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In the complex world of business operations, knowing the details of taxation is important. One important part is the Tax Identification Number (TIN). For businesses in the UK, a TIN is more than just a number - it's a route to compliance, financial health, and operational efficiency. This article looks at the basics of TINs, including their purpose, the different types, and who needs them. Whether you're a small business or a large multinational, understanding TINs is important for navigating the UK's tax system. As you set out on your business journey in the UK, a comprehensive understanding of TINs can be the key to saving time, money, and avoiding legal entanglements. What is a Tax Identification Number (TIN)? A TIN is a unique identifier that's assigned to an individual or business by the government. The main purpose of the TIN is to track individuals and businesses for taxation purposes. In the UK, His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) uses TINs to identify taxpayers and to help manage the tax system and to ensure that everyone, from individuals to businesses, is paying the appropriate amount of taxes. What are the different types of TINs in the UK? In the UK, there are several types of TINs, each serving a unique purpose for individuals and businesses. One of the most common types is the National Insurance Number (NINO), which is issued to individuals for personal taxation and Social Security purposes. This unique identifier ensures that tax and National Insurance contributions are correctly recorded and allocated to the right person. The NINO is typically formatted as two letters followed by six digits and another letter, making it easily recognisable. Another essential type of TIN is the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR), also issued by HMRC. The UTR is specifically designed for tax filing purposes and is assigned to individuals who need to submit Self-Assessment tax returns. This number is a 10-digit code that's unique to each taxpayer, facilitating accurate tracking and management of tax affairs. For businesses, the Company Registration Number (CRN) is a vital identifier. Assigned to registered companies by Companies House, the CRN is used for identification in tax and legal matters. This 8-digit number ensures that companies can be easily identified and their transactions monitored. Businesses that are registered for Value Added Tax (VAT) are provided with a VAT Registration Number. This number is used for all VAT-related transactions. It usually has nine digits, often with the letters GB at the start for businesses that trade internationally. The VAT Registration Number ensures that VAT is correctly accounted for and reported to HMRC. Finally, for employers who are responsible for managing income tax and National Insurance contributions for their employees, the Employer PAYE Reference is a key reference number. This is a three-digit tax office number followed by a reference number unique to the employer. Each of these TINs plays a critical role in the UK's tax system, enabling efficient identification, accurate taxation, and effective management of both personal and business finances. Knowing how these numbers are used helps employers and businesses stay on top of their tax obligations and deal with the confusing parts of the UK's tax laws. Do I need a TIN for my business in the UK? Whether your business requires a TIN in the UK hinges on the nature of your business entity. Sole traders, or self-employed individuals, typically use their NINO for tax obligations and do not need a TIN. However, other business structures may find the need for a TIN more pertinent. Limited companies, partnerships, and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) are all required to have a TIN. This is because these entities are legally distinct from their owners and need to be identified separately for tax purposes. Non-resident companies with a UK presence or foreign companies earning UK-sourced income also need a TIN. Charities, non-profit organisations, and trusts may also need a TIN under certain conditions. For example, if a charity trades or gets interest or other money from investing, it may need a TIN to report these earnings correctly. Do I need a TIN for my employees in the UK? Yes, all employees in the UK require a NINO as a unique identifier, which serves as a TIN. This number is crucial for employers to accurately report their employees' earnings and tax contributions to HMRC. By using the NINO, employers can ensure that the correct amount of tax is deducted from employees' pay. This also helps employers track their own contributions and benefits, providing them with a clear record of their tax obligations and entitlements. For employers, the NINO is a linchpin in the proper administration of payroll. It ensures that taxes and National Insurance contributions are accurately calculated and paid, and that employment records are maintained with precision - a legal requirement in the UK. Moreover, this number is a key player when employers submit their annual returns to HMRC, as it helps to verify the tax status of each employee. When hiring employees from outside the UK, it's important to ensure they obtain a NINO if they don't already have one. Foreign employees who are eligible to work in the UK can apply for a NINO through the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). Employers should guide their foreign employees through this process, as having