Working sheet for tax credit relief for Gift Aid payments, pension contributions and trading losses

Please use this working sheet to help you work out your income for tax credits purposes.

Please make sure that
• you send us a copy of the working sheet
• you keep the working sheet or a record of your calculations, in case we have any queries.

Who should fill this in?
The person who has made the Gift Aid payments, pensions contributions or trading loss. If you are part of a joint claim and both of you made such payments or a loss, then this working sheet should be completed by the first named person on your claim form (TC600).

You may already have deducted any personal pension contributions you paid direct (for example, FSAVCs or stakeholder pension contributions) from your employment earnings, if you used the 'Earnings from employment' working sheet in the Notes that accompanied your claim form (TC600) or your Annual Review form (TC603R). If you have, then you should not use this working sheet unless you, and in a joint claim, your partner, have made other personal pension contributions, Gift Aid payments or a trading loss.

'Your partner' on this working sheet refers to the person with whom you have made your tax credit claim, and does not refer to your business partner.

If you have made a joint claim,
• please remember to enter your partner’s name below.
• please remember that your total income includes both you and your partner’s income.

Your income for the tax year (enter tax year this applies to) 6 April to 5 April

Your details (see 'Who should fill this in?' above)
Name

National Insurance number

Your partner’s details (for joint claims only)
Name

National Insurance number
The notes that follow, on pages 3 and 4, should help you claim the trading losses and other reliefs due. Where we refer to your partner we mean the person with whom you have made your tax credit claim, not your business partner.

Make sure that you keep this worksheet in a safe place. You may need to refer to the figures given at a later date.

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### Working sheet to calculate relief and losses

**Gift Aid, Personal Pension/Retirement Annuity contributions and Trading losses**

#### Step 1 - Total your income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Your partner</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxable social security benefits</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings as an employee</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits from your employer - see note 1, page 3</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from self-employment where there is a loss for that person, enter '0' in their box</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total other income (combined) - see notes 2 and 3, page 3

#### Step 2 - Deduct the following

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Your partner</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Gift Aid payments</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross personal pension or retirement annuity contributions</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of income</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Step 3

Deduct your **trading loss**
this is the loss that arose in the year forming the basis of your tax credits claim

Balance of income (if minus, balance of trading loss)
if minus, balance of trading loss to be carried forward against future profits of same trade

£
Notes to help you

Step 1
First, work out your income using the working sheets included in the Notes that came with the claim form (TC600) or your Annual Review form (TC603R). Enter the amount of your income (and your partner’s) in the relevant boxes.

Note 1 - Benefits from your employer
For information on what to include refer to
• Part 5.4 of the TC600 Notes or
• Part 2.3 of the TC603RD Notes or
• the ‘Company car and fuel, taxable vouchers, and payments in kind from all jobs’ section of the TC603R Notes.

Briefly, your employer usually tells you the taxable values on a form P9D or P11D and, for tax credit purposes, the benefits may include
• any goods or assets that your employer gave you that you could sell for cash
• your personal liabilities (for example, your gas or electricity bill) which were paid by your employer
• vouchers and credit tokens, except those used to meet the costs of registered child care
• car mileage allowances or payments from your employer towards the running costs of your car
• company cars and car fuel
• taxable expenses payments.

Note 2 - Other income includes
• Income from savings and investments
• State pensions and other UK pensions
• Property income
• Trust income
• Foreign income
• Notional income
Enter the total amount of your other income that exceeds £300 (if you are a couple who are still living together, the £300 limit applies to your joint other income) plus any Dependant’s Grant or miscellaneous income received.

Note 3 - Property income
Letting property does not constitute a trade, so should not be included in any income from self-employment.

Rental property
If you have a rental property that made a loss, relief for tax credit purposes is generally given in the same way as for income tax. If you made a loss, include ‘0’ in respect of this income in your calculation of ‘other income’ for the year.

Furnished holiday lettings
If your property income includes income from furnished holiday lettings, the rules allow losses from this source to be treated in the same way as trading losses. This means that you can set them against your other income (or if you are making a joint claim, your partner’s other income) in the year the loss arises.

If your property income is from both furnished holiday lettings and other forms of property income, only the loss arising on the furnished holiday lettings should be treated this way.

Other losses on property income
Normally, the loss should be carried forward and set-off against profits from the same source in the following tax year. If, however, part of the loss arises from capital allowances or from agricultural land, that part of the loss may be set against other income which you (but not your spouse or partner) may have, either in the tax year in which the loss was made or in the following tax year.

In such cases, the amount of loss relief available for tax credit purposes is based on your tax calculations. Please see the following example

Example - James and Sarah are married. Sarah stays at home to look after the children. James has income from self-employment in 2004 – 05 of £50,000. He also lets several properties. The income and expenses of all the lettings are included in a single rental business.

During 2004 – 05, James incurred allowable expenditure on his lettings business which resulted in a loss of £15,000. This loss would usually be carried forward and set against subsequent profits of the lettings business.

James has some net capital allowances due on his rental business, so part of the loss may be set against his general income of that tax year.

For income tax purposes, the following items were included in arriving at the loss:
• capital allowances of £10,000
• balancing charge adjustment of £8,000
• leaving net capital allowances of £2000.

For tax credits purposes, James can claim tax credit loss relief for 2004 – 05 of £2,000.

When completing his Annual Declaration (TC603D), giving his income for the tax year 2004 – 05, James may set £2,000 of his rental property loss against his self-employed income of £50,000. The balance of the loss (£13,000) is to be carried forward and set against his future profits from his lettings business (but not against his future general income).
Example - Helen is employed by ABC Holdings. Her P60 shows that she earned £18,870.35 (before tax and other deductions) in 2004–05. She handles all the paperwork at home, so when she filled in the tax credits form she gave her details for 'You' and her husband Derek's details for 'Your partner'.

Derek is self-employed and made a loss of £10,500.00 in 2004–05. They have no other reliefs to claim. Their total joint income is £18,870.

If D is less than your total income, deduct this amount from the boxes in the order in which they appear on your claim form (TC600) or tax credits Declaration form, whichever applies. Please see the example at the bottom of the page.

If D is equal to or more than your total income, enter '0' in every box in
• Part 5 of the claim form (TC600), or
• Part 2 of your Annual Declaration form (TC603D), or
• Part 1 and/or Part 2 of your Tax credits Declaration form (TC603D2), or
• the 'Your total income' working sheet in the TC603R Notes.

The balance of the trading loss (the unused part) should be carried forward to set against future profits of the same trade. For future reference, you should record the balance in the last box of the working sheet.

Losses brought forward
If this does not use up the entire loss, the balance (that is, the unused part of the loss after deducting the amounts set against other income in the year the loss arises) may be carried forward to be set against the profits of the same business in a future tax year.

For example, if you had a loss in 2003–04 (the 'previous year' for the purposes of tax credit claims in 2004–05) and there is some loss remaining after the deduction from other income from 2003–04, the unused part of the 2003–04 loss may be brought forward and deducted from the profits of the same business in the tax year 2004–05.