq		IRQ	Montenegro <i>See Note B</i>	✓	MNE
Ireland (Republic of)	✓	IRL	Montserrat	✓	MSR
Isle of Man	✓	IOM	Morocco	✓	MAR
Israel	✓	ISR	Mozambique		MOZ
Italy	✓	ITA	Myanmar (also known as Burma)	✓	MMR
Jamaica	✓	JAM	Namibia	✓	NAM
Japan	✓	JPN	Nauru		NRU
Jersey	✓	JSY	Nepal		NPL
Jordan	✓	JOR	Netherlands	✓	NLD
Kazakhstan	✓	KAZ	Netherlands Antilles		ANT
Kenya	✓	KEN	New Caledonia <i>See Note E</i>		NCL
Kiribati	✓	KIR	New Zealand	✓	NZL
Kuwait	✓	KWT	Nicaragua		NIC
Kyrgyzstan <i>See Note A</i>	✓	KGZ	Niger		NER
Laos		LAO	Nigeria	✓	NGA
Latvia	✓	LVA	Niue		NIU
Lebanon		LBN	Norfolk Island <i>See Note C</i>	✓	NFK
Lesotho	✓	LSO	North Korea		PRK

Country or territory	DTA	3-letter code	Country or territory	DTA	3-letter code
Northern Mariana Islands <i>See Note F</i>		MNP	Sudan	✓	SDN
Norway	✓	NOR	Suriname		SUR
Oman	✓	OMN	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands <i>See Note G</i>		SJM
Pakistan	✓	PAK	Swaziland	✓	SWZ
Palau		PLW	Sweden	✓	SWE
Panama		PAN	Switzerland	✓	CHE
Papua New Guinea	✓	PNG	Syria		SYR
Paraguay		PRY	Taiwan	✓	TWN
Peru		PER	Tajikistan <i>See Note A</i>	✓	TJK
Philippines	✓	PHL	Tanzania		TZA
Pitcairn Island		PCN	Thailand	✓	THA
Poland	✓	POL	Timor-Leste		TLS
Portugal	✓	PRT	Togo		TOG
Puerto Rico <i>See Note F</i>		PRI	Tokelau		TKL
Qatar		QAT	Tonga		TON
Reunion <i>See Note D</i>	✓	REU	Trinidad and Tobago	✓	TTO
Romania	✓	ROU	Tunisia	✓	TUN
Russian Federation	✓	RUS	Turkey	✓	TUR
Rwanda		RWA	Turkmenistan <i>See Note A</i>	✓	TKM
St. Helena and Dependencies		SHN	Turks and Caicos Islands		TCA
St. Kitts and Nevis	✓	KNA	Tuvalu	✓	TUV
St. Lucia		LCA	Uganda	✓	UGA
St. Pierre and Miquelon <i>See Note E</i>		SPM	Ukraine	✓	UKR
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		VCT	United Arab Emirates		ARE
Samoa		WSM	United Kingdom		GBR
San Marino		SMR	United States of America	✓	USA
Sao Tome and Principe		STP	United States Virgin Islands <i>See Note F</i>		VIR
Saudi Arabia		SAU	Uruguay		URY
Senegal		SEN	Uzbekistan	✓	UZB
Serbia <i>See Note B</i>	✓	SRB	Vanuatu		VUT
Seychelles		SYC	Vatican		VAT
Sierra Leone	✓	SLE	Venezuela	✓	VEN
Singapore	✓	SGP	Vietnam	✓	VNM
Slovak Republic	✓	SVK	Wallis and Futuna Islands <i>See Note E</i>		WLF
Slovenia <i>See Note B</i>	✓	SVN	Yemen		YEM
Solomon Islands	✓	SLB	Zambia	✓	ZMB
Somalia		SOM	Zimbabwe	✓	ZWE
South Africa	✓	ZAF			
South Korea	✓	KOR			
Spain	✓	ESP			
Sri Lanka	✓	LKA			

Notes

A

Entitlement continues under the Double Taxation Agreement the UK had with the former Soviet Union until such time as a new Double Taxation treaty takes effect.

B

Entitlement continues under the Double Taxation Agreement the UK had with the former Yugoslavia until such time as a new Double Taxation treaty takes effect.

C

These territories are part of Australia, in a geographical sense, for the purposes of the Double Taxation Agreement between the UK and Australia. However, the validity of any particular claim under the Double Taxation Agreement could depend on you being a resident of Australia for Australian tax purposes.

D

These territories are 'departements d'outre-mer' and are therefore an integral part of France for the purposes of the Double Taxation Agreement between the UK and France.

E

These territories are not covered by the Double Taxation Agreement between the UK and France.

F

These territories are not covered by the Double Taxation Agreement between the UK and the United States of America.

G

The Kingdom of Norway includes these territories, but they are not part of Norway for the purposes of the Double Taxation Agreement between the UK and Norway.