



When to use this form

Use this form to claim transferable residence nil rate band (TRNRB) against the Inheritance Tax on the deceased's estate. Complete this form if:

- you're claiming residence nil rate band (RNRB) in this estate (you'll also need to complete form IHT435)
• the deceased had a spouse or civil partner that died before them
• that spouse or civil partner either died before 6 April 2017, or died after that date without having used all of the RNRB available to them

You can find more information about claiming TRNRB, go to www.gov.uk/guidance/inheritance-tax-residence-nil-rate-band

Any unused RNRB from a spouse or civil partner that died before the deceased may increase the total RNRB available on the deceased's estate. This allows more of the estate to be left without any Inheritance Tax being payable. Go to page 3 for notes to help you complete this form.

Deadline

You must send this form to us no later than 24 months after the end of the month in which the deceased died. For example, if the spouse or civil partner died on 15 May 2006, and the deceased died on 10 October 2007, you would need to send this form to us by 31 October 2009.

Deceased's surname
Deceased's first names
Date of death DD MM YYYY
Inheritance Tax reference number

Help

For more information or help:

- go to www.gov.uk/inheritance-tax
• phone our helpline on 0300 123 1072 - if calling from outside of the UK, phone +44 300 123 1072

Spouse or civil partner's details

1 Title Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or other title
Surname or family name
First names
2 Date of marriage or civil partnership DD MM YYYY
3 Place of marriage or civil partnership
4 Date of death of spouse or civil partner DD MM YYYY
5 Inheritance Tax reference number for spouse or civil partner's estate
6 Was any RNRB used in the estate of the spouse or civil partner?

Complete questions 7 to 15 if no RNRB was used on the estate of the deceased's spouse or civil partner

7 Total net value of spouse or civil partner's estate before exemptions or reliefs
8 Value of the taper threshold at the spouse or civil partner's date of death (go to note 4 on page 3)

Notes to help you fill in this form

1. Residential Enhancement

Residential Enhancement (RE) is the maximum level of residence nil rate band RNRB for an individual in a particular tax year. This maximum amount may be reduced if the person's estate exceeds the taper threshold (go to note 5 below).

It's the unused percentage of the RNRB that's transferred, not the unused amount.

2. Rates of Residential Enhancement

The amount of the Residential Enhancement in the following tax years is:

- £100,000 to 5 April 2018
- £125,000 in 2018 to 2019
- £150,000 in 2019 to 2020
- £175,000 in 2020 to 2026

Where the spouse or civil partner's death occurred before 6 April 2017, the Residential Enhancement at that time is deemed to have been £100,000.

3. Direct descendants

A direct descendant of the deceased is, for example, a child, grandchild, great-grandchild or great-great grandchild.

And for the purpose of RNRB a 'child' includes:

- a child who is, or was the deceased's step-child
- an adopted child who was a child of the deceased
- a foster child who is treated as a child of the deceased

If the deceased was an appointed guardian or special guardian for a child who was under 18 at that time, the child is treated as a child of the deceased.

For RNRB purposes a 'child' does not have to be under 18 at the deceased's date of death, and a 'step-child' is limited to someone whose parent is, or was, the spouse or civil partner of the deceased.

A direct descendant also includes a spouse or civil partner of, for example, the child, grandchild or great-grandchild, (including their widow, widower or surviving civil partner, provided that the widow, widower or surviving civil partner had not remarried or entered into a new civil partnership before the deceased's date of death).

Direct descendants do not include nephews, nieces, siblings or other relatives not included in the list above.

4. Taper threshold

The taper threshold in the following tax years is £2 million from 6 April 2017 to 5 April 2026. Where the spouse or civil partner's death occurred before 6 April 2017, the taper threshold is deemed to have been £2 million.

The RE gradually tapers away, for an estate valued at more than £2 million even if a home is left to direct descendants. The RE will go down by £1 for every £2 that the value of the estate is over the £2 million taper threshold.

Tapering can also reduce the amount of unused RE available to transfer to a surviving spouse or civil partner, when the first of the couple dies.

5. Default Allowance or Adjusted Allowance

The Default Allowance for an individual's estate is the total of the Residential Enhancement (go to note 2 above) plus any transferred RNRB that they were entitled to. If their estate exceeded the taper threshold (go to note 4 above), the 'Default Allowance' is reduced or tapered away.

This reduced value is called the 'Adjusted Allowance'. If tapering applied on the spouse or civil partner's estate, you need to insert the 'Adjusted Allowance' at question 16. If tapering did not apply on the spouse or civil partner's estate, you need to include the 'Default Allowance'.

If RNRB was partly used on the spouse or civil partner's estate, these values should have been returned on their Inheritance Tax return.