

Revenue Scotland Statistics

Annual Summary of Trends in the Devolved Taxes

2020/21

Executive summary

This report describes trends in Land and Buildings Transaction Tax (LBTT) and Scottish Landfill Tax (SLfT) declared due during the first six years of devolved tax collection in Scotland, from **April 2015 to March 2021**.¹ The impact of COVID-19 on numbers of transactions and revenue is evident within these statistics and more detail is provided below and in the relevant sections of the publication.

Land and Buildings Transaction Tax

- £526 million in LBTT revenues were declared due during 2020/21, including £127 million net Annual Dwelling Supplement (ADS) payments, some portion of which may later be reclaimed.
- April 2020 saw an unprecedented drop in the number of LBTT returns of all types submitted during the initial COVID-19 lockdown, before steadily recovering from July 2020 onwards.
- In 2020/21, residential conveyances accounted for around 73 per cent (£382 million) of total LBTT declared due, non-residential conveyances accounted for 24 per cent (£126 million) and leases accounted for 4 per cent (£19 million).
- LBTT revenues from residential conveyances increased every year from 2015/16 to 2019/20 before falling in 2020/21, along with a drop in the number of residential returns received related to COVID-19 restrictions, and a reduction in tax due for the majority of returns due to a temporary change in the nil rate band.
- Residential LBTT revenue excluding ADS is dominated by transactions in the £325,000 to £750,000 band, which in 2020/21 contributed 64 per cent of revenue while making up 12 per cent of returns. 41 per cent of residential returns received in 2020/21 fell into the £0 to £145,000 tax band, down from 53 per cent in 2015/16.

Additional Dwelling Supplement

- £154 million gross ADS was declared due in 2020/21, a 6 per cent decrease on the previous year. Gross ADS declared due increased every year from 2016/17 to 2019/20 before falling in 2020/21, reflecting a drop in the number of LBTT returns received.
- ADS was declared due for 21 per cent of all residential conveyances in 2020/21. Among ADS returns submitted up to and including 2019/20, 27 per cent of gross ADS

¹ Information on taxes declared due after March 2021 can be found in the monthly LBTT statistics publication and quarterly SLfT statistics publication: <https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/statistics>

declared due has since been reclaimed, relating to 18 per cent of all ADS returns in that period.

- Taxpayers state their intention to reclaim an ADS payment on the tax return. For 80 per cent of ADS returns submitted in 2020/21, the taxpayer did not intend to reclaim the ADS declared due. Transactions where the taxpayer has declared ADS but does not intend to reclaim the ADS are more likely to be lower in value compared to transactions where the taxpayer intends to reclaim ADS.
- The majority of ADS reclaims (85 per cent) are made within one year of the original transaction.

Non-Residential Transactions

- £126 million LBTT was declared due for 5,940 non-residential conveyances in 2020/21. This is a significant (-27 per cent) drop from the average annual revenue of £173 million for the previous five years.
- LBTT revenues from non-residential conveyances and leases are volatile due to fluctuations in small numbers of very high value transactions. Each year so far the largest 5 per cent of transactions have contributed 71 to 75 per cent of total LBTT revenues from non-residential conveyances, with a similar distribution for leases (63 per cent to 74 per cent).
- Leases contributed £19 million LBTT revenue in 2020/21, the lowest annual total so far.
- Three-yearly lease reviews and lease assignment reviews together resulted in net LBTT declared due of £0.5 million in 2020/21. This value was completely offset by lease terminations leading to a net neutral position for all reviews of leases.
- 2,900 LBTT returns for reviews of a lease were received in 2020/21, a decrease of 37 per cent from 2019/20. 73 per cent declared no change in LBTT due from the original lease, 15 per cent declared additional LBTT due and 11 per cent resulted in a claim for repayment of LBTT. Three year lease reviews accounted for 78 per cent of reviews of a lease.

Sub-Scotland

- The City of Edinburgh accounted for £86 million in residential LBTT revenues (excluding ADS) in 2020/21, 33 per cent of the total. The second largest contributor, Glasgow City, accounted for £20 million (8 per cent), although there were similar numbers of residential conveyances in both local authorities (around 10,500).
- In 2020/21, the proportion of residential conveyance returns in which the taxpayer declared ADS due but did not intend to reclaim it ranged from 9 to 27 per cent,

highest in Na-h-Eileanan Siar (27 per cent), Argyll and Bute (25 per cent) and Dundee City (24%) and lowest in Midlothian (9%) and East Dunbartonshire (10%).

Reliefs

- £104 million potential LBTT revenues were foregone to reliefs in 2020/21, with around 3,030 returns receiving relief.

From 2019/20 to 2020/21 there was a five-fold decrease (-80 per cent) in the number of returns claiming relief. This is predominantly due to the temporary change to the upper threshold for the nil rate band of tax (from £145,000 to £250,000 from 15 July 2020 to 31 March 2021) which essentially rendered First-Time Buyer relief temporarily redundant. The value of revenue foregone to reliefs was less affected with only a 7% drop observed.

- Non-residential transactions account for the majority (87 per cent) of revenue forgone to reliefs over the past 6 years, primarily group relief (66 per cent of all relief).

Scottish Landfill Tax

- Scottish Landfill Tax has fallen from £149 million in 2015/16 to £106 million in 2020/21.
- £106 million SLfT declared due in 2020/21 represents a decrease of 10 per cent on the previous year, continuing the year on year downward trend, driven by decreases in the disposal of standard rate waste to landfill (1.17 million tonnes in 2020/21, down 13 per cent from the previous year).
- SLfT declared due for the first quarter of 2021 was unusually low (40 per cent lower than the previous year) due to the disruption of the initial COVID-19 restrictions; whereas revenues during quarters 2 to 4 were very similar to those reported for the same quarters in the previous year.

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1. Introduction

Revenue Scotland is responsible for the management and collection of Scotland's devolved taxes – currently Land and Buildings Transaction Tax (LBTT) and Scottish Landfill Tax (SLfT).

Revenue Scotland began tax collection operations on 1 April 2015.

Revenue Scotland operates according to Adam Smith's principles of taxation to ensure equity, certainty, convenience and efficiency in administering and managing devolved taxes.

The four principles are:

- **Equity** – proportionality to the ability of a taxpayer to pay;
- **Certainty** – maximising tax compliance, minimising tax avoidance and evasion;
- **Convenience** – ensuring tax systems and processes are open and accessible;
- **Efficiency** – ensuring tax systems are efficient and effective and represent value for money for Scotland.

Revenue Scotland has statutory powers in addition to the management and collection of the devolved taxes. These include:

- providing information, advice and assistance on tax matters for Scottish Ministers;
- providing information and assistance to taxpayers and agents;
- efficiently resolving devolved tax disputes;
- protecting tax revenue from tax fraud and avoidance.

This is Revenue Scotland's fourth annual statistics publication summarising trends in the devolved taxes. This publication covers a six year period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2021.

During the 2020/21 financial year, like many aspects of public life, property transactions, waste disposal and hence LBTT and SLfT revenues were significantly disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This edition of the annual statistics publication provides some commentary and additional context describing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the longer-term trends in devolved tax collection.

Revenue Scotland also publishes monthly official statistics on LBTT and quarterly official statistics on SLfT. More up-to-date statistics about collection of LBTT and SLfT from April 2021 onwards are available from these two publications.

Revenue Scotland's monthly LBTT publication provides information on the LBTT declared due and number of LBTT returns received by month of submission, type of transaction (conveyance/lease/review of a lease), type of property (residential/non-residential) and total consideration. Information on the Additional Dwelling Supplement (ADS) declared due, the number of LBTT returns received with ADS declared due and the value and number of claims for repayment of ADS received is also provided.

<https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/statistics/land-and-buildings-transaction-tax-statistics-0>

Revenue Scotland's quarterly SLfT publication provides information on the SLfT declared due, declared taxable disposals by SLfT rate and contributions to the Scottish Landfill Communities Fund (SLCF).