a NINO is a prerequisite for most employment-related benefits and services. Detailed guidance and application forms can be found on the official UK government website, which provides comprehensive information on obtaining TINs for foreign employees. How to get a TIN in the UK? Obtaining a TIN in the UK is a straightforward process once you understand the steps involved. The first step is to determine which type of TIN you need. The process starts online via the HMRC website. Individuals will embark on the Self-Assessment registration to obtain their UTR. This involves providing personal details and income source information. For businesses, the journey involves registering for Corporation Tax or VAT, tailored to your specific needs. Whether you're an individual or a business, certain documents are essential for your application. These include proof of identity and address, such as a passport or utility bills. Businesses might also need to provide their Companies House registration number and details about their business activities. Having these documents at the ready will streamline your application process and help you avoid any unnecessary delays. Once you've submitted your application, your TIN will be sent to you by post. This can take a few weeks, so make sure to apply in good time, especially if you have tax deadlines coming up. How much does a TIN cost in the UK? When it comes to obtaining a TIN in the UK, the first question is often the associated cost. It's reassuring to know that TINs themselves are free to acquire. However, that while the TIN itself is free, there may be a small fee associated with certain aspects of the process. For example, if you are registering a business with Companies House, there's a small fee to cover the administrative cost of the registration. The current fee to register a limited company is £12 if you register online or £40 if you register by post. The registration process for self-assessment with HMRC is free. For limited companies, an additional annual filing fee, the confirmation statement, is required. This fee is £13 if filed online, or £40 if submitted by paper. It ensures that the company's details held by Companies House are up to date. Why is it important to have a TIN? In the UK, having a TIN is about more than just meeting a legal requirement; it's free. But being able to operate effectively and compliantly. A TIN is a key part of your legal obligations and helps to ensure that all tax-related activities are carried out accurately and transparently. For businesses, a TIN is also used for several operational activities, making it an important part of day-to-day operations. One of the most compelling reasons to secure a TIN is the necessity of opening a business bank account. Financial institutions require a TIN for account holder verification and to adhere to strict anti-money laundering statutes. This is a pivotal step for managing business finances, facilitating payments, and executing essential transactions. Moreover, the submission of tax filings and returns to HMRC requires a TIN. A TIN is also essential when you're ready to hire employees. Employers must report employee wages and taxes to HMRC, and a TIN is used to identify the employer in these reports. This helps ensure that employment-related taxes are calculated and remitted accurately, contributing to a fair and transparent tax system. On top of that, registering for VAT requires a TIN, and businesses that make more than certain amounts of money must register. Having a TIN can help speed up the registration process, so you can meet all your VAT obligations. How can Airwallex help with your international business expansion? For businesses looking to expand internationally, managing finances across different currencies can be a significant challenge. Airwallex steps in as a valuable partner, offering a suite of services designed to streamline international transactions and support global growth. One of the primary advantages of using Airwallex is the cost savings it provides compared to traditional banking methods. With low transaction fees and good foreign exchange rates, businesses can save a lot of money on their operations. This lets them spend more money on growing and investing in new ideas. Airwallex's multi-currency accounts offer unprecedented convenience and flexibility. Businesses can manage, receive, and send payments in various currencies, eliminating the need for multiple bank accounts in different countries. This not only simplifies financial
management but also boosts transparency, enabling you to monitor your global transactions more effectively. Our global payments infrastructure ensures that funds are transferred quickly and securely, reducing the delays and uncertainties often associated with international money transfers. Airwallex is more than a platform. It's a partner, offering the dedicated support you need to navigate the complexities of international finance with ease. As businesses grow and operate on a global scale, a reliable financial partner like Airwallex can make all the difference in achieving success. Start with a Business Account Last Updated on: 19th October 2024, 06:07 am Did you know that over 6 million businesses in the United Kingdom have their own unique Tax Identification Number? These essential identifiers, commonly referred to as TINs, are used by tax authorities to manage the taxation of both individuals and businesses. But what exactly is a Tax Identification Number, and how do they work in the UK context? Tax