

2.8

Income tax receipts: analysis by type 2005-06 to 2016-17

Amounts: £ million

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Receipts other than self assessment	121,852	133,112	135,269	136,771	128,134	137,800
<i>of which:</i>						
PAYE	113,894	124,799	126,760	128,470	122,584	132,263
Assessed income tax	174	156	208	198	130	80
Tax deduction scheme for interest (TDSI)	2,969	3,124	4,134	4,365	2,676	1,994
Other tax deducted at source	1,400	1,744	1,564	1,615	1,190	1,003
Other receipts	3,416	3,290	2,603	2,122	1,554	2,460
Self Assessment, net of repayments ¹	18,077	20,306	22,443	22,531	21,708	22,108
Repayments other than self assessment ^{2,3,5}	-5,013	-5,706	-5,974	-5,861	-4,961	-6,417
Total net receipts ⁴	134,916	147,712	151,737	153,441	144,881	153,491

£ million

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Receipts other than self assessment	137,689	138,445	141,745	145,036	150,985	156,256
<i>of which:</i>						
PAYE	132,189	132,433	134,686	139,506	145,652	149,751
Assessed income tax	60	69	87	154	145	201
Tax deduction scheme for interest (TDSI)	1,763	1,860	1,879	1,755	1,543	648
Other tax deducted at source	1,463	1,504	1,579	1,223	1,320	1,584
Other receipts	2,215	2,579	3,515	2,399	2,325	4,072
Self Assessment, net of repayments ¹	20,334	20,550	20,854	23,645	24,327	28,545
Repayments other than self assessment ^{2,3,5}	-7,084	-6,965	-5,702	-5,572	-6,861	-7,443
Total net receipts ⁴	150,939	152,030	156,897	163,109	168,451	177,359

¹ Income tax element only (see notes)

² Including payments of tax credits

³ Exclusive of Public Expenditure (see notes)

⁴ Totals may not equal the sum of their components because of rounding

⁵ From 2014-15, there is no negative tax component of WFTC, CTC, DPTC and WTC, as these have been reclassified as public expenditure



Notes on the Table

Income tax receipts: analysis by type

1. The above table gives a breakdown of net receipts of income tax by type of receipt and total repayments. Total net receipts are consistent with the income tax figures given in the Table T1.2. It is not possible to produce reliable separate figures for gross receipts and repayments of the income tax component of self assessment, so only net receipts can be included in this table.

PAYE

2. This includes all receipts of tax collected from employers or pension schemes under PAYE. Although most of these receipts relate to tax due on income from employment or from occupational pensions they also include some payments of tax on investment income or in respect of income from previous years coded out under PAYE as a convenient way of collecting the tax due. These amounts cannot be separately distinguished. PAYE receipts also include deductions from sub-contractors made under the construction industry scheme.

3. Provisional estimates are used for apportioning certain PAYE payments by employers during the financial year to produce separate accounting figures for income tax and national insurance contributions, and compensating adjustments are made when employers' end-of-year returns giving a precise split are received and processed. Thus receipts in a financial year cover amounts accounted for under income tax during the year, and re-allocations between income tax and national insurance contributions received in previous years.

Assessed income tax

4. Tax under this heading includes direct payments from taxpayers on income which was formally assessed under Schedules A, B, D and E. It also includes additional tax on investment income collected following the issue of a formal assessment. This arose if a taxpayer liable at the higher rate received dividends paid with a tax credit or other investment income where tax at the lower rate has been deducted at source, and the additional tax due is not collected via PAYE.

5. The amount of this tax received after 1996-97 is much lower than in previous years because, with the exception of sums due from most partnerships for 1996-97, and certain special assessments, it only covers receipts of tax due in respect of years prior to the introduction of self assessment in 1996-97.

Tax deduction scheme for interest (TDSI)

6. Until April 2016, banks and building societies deducted tax at a rate of 20% from interest paid on accounts held with them unless the investor was not liable to pay tax and had registered to receive interest gross. They also deducted income tax from their annual payments, such as interest on bonds and debentures. They then paid the income tax deducted to HMRC. Account holders not liable to income tax who had not registered, and those who had more tax deducted than they were due to pay, claimed a repayment from HMRC of the excess tax deducted. These repayments were included in the repayments total. Since April 2016, Banks and building societies have stopped deducting tax from account interest.

7. From January 1996 banks and building societies have been able to arrange to receive interest on their holdings of gilts without the deduction of tax by the Bank of England. However, they then had to pay to HMRC 20 per cent of any such interest received up to March 2000. These amounts are also included here. No such payments are required for gilt interest received after March 2000

8. The amounts paid to the HMRC are shown in the table. Account holders not liable to income tax who have not registered, and those who have had more tax deducted than they are due to pay, can claim a repayment from the HMRC of the excess tax deducted. These repayments are included in Table T2.9 under the heading "Individuals".

Other tax deducted at source

9. This covers all tax deducted at source other than under PAYE and TDSI. There are two main types. The first is interest on securities paid by the Bank of England or other paying agents, who pay the tax direct to the HMRC. Recipients of the interest are credited with the tax deducted. The second is income tax payments equivalent to TDSI (see above) but made by companies other than banks. The 'Corporate taxation' section gives a fuller description of the taxation of company payments.

Other receipts

10. Other receipts in the table include receipts from investigation settlements and income tax payments which could not be allocated to a particular category. Also included are overpayments which may relate to any head of tax. Most of these overpayments are repaid during the year and recorded in Table T2.9 as 'Other repayments'.

Self Assessment

11. Self assessment has been used to collect tax direct from individuals, trusts and estates from the tax year 1996-97 (1997-98 for tax on their income from most partnerships). For each tax year, a first Payment of Account (POA) is due on 31 January of that year, based on the previous year's liability. A second POA is due on 31 July, and the balance of liabilities on the next 31 January. (However many taxpayers do not have to make any POAs). Thus, receipts in 1996-97 comprised only first POAs (which, for 1996-97 only, were restricted to the previous year's liabilities on incomes from sole trades, property and untaxed investments). Net receipts in a year also include late payments in respect of earlier years and are also net of repayments made, mostly to those for whom deductions at source exceeded their total liability.

12. Money paid via the self assessment covers income tax, capital gains tax and Class 4 national insurance contributions. A statistical algorithm is used to attribute net SA receipts between these three components. However this algorithm does not yield reliable figures for receipts and repayments for each component, so only a net series for income tax is shown here.

Repayments

13. A more detailed breakdown of these repayments is given in Table T2.9.