<https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/statistics/scottish-landfill-tax-statistics>

The data contained in Revenue Scotland's monthly LBTT publication and quarterly SLfT publication are also available from [statistics.gov.scot](https://www.statistics.gov.scot).

The purpose of this annual publication is to summarise and provide further commentary on Revenue Scotland's official statistics publications and also to provide information that is not available in the monthly and quarterly official statistics publications, for example:

- Sub-Scotland estimates of LBTT declared due and the number of LBTT returns received
- Estimates of LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs and the number of LBTT returns received with LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs
- Taxable (SLfT) disposals by European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code.

This publication is distinct from Revenue Scotland's Annual Report and Financial Statements. <https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/corporate-documents>

As is the case with Revenue Scotland's monthly LBTT publication, the LBTT data presented in this publication comes from LBTT returns and is based on the date the return was received by Revenue Scotland. [Appendix A](#) explains how data on this basis relates to data on an effective date² basis.

[Appendix B](#) explains how Revenue Scotland's official statistics publications relate to its Annual Report and Financial Statements.

² Typically the effective date of a land transaction is the date that the land transaction is completed. For further information on the effective date see the guidance published by Revenue Scotland.

The LBTT legislation prescribes that an LBTT return must be submitted and arrangements made for payment of the LBTT due to Revenue Scotland before the Keeper of the Registers of Scotland can proceed with registration of title. The LBTT return includes a range of information about the transaction, tax liabilities and reliefs claimed. Amendments and corrections can be made to LBTT returns up to one year following the filing date³. This may lead to revisions to the LBTT data in this publication. The vast majority of LBTT returns are submitted online via the Revenue Scotland website by agents acting on behalf of taxpayers.

Users should note that this publication is not a commentary on the volume or value of land and property transactions in Scotland. Registers of Scotland publish comprehensive property data for Scotland.

<https://www.ros.gov.uk/data-and-statistics>

Similarly, the SLfT data presented in this publication comes from SLfT returns and is based on the period the return relates to.

A SLfT return must be submitted and arrangements made for payment of the SLfT due to Revenue Scotland by 44 days after the end of the quarter. The SLfT return includes a range of information about the tax liabilities and credits claimed, along with supplementary information on the type and amount of waste disposed of in the quarter. Amendments and corrections can be made to SLfT returns up to one year following the filing date. This may lead to revisions to the SLfT data in this publication. The vast majority of SLfT returns are submitted online via the Revenue Scotland portal.

Users should note that this publication is not a commentary on the volume of waste from all sources or volume of waste landfilled in Scotland. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency publish comprehensive waste data for Scotland.

<https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/waste/waste-data/>

This publication is an **Official Statistics publication for Scotland**. Official and National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Both undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference.

<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/code-of-practice/>

The figures and tables in this publication can be downloaded from the Revenue Scotland website.

<https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/statistics>

³ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/16/section/83>

All data were extracted as at 31 May 2021 but, in keeping with Revenue Scotland's revisions policy, some of the data relating to earlier years has not been updated. For LBTT, only data for 2018-19 onwards has been updated (and for sub-Scotland geographies, only the most recent year was updated). For SLfT, only data from 2019-20 onwards has been updated. If you need any further information or have any comments or suggestions on how this publication or the official statistics Revenue Scotland produce can be improved then please contact us using the details below.

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<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>

2. Land and Buildings Transaction Tax

Land and Buildings Transaction Tax (LBTT) came into effect on 1 April 2015. It is a replacement for the UK Stamp Duty and Land Tax (SDLT) which ceased to apply in Scotland on the same date. LBTT is administered by Revenue Scotland.

LBTT is a charge on land transactions in Scotland. Land transactions must be notified to Revenue Scotland unless the chargeable consideration is less than £40,000 or the transaction is otherwise exempt (such as acquisitions by the Crown or transactions in connection with a court order relating to divorce or dissolution of civil partnership). A full list of exempt transactions can be found in the LBTT guidance.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/lbtt-legislation-guidance/exemptions-reliefs/lbtt3002>

For more information about LBTT, please see the relevant sections on our website.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax>

The Additional Dwelling Supplement (ADS) was introduced on 1 April 2016. ADS is an additional charge which is applicable when the taxpayer is not replacing their main residence. The most common scenario in which taxpayers are likely to pay ADS is where they are purchasing an additional property – for example, a buy-to-let dwelling or a second home (or holiday home) – in addition to their main residence.

In cases where, for example, a taxpayer buys a new main residence before selling their previous main residence, the taxpayer initially pays ADS but then has 18 months⁴ from the effective date of the original transaction to sell their previous main residence and reclaim the ADS.

For more information about ADS, please see the relevant sections on our website.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/lbtt-legislation-guidance/lbtt10001-lbtt-additional-dwelling>

Throughout this publication ‘gross ADS’ refers to the ADS declared due and ‘net ADS’ refers to the ADS declared due minus any repayments of ADS claimed.

The current rates for LBTT (and ADS) are set by the Scottish Government and approved by the Scottish Parliament.

⁴ Under the Coronavirus (Scotland) (No.2) Act 2020, introduced in May 2020, taxpayers who had bought a new main residence before 25 March 2020 (with an effective date for the purchase between 24 September 2018 and 24 March 2020) have 36 months from the effective date of the original transaction to sell their previous main residence before making a claim for repayment of the ADS.

In May 2020, the Scottish Parliament approved a temporary change to LBTT rates, having the effect of raising the nil rate tax threshold from £145,000 to £250,000 for all residential conveyance transactions, effective from 15 July 2020 to 31 March 2021.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/calculating-tax-rates-and-bands>

The LBTT legislation requires three-yearly reviews of lease transactions in order to assess any changes in the LBTT due through, for example, rent reviews and extensions. The first three-yearly reviews of lease transactions were received from 1 April 2018. Unless the lease has been terminated or assigned, a further LBTT return must be submitted by the tenant at every third anniversary of the effective date of the lease (i.e. year 3, year 6, year 9 etc.) and any additional LBTT paid or overpaid LBTT reclaimed.

For more information on three-yearly reviews of lease transactions please see the relevant sections on our website.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/lbtt-legislation-guidance/leases/lbtt6014>

Where a lease has been notified to Revenue Scotland and is later assigned to a new tenant, the assignor (the outgoing tenant) must make a further LBTT return to Revenue Scotland within 30 days of the day after the lease was assigned. Where a lease has been notified to Revenue Scotland and is later terminated for any reason (including a renunciation of the lease), the tenant at the point of termination must make a further LBTT return to Revenue Scotland within 30 days of the day after the lease is terminated. Assignations and terminations were received prior to 1 April 2018 but they were not distinguished in the statistics from lease transactions prior to this date.