Identification Numbers, or TINs, are used for official purposes to help with the management of taxation. TINs identify taxpayers and help facilitate the administration of their national or cross-border tax affairs. These unique identifiers may be used in respect of an individual or a business such as a limited company. The term 'TIN' is actually fairly generic and it can refer to a variety of different types of identification numbers worldwide, including taxpayer identification numbers, social security numbers, company reference numbers, resident registration numbers, and citizen or personal identification codes or numbers. The structure and syntax of TINs differ according to the specific national authority. Crucially, a Tax Identification Number is always unique and identifies a single individual or business entity. In the UK, the main types of tax identification numbers are the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) and the Company Registration Number (CRN). We'll explore these in more detail in the sections that follow. Introduction to Tax Identification Numbers The term 'Tax Identification Number' or 'TIN' is not widely used in the United Kingdom. However, when interacting with foreign businesses or authorities, particularly in the United States and European Union, there may be references to TINs. In such cases, UK companies may be asked to provide their TIN in order to conduct cross-border operations. What is a Tax Identification Number (TIN)? A Tax Identification Number (TIN) is a unique identifier used for official tax-related purposes. These numbers are used by tax authorities to manage and administer the taxation affairs of individuals and businesses. Are TINs Used by UK Companies? While the term 'TIN' is not commonly used in the UK, there are two main types of unique identifying numbers that serve a similar purpose for British companies: the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) and the Company Registration Number (CRN). Both of these numbers are essential and must be provided for various company administrative tasks, such as annual filings. Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) All companies registered in the UK are automatically issued a Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) by HMRC when they are incorporated. This type of unique taxpayer reference is a unique 10 digit number that is used for purposes of Corporation Tax. The UTR will then need to be used in any correspondence with HMRC, or when submitting forms, company accounts, or paying Corporation Tax. What is a company's Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR)? The Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) is a unique 10-digit number assigned to every company registered in the UK. This UTR acts as the company's primary identifier for tax purposes, enabling HMRC to track and manage the company's tax affairs efficiently. Obtaining and Using a UTR for Businesses Some of the different occasions when a UTR needs to be provided include registering a company for Corporation Tax, VAT or PAYE, payment of Corporation Tax and VAT, filing annual returns, and in all other correspondence with HMRC. If the Corporation Tax UTR number has been completely lost, it is possible to request a copy from HMRC. Company Registration Number (CRN) The company registration number (CRN) is issued by Companies House as soon as a company has been registered. It is used to identify each limited company and verify its legal existence. The CRN is a unique combination of 8 characters, consisting of either 8 numbers or 2 letters followed by 6 numbers. This CRN is displayed on the Certificate of Incorporation and all official correspondence from Companies House. Although the CRN is not primarily used for taxation purposes, it may also be considered a Tax Identification Number, as it needs to be quoted for official purposes, some of which can relate to tax. The CRN needs to be provided in respect of correspondence and filing of information with Companies House, and may also be requested by a variety of third parties such as financial institutions trading partners. Is My Company Number the Same as My Tax Number? The company registration number (CRN) and the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) are two distinct identification numbers used for different purposes in the UK. The CRN is issued by Companies House to identify and verify the legal existence of a limited company, while the UTR is assigned by HMRC for tax purposes, such as filing tax returns and paying Corporation Tax. Although they serve different functions, both the CRN and UTR may be requested in various business transactions and official filings. What is Tax Identification Number? Tax Identification Numbers, or TINs, are used for official purposes to help with the management of taxation. These unique identifiers may be used in respect of an individual or a business such as a limited company. In the UK, the main types of tax identification numbers are the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) and the Company Registration Number (CRN). The UTR is used primarily for taxation purposes, while the CRN is used to identify each limited company and verify its legal existence, although it may also be considered a Tax Identification Number. TINs and Company Directors As well as being used by UK companies, separate tax identification numbers (TINs) identify individual company directors. All directors will have a National Insurance Number, which is a unique personal