

## United Kingdom – Information on residency for tax purposes

### Section I – Criteria for Individuals to be considered a tax resident

From the 6 April 2013 UK tax residency will be determined by the Statutory Residence Test. The Statutory Residence Test can be found at [Schedule 45 to the Finance Act 2013](#) and determines who is resident and who is not resident in the UK for tax purposes. This is achieved by applying some fact based tests that take account of time spent in the UK, whether an individual has their only home in the UK, whether they work full time in the UK and their connections to the UK.

In general, individuals that spend more than half of the year in the UK are likely to be UK tax residents. HMRC has published a guidance note on the Statutory Residence Test [RDR3](#) and also an online tool, the Tax Residence Indicator, on the HMRC website. Individuals can use this tool to check their UK residence status.

Anyone with more complex affairs should also refer to HMRC's guidance note on Residence, Domicile and the Remittance Basis [RDR1](#) and the [residence pages](#) of the Gov.uk website or consult their Tax Advisor.

### Section II – Criteria for Entities to be considered a tax resident

In most circumstances, an entity will be tax resident in the UK where it is incorporated or managed and controlled in the UK.

If the entity is managed and controlled in the UK, but incorporated elsewhere (or vice versa) then the residence of the entity may be determined by treaty, or the entity may be 'dual resident', a tax resident of more than one country or jurisdictions.

### Section III – Entity types that are as a rule not considered tax residents

For the purposes of reporting under the terms of the Common Reporting Standard a reportable entity also includes entities that are typically tax transparent (partnerships etc). For reporting purposes, an entity will be held to be 'tax resident' there even if the law of that country or jurisdiction does not treat the entity as a taxable person, e.g. a partnership managed and controlled in the UK will be 'tax resident' in the UK even though the taxable persons are the partners rather than the partnership itself.

### Section IV – Contact point for further information