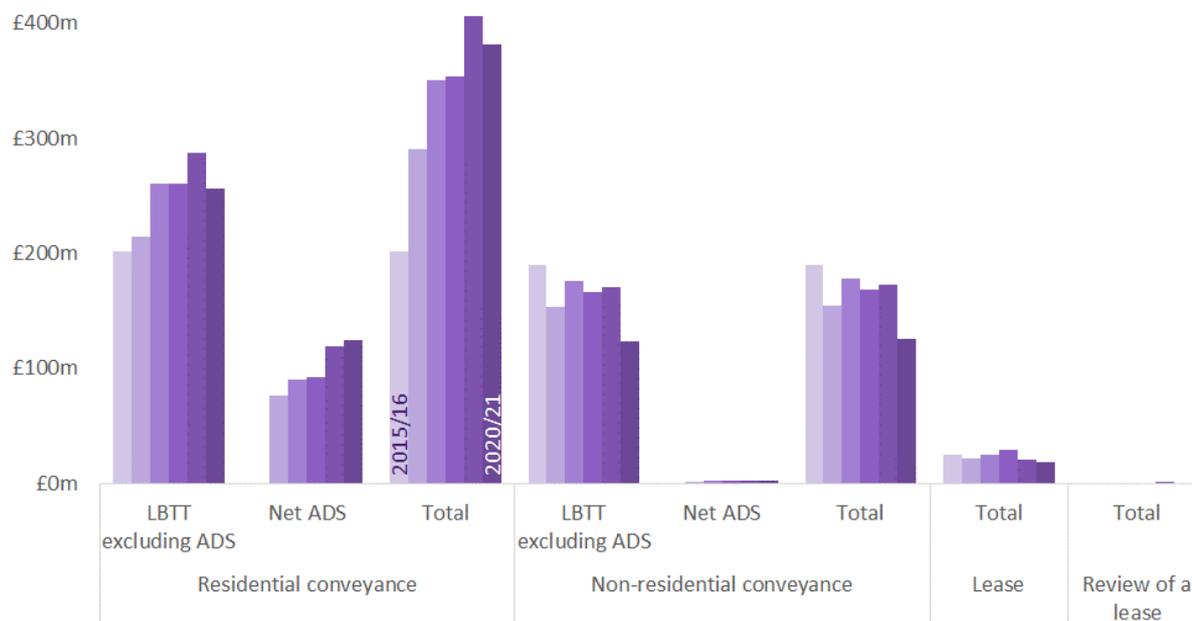
For more information on assignations and terminations, please see the relevant sections on our website.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/lbtt-legislation-guidance/leases/lbtt6017>

Throughout this publication 'reviews of a lease' refers to three-yearly reviews, assignations and terminations. LBTT from reviews of a lease is the additional LBTT declared due minus any repayments claimed. This net figure may be positive or negative.

2.1 Overview

Figure 1: LBTT declared due by type of transaction and year



Every year so far, residential conveyances have accounted for more LBTT than each of the other transaction types: non-residential conveyances, leases and reviews of a lease. Prior to the introduction of the Additional Dwelling Supplement (ADS) on 1 April 2016, residential and non-residential conveyances accounted for similar amounts of LBTT. ADS almost exclusively affects residential transactions, although a small number of non-residential conveyances with a residential component pay ADS. Since the introduction of ADS, residential conveyances have accounted for approximately twice to three times the revenue of non-residential conveyances. This reflects the introduction of ADS, and an increase in LBTT excluding ADS from residential conveyances (e.g. due to house price increases), while LBTT revenue from non-residential conveyances has remained relatively flat. Leases account for much less LBTT than residential and non-residential conveyances.

Since 2016/17, residential conveyances have accounted for 66 per cent of LBTT, non-residential conveyances have accounted for 30 per cent of LBTT and leases have accounted for 4 per cent of LBTT. Reviews of a lease have accounted for less than 0.1 per cent of LBTT since taking effect in 2018.

In total, LBTT (as at 31 May 2021) has increased from £416 million for tax returns originally received in 2015/16 to £601 million in 2019/20, decreasing to £526 million in 2020/21.

During 2020/21, both the number of LBTT returns received and the value of tax declared were significantly disrupted by impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. From April to June 2020, residential property transactions were limited by restrictions on viewings and restrictions on house moves; both residential and non-residential conveyances were affected by restrictions on registering a title; and all types of conveyance and lease transactions were

potentially affected by general economic uncertainty at the start of the pandemic. From April to June 2020, 62% fewer LBTT returns were received than the same period of 2019.

House move restrictions were lifted on 29 June and, in addition, the Scottish Parliament approved a temporary change to rates of LBTT on residential transactions, effective from 15 July 2020 to 31 March 2021, raising the taxable threshold (nil rate band) to £250,000. The number of LBTT returns recovered substantially from August 2020 to March 2021, and by the end of the year the number of LBTT returns received during 2020/21 was only 10 per cent lower than that for 2019/20. The overall 17 per cent decrease in total LBTT declared due (excluding ADS) from 2019/20 to 2020/21 reflects the fact that fewer transactions took place during the year, and that less tax was due for the majority of residential transactions during the year due to the temporary change to the tax bands, offset to some extent by a clear increase in average house prices from around September 2020 onwards⁵. The recovery in non-residential LBTT revenues (including leases) was not as marked as that for residential revenues, with an overall drop of 26% in non-residential LBTT revenue from 2019/20 to 2020/21.

The relationship between revenue figures in this publication and those published in Revenue Scotland’s Annual Report and Financial Statements is described in Appendix B.

Table 1: Number of LBTT returns received by type of transaction and year

Type of transaction	Number of LBTT returns received					
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Residential conveyance	103,680	100,500	103,930	103,750	105,110	96,900
Non-residential conveyance	6,220	6,810	6,880	7,160	6,440	5,940
Lease	5,260	5,690	5,570	5,130	4,920	3,500
Review of a lease				4,220	4,570	2,900
All	115,150	113,000	116,380	120,250	121,040	109,240

The number of LBTT returns received by type of transaction is more consistent over time than the corresponding LBTT declared due. Residential conveyances have accounted for the majority (88 per cent) of LBTT returns received since 2015. Non-residential conveyances have accounted for 6 per cent of LBTT returns received with leases accounting for around 4 per cent. Reviews of a lease have accounted for 3 per cent of returns in the three years since taking effect in 2018/19.

It is worth noting that non-residential conveyances account for a much higher proportion of LBTT declared due (30 per cent since 2016/17) than LBTT returns received (6 per cent). This is because small numbers of high-value non-residential conveyances typically account for a relatively large proportion of LBTT. By contrast, reviews of a lease account for a much higher proportion of LBTT returns received (3 per cent since April 2018) than LBTT declared due (less than 0.1 per cent).

⁵ [UK House Price Index: reports - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-house-price-index-reports)

2.2 Residential LBTT excluding ADS

In this section we summarise the trends in LBTT excluding Additional Dwelling Supplement (ADS) declared due for residential conveyances and the number of residential conveyance returns received. There are good reasons for presenting analysis of LBTT excluding ADS separately from analysis of ADS. Analysing trends in total LBTT declared due for residential conveyances is complicated by the introduction of the ADS on 1 April 2016 which introduces a break in the LBTT revenue time series. Furthermore, as the ADS may be reclaimed when the taxpayer sells their previous main residence, the series is subject to large downward revisions for many months. This is less problematic for non-residential conveyances as net ADS revenue accounts for a very small proportion of LBTT revenue from non-residential conveyances (due to the few non-residential transactions with a residential component subject to ADS) (See **Figure 1**).

Table 2: LBTT excluding ADS declared due and number of LBTT returns received by year for residential conveyances

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
LBTT excluding ADS (£ millions)	202.0	214.3	260.2	261.0	287.1	256.9
Annual percentage change in LBTT excluding ADS		6.1%	21.4%	0.3%	10.0%	-10.5%
LBTT returns received	103,680	100,500	103,930	103,750	105,110	96,900
Annual percentage change in LBTT returns received		-3.1%	3.4%	-0.2%	1.3%	-7.8%
LBTT excluding ADS per return received ¹ (£)	1,900	2,100	2,500	2,500	2,700	2,700

Notes:

1. Rounded to the nearest £100.

Revenue excluding ADS from residential conveyances increased each year to 2019/20, from £202 million in 2015/16 to £287 million in 2019/20, before decreasing to £257 million in 2020/21. Meanwhile the number of returns received remained relatively stable until 2019/20, before dropping slightly to 97,000 in 2020/21. This 8 per cent decrease in number of returns received from 2019/20 to 2020/21 masks a much sharper drop in the first quarter of 2020/21, followed by recovery in the later part of the year, as shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2: Number of residential conveyance returns received by month