reference number that links individuals in the UK with their tax records, including personal National Insurance Contributions, social security benefits, tax payments, and student loans. National Insurance Number This TIN is made up of 2 letters, 6 numbers, and a final letter. It is usually provided to UK residents 3 months before their 16th birthday. The National Insurance Number is used by a variety of organisations for official tax purposes, including HMRC, employers, government departments, and financial service providers. How Can I Find My National Insurance Number? If the National Insurance Number is completely lost, it is possible to retrieve it by filling in form CA5403 and sending it to the address on the form, or by contacting the National Insurance numbers helpline. Tax Identification System in the UK In the UK, the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) acts as a unique identifier, enabling tax authorities to track and monitor the tax affairs of the population. This number interlinks individuals and businesses with their tax affairs, acting as their unique identifiers in the eyes of HMRC. The Role of the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) The UTR is a 10-digit number issued to any individual or business required to submit a tax return. Self-employed individuals, sole traders, and UK-registered companies particularly need the UTR to obtain a UTR. One must register for self-assessment with HMRC and supply the necessary personal and business information. HMRC also assigns a UTR to limited companies upon their incorporation and registration for Corporation Tax. If a UTR has been lost, it can be retrieved by contacting HMRC. Registration process for individuals To obtain a UTR, individuals must register for self-assessment with HMRC and provide the necessary personal details. This process ensures that HMRC can issue a unique identifier to track the individual's tax affairs effectively. HMRC automatically assigns a UTR to limited companies upon their incorporation and registration for Corporation Tax. This unique number allows HMRC to monitor the company's tax obligations and submissions, such as filing annual returns and paying Corporation Tax. How Can I Find my Unique Taxpayer Reference? If you have lost or misplaced your UTR, you can contact HMRC to retrieve it. They will be able to provide you with your unique 10-digit identifier, which is essential for managing your tax responsibilities. Under Which Circumstances May a Tax Identification Number Not Be Issued? In certain circumstances, HMRC may not issue a UTR. This could be the case if an individual or business is not required to submit a tax return or if they are not registered for self-assessment or Corporation Tax. Company Registration Number (CRN) In addition to the UTR, the Company Registration Number (CRN) is another important identifier for UK businesses. The CRN is issued by Companies House and is used to verify the legal existence of a limited company. When Will I Need to use my Company Registration Number? The CRN must be used in various official interactions, such as filing annual returns with Companies House, opening a business bank account, and when engaging with third-party organisations. How Can I find my Company Registration Number? The CRN can be found on the Certificate of Incorporation issued by Companies House when a company is first registered. It can also be retrieved by contacting Companies House or checking the company's official records. Managing Tax Identification Numbers Navigating the intricacies of tax identification numbers in the UK can be a
complex undertaking. Fortunately, professional assistance from accountants or tax advisors can prove invaluable in this arena. These experts can guide you through the process of obtaining and managing your UK tax identification number, ensuring your ongoing tax obligations are met. Obtaining and Managing Your UK Tax Identification Number Professional services exist to help you acquire and manage your UK tax identification number, from applying for a Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) to overseeing its long-term administration. These specialists can walk you through the necessary steps, whether you're a self-employed individual, sole trader, or UK-registered company. Their expertise extends beyond the initial application, allowing them to effectively manage your tax identification number on an ongoing basis. Ensuring Business Tax Compliance Beyond just managing your tax identification number, professional advisors can also play a crucial role in ensuring your business's compliance with UK tax regulations. They can provide comprehensive guidance on understanding and implementing the relevant tax laws, as well as staying up-to-date with HMRC's evolving tax governance requirements. This comprehensive approach helps safeguard your business, allowing you to focus on your core operations while your tax obligations are expertly handled. Conclusion Tax identification numbers such as the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) and the Company Registration Number (CRN) are essential for effectively managing your tax affairs in the UK. Whether you're a self-employed individual, a small business owner, or a limited company director, understanding these numbers and how to manage them is crucial in your dealings with the UK tax authorities. However, navigating the complex web of tax laws and regulations can be a daunting task. Fortunately, professional services are available to