

Deadlines for companies

Last Updated: 21 July 2016

Every UK taxpayer has filing obligations and deadlines. There are penalties for late and inaccurate submissions.

Companies

Tax/other obligation	Deadline	Penalty
Corporation Tax return	12 months after end of accounting period	Depends on how late: 1 day: £100 3 months: another £100 6 months: 10% of unpaid tax 12 months: another 10% of unpaid tax If late more than 3 times in a row the £100 penalties increase to £500.
Corporation Tax payment	9 months and 1 day after end of accounting period (unless taxable profits over £1.5m then have to pay instalments)	No penalty for late payment, but interest charged at applicable rate (3% since September 2009).
VAT (if registered)	1 month and 7 days after quarter end	Surcharges can apply if you don't file (or pay in full) by the deadline more than once in a 12 month period. Level of surcharge depends on turnover and number of failures, ranging from 2% to 15% of the VAT outstanding.
PAYE (if an employer) RTI return	On or before payment made to an employee	In year submissions: Can be up to 3 days late without penalty Special rules apply in numerous situations Final submission: £100 per 50 employees for each month.
PAYE payment	19th/22nd of each month (if making manual/electronic payment) unless arranged for a quarterly or annual scheme Class 1A NICs: 19th/22nd of July (if making manual/electronic payment) following the end of the tax year	Late monthly and quarterly payments: 1% to 4% of late amount depending on how many more times a payment is made late No penalty if only one payment is late in any tax year, unless more than six months late 5% if more than six months late A further 5% if still not paid after 12 months Annual payments (e.g. Class 1A NICs and PAYE Settlement Agreements): Up to three penalties of 5% of the amount that is late, depending on the length of time that the amount is not paid in full



Deadlines for companies (cont.)

Tax	Deadline	Penalty
Employment Related Securities annual returns: Eg. Form 42, EMI40, etc	6 July following the end of the tax year	Depends on how late: 1 day: £100 3 months: £300 6 months: £300 9 months: £10 a day
Employment Intermediaries quarterly returns	5 August 5 November 5 February 5 May	Depends on number of late filings in 12 month period: First: £250 Second: £500 Third and subsequent: £1,000 Continued failure may also lead to daily penalties.
CIS returns	19th of each month	Depends on how late: 1 day: £100 2 months: £200 6 months: Higher of £300 and 5% of CIS deductions 12 months: Higher of £300 and 5% of CIS deductions Beyond this additional penalties can be up to the higher of 100% of the CIS deductions and £3,000.
ATED returns and payment	Existing properties: annual return and payment due 30 April each year New properties: return and payment due within 30 days of acquisition	Late return: 1 day: £100 3 months: £10 per day up to 90 days 6 months: higher of £300 and 5% of tax due 12 months: higher of £300 and 5% of tax due. Further penalties can apply if over 12 months late and taxpayer deliberately withholds information. Late payment: 30 days: 5% of tax due 6 months: 5% of tax outstanding at that date 12 months: 5% of tax outstanding at that date
Companies House: Annual filing of accounts	9 months after end of financial year (6 months if public company)	Depends on how late: Up to 1 month: £150 1 - 3 months: £375 3 - 6 months: £750 Over 6 months: £1,500 Penalties are doubled if late more han 2 years in a row.