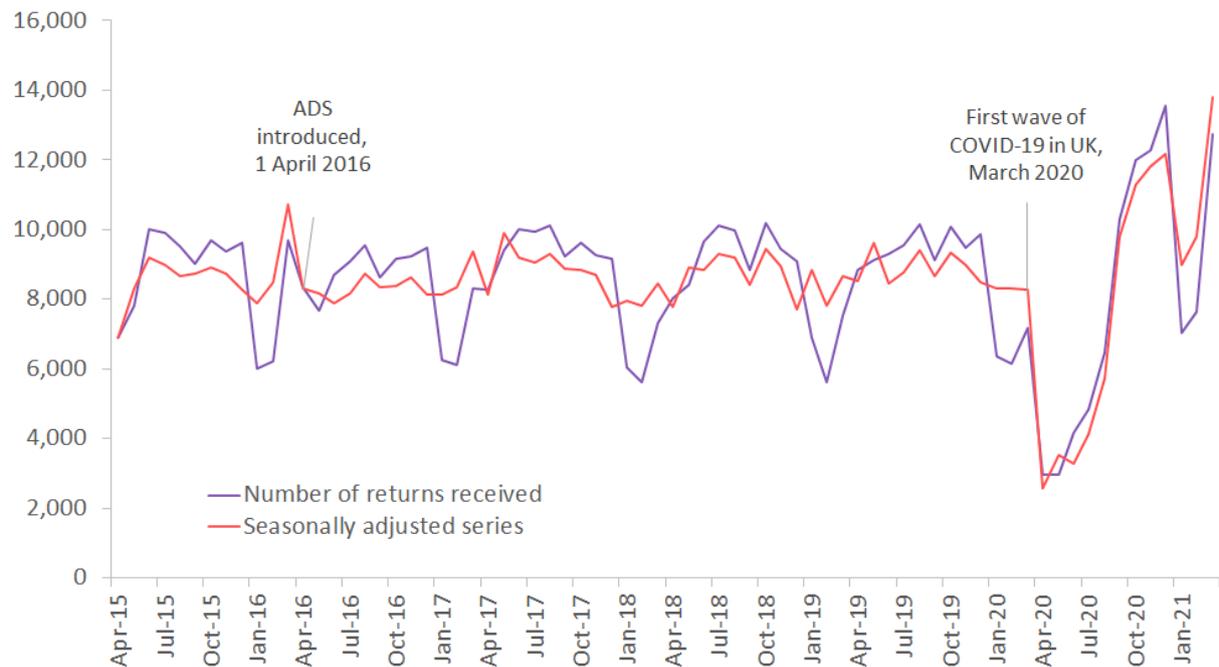
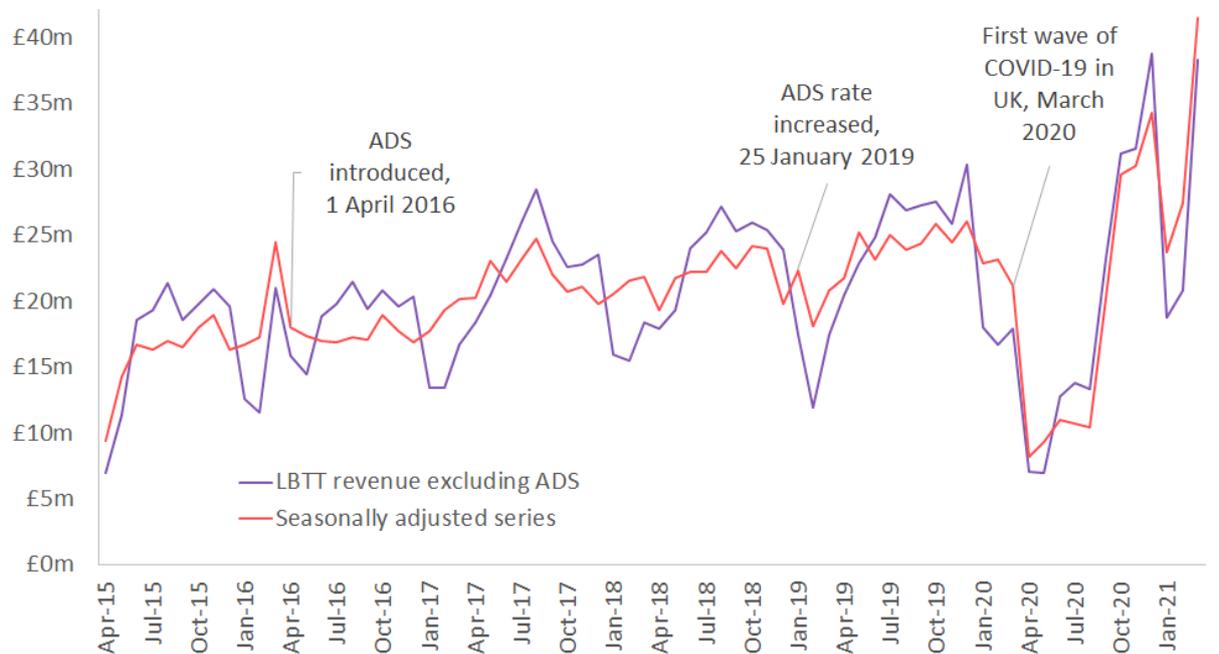


Figure 3: LBTT excluding ADS declared due for residential conveyances received by month



Both the number of residential LBTT returns and the revenue excluding ADS show consistent seasonal, monthly, and weekly patterns. Fewer returns are received in January and February (6,100 per month on average compared to 9,100 on average for other months), and these months are also associated with lower average house prices⁶ (e.g. due to a higher proportion of lower value properties sold at this time of year). More returns are received on Fridays than other weekdays (570 compared to 350 per day), and the last Friday of each month typically sees the highest residential returns (590 per day).

After accounting for the known seasonal and calendar effects, the number of residential LBTT returns received remained relatively constant from 2015/16 to 2019/20, with some variation from month to month remaining unexplained by these factors. LBTT revenues excluding ADS from residential returns increased over the same period, from around £15 million per month in 2015 to around £24 million in early 2020, consistent with year on year increases in average property values.

From March 2020 onwards, the seasonal pattern of property transactions was significantly disrupted by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including restrictions on house moves from late March to late June 2020, and subsequent recovery and release of "pent-up demand". After accounting for the pre-COVID-19 seasonal cycle and calendar effects, residential LBTT transactions and revenue were substantially suppressed from April to August 2020 before rapidly recovering and reaching unusually high levels in December 2020 and March 2021.

During March 2016, seasonally adjusted residential LBTT return volumes and revenue excluding ADS were higher than otherwise expected, as some buyers rushed to complete transactions before the introduction of ADS on 1 April 2016. A similar effect may have contributed to the unseasonally high numbers of returns in March 2021, ahead of the nil rate band threshold reverting back to £145,000 from its temporary level of £250,000 (from 15 July 2020 to 31 March 2021). For more information on numbers of returns and revenue after March 2021, see the most recent monthly LBTT statistics publication.