assist you in obtaining and managing your UK tax identification number, as well as ensuring your business remains tax-compliant. By utilising these services, you can focus on running your business while experts handle the intricate details of tax compliance on your behalf. This can provide you with peace of mind and allow you to devote more time and resources to the growth and success of your enterprise. In summary, tax identification numbers are a fundamental aspect of doing business in the UK, and managing them effectively is crucial for maintaining tax compliance and avoiding potential issues with the tax authorities. By partnering with professional services, you can streamline this process and ensure your business remains on the right side of the law, allowing you to concentrate on the core activities that drive your success. FAQ Tax Identification Numbers, commonly referred to as TINs, are used for official purposes to help with the management of taxation. TINs identify taxpayers and help facilitate the administration of their national or cross-border tax affairs. Yes, in the UK, the main types of tax identification numbers are the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) and the Company Registration Number (CRN). The Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) is a unique 10 digit number issued by HMRC when a company is incorporated. It is used for purposes of Corporation Tax and needs to be provided in correspondence with HMRC. No, the Company Registration Number (CRN) and the Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) are separate identifiers. The CRN is used to identify each limited company and verify its legal existence, while the UTR is used primarily for taxation purposes. All directors will have a National Insurance Number, which is a unique personal reference number that links individuals in the UK with their tax records. It is made up of 2 letters, 6 numbers, and a final letter. tax identification number uk where to find what is tax identification number what is tax identification number example Official websites use .gov A .gov website belongs to an official government organization in the United States. Secure .gov websites use HTTPS A lock (Locked padlock) or https:// means you've safely connected to the .gov website. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites. Where a Reporting Platform Operator (RPO) has collected information in respect of a Seller in a previous Reportable Period, it may be able to rely on this information in a subsequent Reportable Period in certain circumstances. Firstly, the RPO must not know, nor have any reason to know, that any of the information collected previously has become unreliable or incorrect. This will depend on the facts. For example, if a Seller got married, changed their name and updated it on the Platform, then the RPO would know that the previously collected information before the marriage was now incorrect. However, if the Seller did not update their name on the Platform, the RPO might not know about the name change. The RPO would not be expected to undertake investigations to find this out, for example by contacting the Seller to ask if they happened to have changed their name. On the other hand, if the Seller drives a vehicle as part of the work on the Platform, and the RPO routinely checks Sellers' driving licences to ensure they are valid, then if the name on the Seller's driving licence has changed, that would mean the Platform had reason to know that the name previously collected had become incorrect. Accordingly, the RPO would now need to collect the new name of the Seller. This does not necessarily need to be a separate process. If the Seller updates their information on the Platform, and the Platform uses that information provided by the Seller to meet its data collection obligations under these rules, then the steps of finding out that the previously provided information is now wrong and collecting the new, correct information would effectively be undertaken simultaneously. In addition to the above an RPO can only rely on information about a primary address provided by a Seller in a previous Reportable Period, if it was both collected and verified or confirmed in the previous 36 months. This is because the primary address, compared with the other data points, is more likely to change regularly, and because of the importance of the primary address being correct for the purposes of exchanging the information with other tax authorities as appropriate. For these purposes, the RPO can obtain a Seller's explicit statement or confirmation that the previously collected address details are still valid. The RPO does not have to collect the primary address again. More generally, to ensure the information they hold and report is reliable, RPOs may wish to consider what steps they can take to encourage Sellers to update their details, for example, by asking Sellers to confirm information held by the RPO is still correct. Steps such as this could help RPOs to ensure the information they collect and provide is reliable. If the RPO finds that a Seller's details are no longer reliable or correct, the RPO must collect that information again, and verify it as required (see 902400). If a Seller's personal information, such as their name or primary address, changes during a Reportable Period, then the RPO should report the details that are correct at the end of the Reportable Period. Blog > Tax > Tax Identification Number > What is a Tax Identification Number (TIN) UK? Last Updated: Mar 13, 2025 | Key Highlights Strictly speaking, the United Kingdom does not issue a single universal Tax Identification Number (TIN). Instead, different tax numbers serve this purpose depending on the taxpayer's status. In most cases, it is individuals—not companies—who are asked to provide a TIN. When this happens, the most commonly accepted numbers are your unique taxpayer reference (UTR) or the National Insurance Number (NINO). If you are asked to provide a TIN, always check if a specific format is required, as different institutions may recognise different UK tax ID numbers. A Tax Identification Number (TIN) UK is a unique identifier assigned by a tax authority to individuals and businesses for tax administration, compliance, and record-keeping. In the UK, HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) is responsible for issuing tax reference numbers that serve as TINs, depending on the taxpayer's status. These numbers track tax obligations, payments, and filings within the UK tax system. Unlike some countries, the UK does not have a single universal TIN. Instead, different identifiers apply based on whether the taxpayer is an individual or a business. TINs for UK Individuals HMRC assigns UTR, a taxpayer identification number for self-assessment and tax reporting. National Insurance Number (NINO) or Social Security Number - Used for taxation, social security, and employment-related contributions. TINs for limited companies in the UK Company Unique Taxpayer Reference (Company UTR) - Issued by HMRC for Corporation Tax and business tax filings. Company Registration Number (CRN) - Issued by Companies House to identify a registered business. Value added tax registration (VAT Number) - Assigned by HMRC to VAT-registered businesses for tax reporting on goods and services. PAYE Reference Number - Given to employers to manage income tax and National Insurance contributions for employees. Each identifier serves a specific tax purpose and may be required for domestic and international tax transactions. How do I identify my UK tin number? To identify your TIN number in the UK, you need to check the format and purpose of the tax ID number you are being asked to provide. The UK does not issue a single, universal TIN; instead, different tax numbers serve this function based on whether you are an individual or a business. TIN Type Uses Format Individual Self-employed Company Tax 10-digit number (e.g., 1234567890) VAT Number VAT-registered businesses GB + 9 digits (e.g., GB123456789) CRN (Company Registration Number) Company identification 8 numbers (e.g., 12345678) ERN
(Employer Reference Number) PAYE tax purposes e.g., 123/AB4567 NIN (National Insurance Number) Personal tax & benefits A combination of letters and numbers (2 letters, 6 digits, 1 letter) (e.g., AB123456C) What Is the Process of Obtaining a TIN in the UK? Unlike some countries, the UK does not issue a universal TIN. Instead, individuals and businesses receive different tax reference numbers depending on their tax obligations and status. The process of obtaining a tax number varies depending on whether you are an individual or a business. Below is a breakdown of how taxpayers can get their respective tax identifiers. How to Get a TIN as an Individual Every individual in the UK must have a National Insurance Number (NINO), which serves as a unique tax reference for employment, social security, and tax purposes. Most UK citizens automatically receive their NINO three months before their 16th birthday if their parents claim Child Benefit. Individuals must apply online via HMRC if the application is not received by age 19. The application process may require an identity interview, and applicants must provide supporting documents such as a passport, biometric residence permit (BRP), or national identity card. After approval, the NINO is mailed or found on payslips, P60s, tax letters from HMRC, pension statements, and correspondence from the DWP or Jobcentre Plus. For self-employed individuals or business partners, an additional tax reference is required: Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) Number - If you're self-employed, a sole trader, or a partner in a business, you must register for Self-Assessment with HMRC's Government Gateway. HMRC assigns a 10-digit UTR number, which you use to report your income and pay taxes. Self-employed registration is free, but you must register for Corporation Tax if you're a limited company (LTD) with Companies House, you automatically receive two key tax identifiers: Company UTR Number - Issued by HMRC for tax reporting. Company Registration Number (CRN) - Provided by Companies House upon incorporation. Since these numbers are assigned automatically, you don't need to apply separately. However, businesses may need to register for additional tax numbers depending on their activities: VAT Registration Number - If your business exceeds the VAT threshold (£90,000 turnover) or opts for voluntary registration, you must apply via HMRC's VAT online service. PAYE Reference Number (Employer Reference Number - ERN) - Required if your company hires employees. Employers must register for PAYE before their first payday, and processing takes up to 15 working days. For sole traders and LLPs, a company UTR is not automatically issued. Instead, they must register for Self-Assessment via HMRC's Government Gateway to receive their UTR number. What is the difference between TIN and HMRC UTR? Strictly speaking, there is no distinction between a UK TIN and a UTR