⁶ See Registers of Scotland monthly house price statistics: <https://www.ros.gov.uk/data-and-statistics/house-price-statistics>

Figure 4: Distribution of residential conveyance returns received by residential LBTT band and year

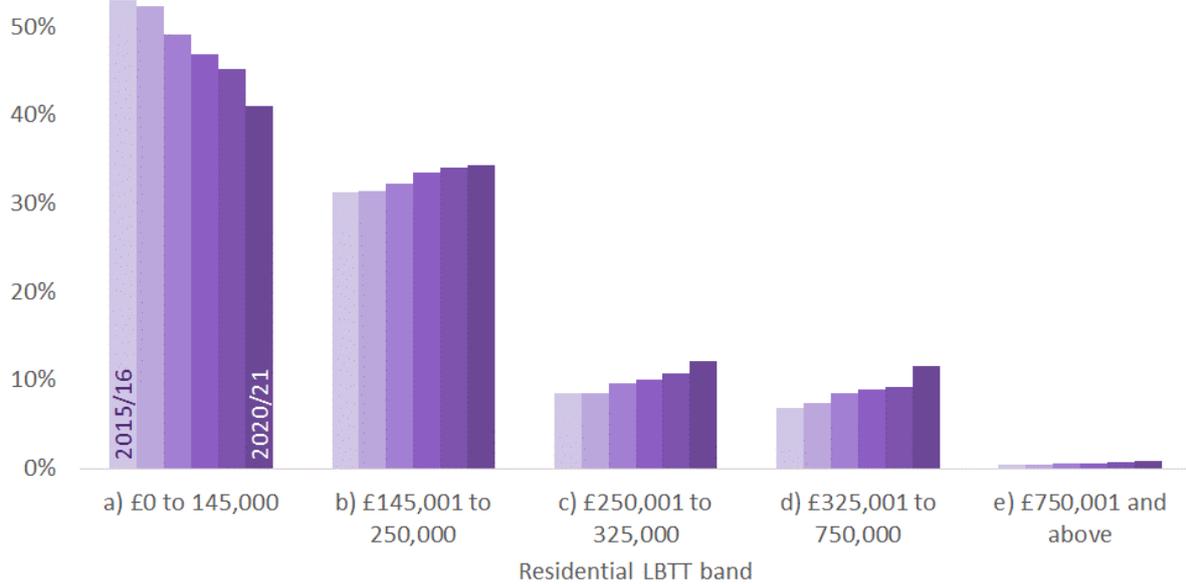
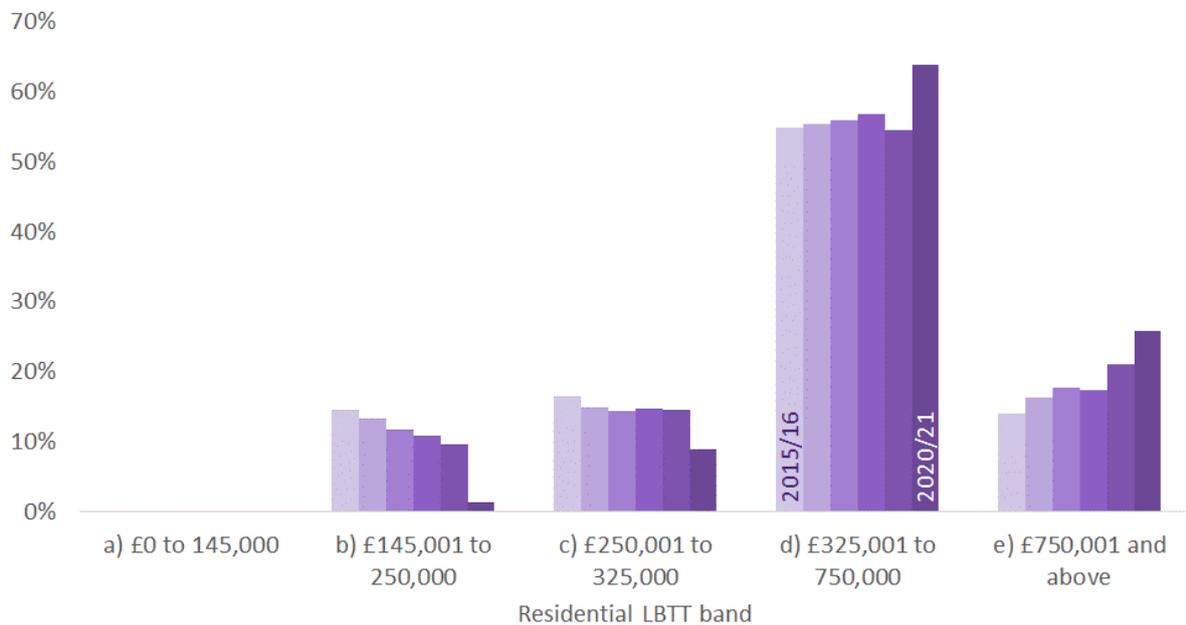


Figure 5: Distribution of LBTT excluding ADS by residential LBTT band and year for residential conveyances



41 per cent of returns received in 2020/21 had total consideration less than or equal to £145,000 and, therefore, had zero tax liabilities⁷ regardless of the temporary nil rate band threshold increase. LBTT revenue is dominated by the £325,000 to £750,000 band, which in 2020/21 contributed 64 per cent of LBTT while making up only 12 per cent of returns. The highest band (£750,001 and above) accounts for less than one per cent of returns received and 26 per cent of tax.

Figure 4 shows that there has been an upward shift in the distribution of residential conveyances in each year, i.e. a decreasing proportion of returns in the £0 to £145,000 band each year and increasing proportions of returns received in all higher bands, becoming steeper in 2020/21. This is consistent with the increase in average residential property prices reported by Registers of Scotland year on year from 2016/17 to 2019/20, and a sharper increase in average residential property prices following the initial disruption of COVID-19 in 2020/21.

The share of revenue (**Figure 5**) contributed by the top two tax bands increased in 2020/21 due to the temporary change to the nil rate threshold, effective from 15 June 2020 to 31 March 2021, which had the effect of reducing tax liabilities in the second-lowest residential tax band (consideration from £145,000 to £250,000) to zero, and reducing gross tax liabilities for all other residential transactions by £2,100.

Figure 6: Average (mean) LBTT excluding ADS declared due for residential conveyances by residential LBTT band and month, 2019/20 and 2020/21



⁷ Residential conveyance transactions under £145,000 can incur tax liability if they are linked.

Figure 6 illustrates the effect of the temporary tax band change on average LBTT declared due within each tax band. The impact of the £2,100 reduction in LBTT due for transactions over £250,000, effective from 15 June 2020, is clearly visible in the two tax bands from £250,000 to £750,000. Average LBTT declared due for transactions above £750,000 is more volatile due to being dominated by a small number of large transactions which vary significantly in value.

Due to the structure of the tax, a small shift in residential property prices typically results in a larger change in tax revenues.

Figure 7: Distribution of numbers of residential conveyance transactions by total consideration, 2020-21