since the latter is a specific subtype of a tax identification number narrowly used to reference individual or business taxpayers in the UK. Consequently, depending on the context, these terms are occasionally used interchangeably. To find your Tax Identification Number (TIN) in the UK, check your official tax documents and correspondence from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) or the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). Your National Insurance Number (NINO) can be found on payslips, P60s, tax returns, or letters from DWP or HMRC. Your Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR) for personal and company tax appears on correspondence from HMRC. Self-Assessment forms, and notice to file a tax return. Your UTR Registration Number, PAYE Reference, or Company Registration Number (CRN) is listed on official business-related documents from HMRC or Companies House. If you can't find your UTR, you can retrieve it online via your HMRC account. For question details, see 902400. A unique tax identification number links individuals and businesses to their tax records and obligations. It tracks companies, ensures accurate tax reporting, and verifies identity for financial and legal transactions. Banks, financial institutions, and government agencies may require your TIN for tax-related purposes, including opening accounts, processing payments, or meeting regulatory requirements. Sometimes, a National Insurance Number (NINO) is used as a tax reference for individuals, but it is not always the same as a Tax Identification Number (TIN). To determine whether your number is an individual or a business TIN type, use the format information below. If you don't get the format or description of the requested number. If the request relates to self-assessment tax return or corporation tax, a UTR number may be needed instead. Insight In most cases, when a foreign institution, such as a bank, requests a Tax Identification Number (TIN) from a UK resident, they typically refer to the National Insurance Number (NINO). You can find your tax code on your payslip, P60, or P45, as well as in official HMRC correspondence, such as tax notices or coding letters. Alternatively, you can check it online by logging into your HMRC account via the Government Gateway. If uncertain, you can also contact HMRC directly by phone for assistance. TIN is a broad term for different numbers used in UK tax law to identify individuals and entities for taxation or insurance contributions. The insurance number, therefore, is a subtype of TIN, signifying one of several identification numbers employed within the system. What is a UTR number, and how do UK companies use it? It is a crucial number for tax management in the UK. HMRC issues it to self-employed individuals and companies to identify them for taxation. Here is how it is useful. For self-employed individuals or limited liability partners, you will need your UTR for self-assessment tax returns or when engaging in business activities. Limited companies will be required to provide a copy of their Corporation Tax UTR in the following circumstances - Identify the company for corporation tax matters, such as corporation returns and management tax payments; Register for VAT once an entity becomes eligible or voluntarily; Register and make payments under the Construction Industry Scheme (CIS); Tell HMRC that your business is inactive and is file dormant company accounts and for question details, see 902400. A unique tax identification number links individuals and businesses to their tax records and obligations. It tracks companies, ensures accurate tax reporting, and verifies identity for financial and legal transactions. Banks, financial institutions, and government agencies may require your TIN for tax-related purposes, including opening accounts, processing payments, or meeting regulatory requirements. Sometimes, a National Insurance Number (NINO) is used as a tax reference for individuals, but it is not always the same as a Tax Identification Number (TIN). To determine whether your number is an individual or a business TIN type, use the format information below. If you don't get the format or description of the requested number. If the request relates to self-assessment tax return or corporation tax, a UTR number may be needed instead. Insight In most cases, when a foreign institution, such as a bank, requests a Tax Identification Number (TIN) from a UK resident, they typically refer to the National Insurance Number (NINO). You can find your tax code on your payslip, P60, or P45, as well as in official HMRC correspondence, such as tax notices or coding letters. Alternatively, you can check it online by logging into your HMRC account via the Government Gateway. If uncertain, you can also contact HMRC directly by phone for assistance. TIN is a broad term for different numbers used in UK tax law to identify individuals and entities for taxation or insurance contributions. The insurance number, therefore, is a subtype of TIN, signifying one of several identification numbers employed within the system. What is a UTR number, and how do UK companies use it? It is a crucial number for tax management in the UK. HMRC issues it to self-employed individuals and companies to identify them for taxation. Here is how it is useful. For self-employed individuals or limited liability partners, you will need your UTR for self-assessment tax returns or when engaging in business activities. 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