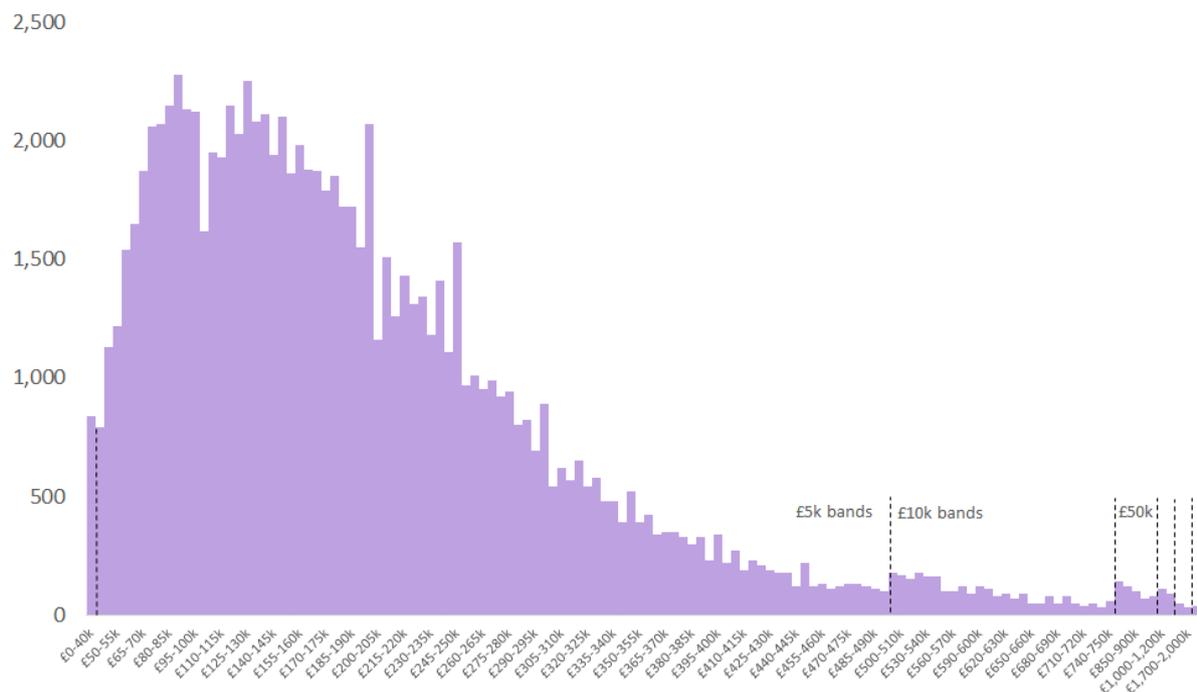


Figure 7 shows a more detailed breakdown of the number of residential conveyance transactions by total consideration (e.g. house price) for transactions that took place in 2020-21. The majority of transactions are towards the lower end of the scale (approximately two-thirds are less than or equal to £220k), with the distribution then extending to a long tail of higher value transactions. Due to the smaller numbers of transactions at the higher value end, the width of the total consideration categories is increased at the points indicated on the chart. Price point effects are visible around £100,000, £200,000, £250,000 and £300,000, reflecting a preference for round number values.

2.3 Additional Dwelling Supplement

Table 3: Gross ADS declared due, number of LBTT returns received with ADS declared due and value and number of repayments claimed by year for residential conveyances

	Gross ADS declared due (£ millions)			LBTT returns received with ADS declared due		
	Total	Reclaimed ¹	Reclaimed ¹ (%)	Total	Repayments claimed ¹	Repayments claimed ¹ (%)
2016/17	103.0	27.1	26.3%	20,830	3,640	17.5%
2017/18	122.1	31.5	25.8%	23,530	4,050	17.2%
2018/19	128.1	35.6	27.8%	23,620	4,360	18.5%
2019/20	163.5	44.1	27.0%	23,230	4,100	17.7%
2020/21	153.9	29.3	19.0%	20,790	2,540	12.2%

Notes:

1. The data reflects claims for repayment of ADS received up to and including 31 May 2021 and will be revised over time as more claims for repayment of ADS are received, primarily for returns received in 2019/20 and 2020/21.

In May 2020, the period for reclaiming ADS was extended for buyers who bought a new main residence effective between 24 September 2018 and 25 March 2020. ADS reclaims relating to transactions in 2018/19 and 2019/20 can therefore be expected continue into 2021/22.

Approximately £154 million in gross ADS was declared due in 2020/21, a decrease of approximately £10 million (6 per cent) on the previous year. The sharp (28 per cent) increase in ADS declared due from 2018/19 to 2019/20 was due largely to the increase in the ADS rate from 3 per cent to 4 per cent effective from 25 January 2019.

Approximately 20,800 residential LBTT returns received in 2020/21 had ADS declared due, equating to 21 per cent of all residential conveyances received, a similar proportion to previous years (22 per cent in 2019/20).

Approximately 12 per cent of taxpayers who submitted LBTT returns with ADS declared due in 2020/21 have since claimed repayment of ADS, accounting for 19 per cent of the gross ADS declared due.

The ADS reclaim rate for 2020/21 appears lower than previous years. However, this figure will continue to increase over time as more claims for repayment are made. Only minimal revisions are expected to repayment claims relating to returns made up to 2018/19. Of these, approximately 18 per cent of ADS returns have since been reclaimed, accounting for 27 per cent of the gross ADS declared due. This indicates that claims are more likely to relate to higher value transactions.

During the coronavirus pandemic in 2020, legislation was introduced to extend the ADS repayment claim period for residential transactions which were still within their original ADS repayment claim period at the start of the restrictions, from 18 months to 36 months. This means that some returns relating to 2018/19 and 2019/20 may still be eligible for ADS

repayment claims in 2021/22 and 2022/23. However, the majority of repayment claims are still expected to be made within one year.

Figure 8: Proportion of gross ADS declared due subsequently reclaimed and LBTT returns received with ADS declared due and a subsequent claim for repayment, by month for residential conveyances

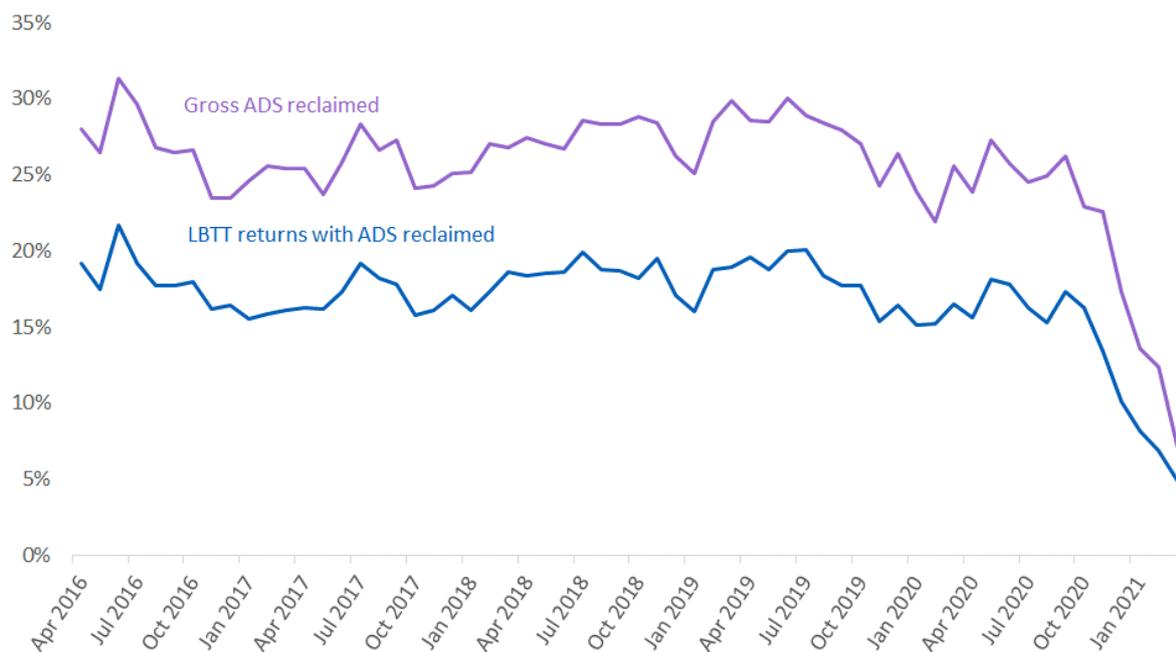


Figure 8 shows the proportion of gross ADS declared due that was subsequently reclaimed and the proportion of LBTT returns received with ADS declared due and a subsequent claim for repayment, by month of the original return, for residential conveyances. The gross ADS reclaimed rises from 7 per cent for the most recent month (7 per cent of ADS declared due in March 2021 was reclaimed by end May 2021) to around 27 per cent for the first 44 months (April 2016 to November 2019). This is a reflection of the fact that ADS taxpayers from earlier months have had 18 months from the effective date⁸ of the transaction subject to ADS to sell their previous main residence and then reclaim ADS. Similarly, the number of claims for repayment of ADS rises from 5 per cent for the most recent month (March 2021) to around 18 per cent for the first 44 months (April 2016 to November 2019).

⁸ Provided the taxpayer sells their previous main residence within 18 months of the effective date, they may submit their claim for repayment of ADS up to five years from the filing date.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/16/section/115>

However, it is likely that most claims for repayment of ADS will be received shortly after the taxpayer has sold their previous main residence.

Taxpayers who paid ADS on transactions with effective date from 25 September 2018 and 24 March 2020 have 36 months to reclaim ADS rather than the usual 18.

Though taxpayers have 18 months from the effective date of the transaction subject to ADS to sell their previous main residence and reclaim ADS, it should be noted that the majority of claims for repayment of ADS are received well within this 18 month period.

Figure 9: Proportion of ADS reclaimed and reclaims received by the number of weeks between submission of the LBTT return and the claim for repayment, for returns with ADS declared due submitted 2016/17 to 2020/21

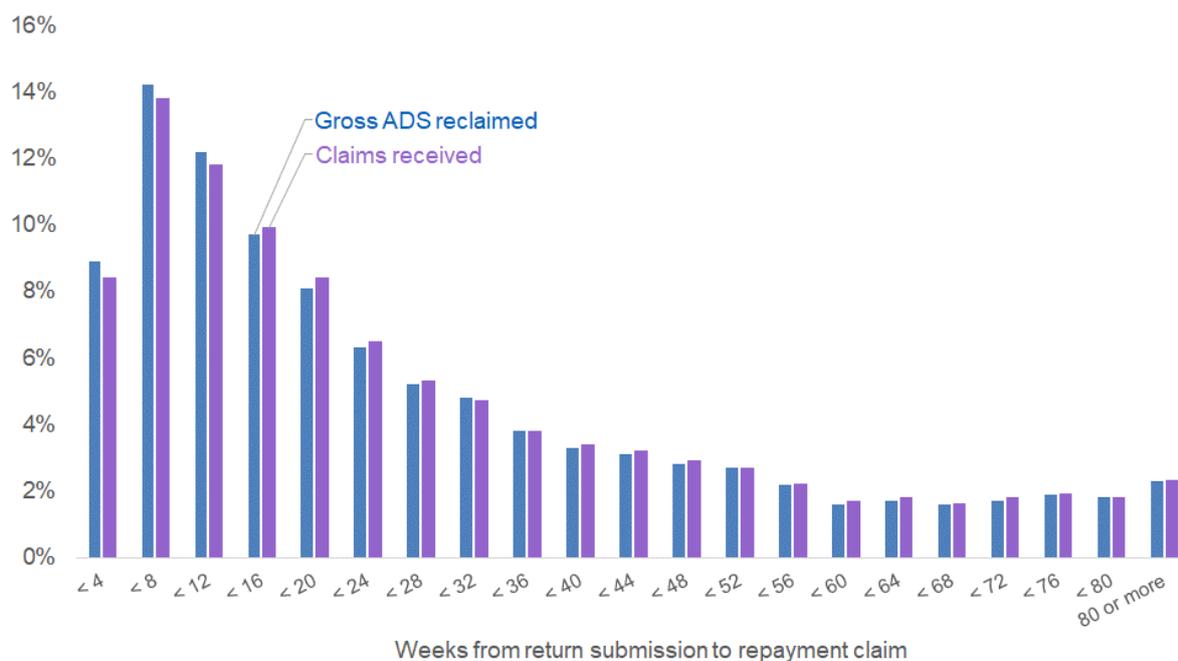


Figure 9 shows the proportion of gross ADS (tax) reclaimed and the proportion of claims (transactions) received by the number of weeks between the claim for repayment and original submission of the LBTT return. Approximately 8 per cent of claims are received within four weeks, over half of all claims are received within 20 weeks and approximately 85 per cent of all claims are received within a year. There is no obvious distinction between the distributions for claims received and gross ADS reclaimed. This suggests that claims for repayment associated with higher value transactions are no more likely to be received earlier (or later) than those for lower value transactions.

The LBTT return asks taxpayers declaring ADS due about their intention to reclaim ADS, i.e. do they intend to reclaim the ADS or not.

Table 4: Number of LBTT returns received with ADS declared due and the proportion with a subsequent claim for repayment by year, by the taxpayer’s stated intention to reclaim ADS for residential conveyances

	LBTT returns received with ADS declared due			Proportion with a subsequent claim for repayment		
	Yes, intend to reclaim ADS	No intention to reclaim ADS	Total	Yes, intend to reclaim ADS	No intention to reclaim ADS	All
2016/17	5,300	15,530	20,830	64.6%	1.4%	17.5%
2017/18	5,950	17,580	23,530	64.0%	1.4%	17.2%
2018/19	5,830	17,790	23,620	67.9%	2.3%	18.5%
2019/20	4,870	18,360	23,230	70.4%	4.5%	18.3%
2020/21	4,220	16,570	20,790	63.4%	3.2%	15.4%

Notes:

1. The data reflects claims for repayment of ADS received up to and including 31 May 2021 and will be revised over time as more claims for repayment of ADS are received, primarily for returns received in 2019/20 and 2020/21.

In May 2020, the period for reclaiming ADS was extended for buyers who bought a new main residence effective between 24 September 2018 and 25 March 2020. Revisions relating to 2018/19 and 2019/20 can be expected in 2021/22.

For LBTT returns submitted with ADS declared due in 2019/20 around 70 per cent of taxpayers who stated that they intended to reclaim ADS subsequently went on to do so, slightly higher than previous years (around 65 per cent). Up to 2018/19, less than 2 per cent of taxpayers who stated they did not intend to reclaim ADS subsequently went on to do so; in 2019/20 this figure increased to 4.5 per cent and in 2020/21 it remained elevated at 3.2 per cent.

These figures indicate that a substantial proportion (around 30 per cent at its lowest in 2019/20) of taxpayers who stated that they intended to reclaim ADS did not subsequently do so. However, when a taxpayer had stated that they did not intend to reclaim ADS then it was unlikely that they subsequently submitted a claim for repayment.

Figure 10: Distribution of residential conveyances by type of transaction (ADS declared due and intends/does not intend to reclaim ADS, or no ADS declared due) and residential LBTT band, 2016/17 to 2020/21

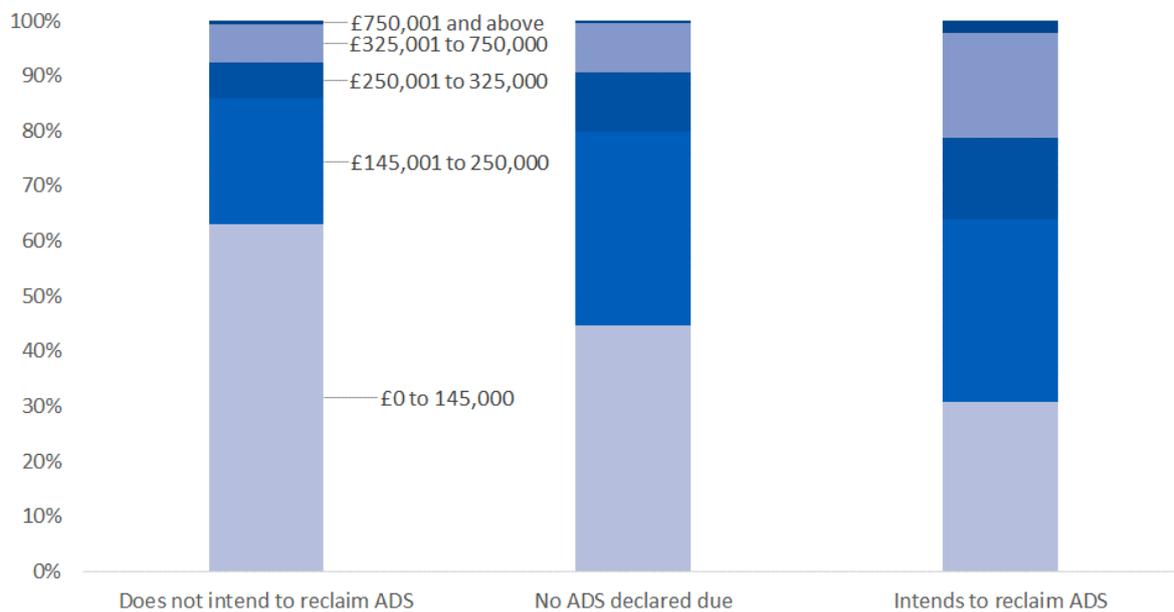


Figure 10 shows the distribution of residential conveyances by tax band and whether the taxpayer intended to reclaim any ADS declared due. There is a clear divergence between the distributions. Residential conveyances with ADS declared due where the taxpayer does not intend to reclaim ADS are more likely to be lower value transactions. This is likely to reflect the fact that these transactions will include buy-to-let properties and second homes. Residential conveyances with ADS declared due where the taxpayer intends to reclaim ADS tend to be higher value transactions. This is likely to reflect a number of factors including the fact that these transactions will include taxpayers who may be moving up the property ladder (as they intend to replace their previous main residence).

2.4 Non-residential conveyances

In this section we summarise the trends in LBTT declared due for non-residential conveyances and the number of non-residential conveyances received. Non-residential transactions also include leases and reviews of a lease, which are analysed separately in sections 2.5 and 2.6 respectively.

Table 5: LBTT declared due and number of LBTT returns received by year for non-residential conveyances

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
LBTT declared due (£ millions)	189.6	154.9	178.1	168.8	173.1	125.8
Annual percentage change in LBTT declared due		-18.3%	15.0%	-5.2%	2.5%	-27.3%
LBTT returns received	6,220	6,810	6,880	7,160	6,440	5,940
Annual percentage change in LBTT returns received		9.6%	1.0%	4.0%	-10.0%	-7.8%
LBTT declared due per return received ¹ (£)	30,500	22,700	25,900	23,600	26,900	21,200

Notes:

1. Rounded to the nearest £100.

Table 5 shows the LBTT declared due (including ADS) and number of LBTT returns received by year for non-residential conveyances. Although only making up 5 per cent of LBTT returns received, non-residential conveyances have accounted for approximately 27 per cent of LBTT declared due in the last two years (including ADS).

LBTT from non-residential conveyances was £126 million in 2020/21, a decrease of £47 million (27 per cent) compared to the previous year despite the number of LBTT returns received decreasing by only 8 per cent. This is the lowest annual figure since LBTT was introduced in 2015/16 and reflected, in particular, very low revenue at the start of the financial year when COVID stay-at-home measures were introduced.

Compared to residential LBTT, the value of LBTT from non-residential conveyances is highly volatile due to fluctuations in the small number of very high value transactions seen in each year.

Figure 11: LBTT declared due by month and year for non-residential conveyances

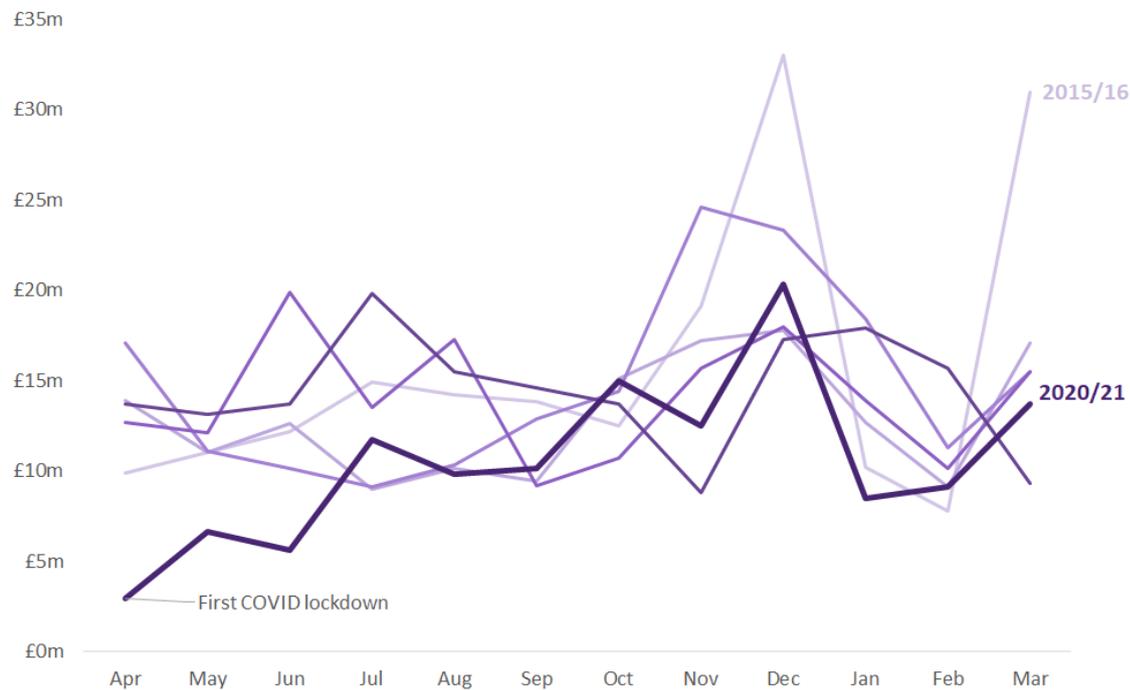
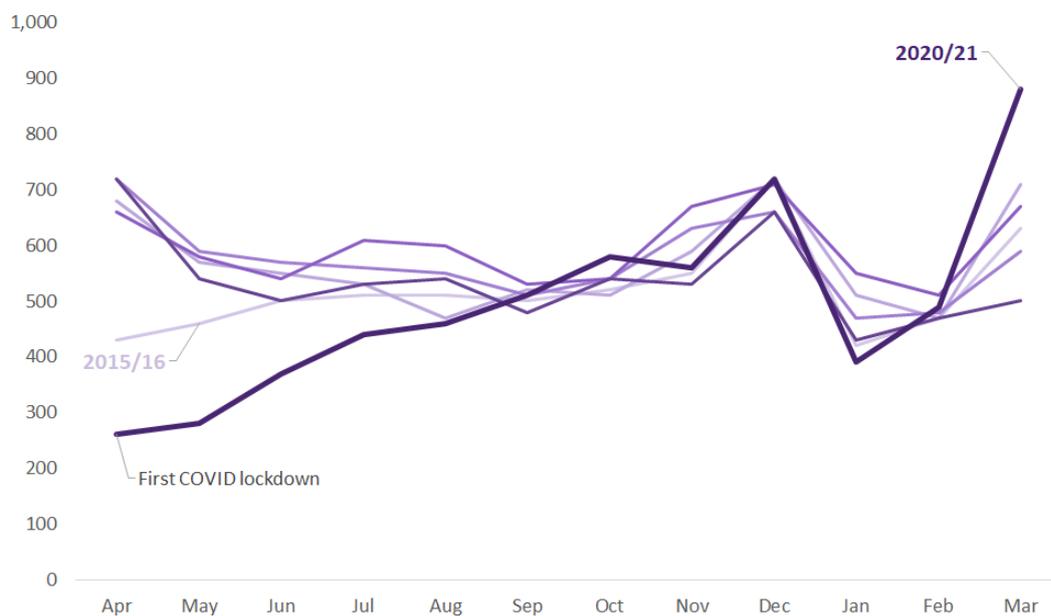


Figure 12: Number of non-residential conveyance returns received by month and year



In typical years, the number of non-residential conveyances received is relatively stable, with moderate peaks in November and December and March and April (perhaps linked to the ends of the calendar and financial years) and a slightly quieter period in January and February. This pattern was disrupted from March 2020 by the impact of the COVID-19 and the impact on businesses across Scotland. As a result, numbers of non-residential conveyances reached an all-time low of 260 in April 2020. This figure made a gradual

recovery up to August 2020 and remained in line with previous years until jumping to a record high in March 2021.

LBTT declared due for non-residential conveyances is more variable than the number of LBTT returns received because a small number of high-value transactions can have a significant impact on the overall tax. However the period of March to June 2020 is visibly suppressed compared to previous years.

Figure 13: LBTT declared due by vigintile and year for non-residential conveyances

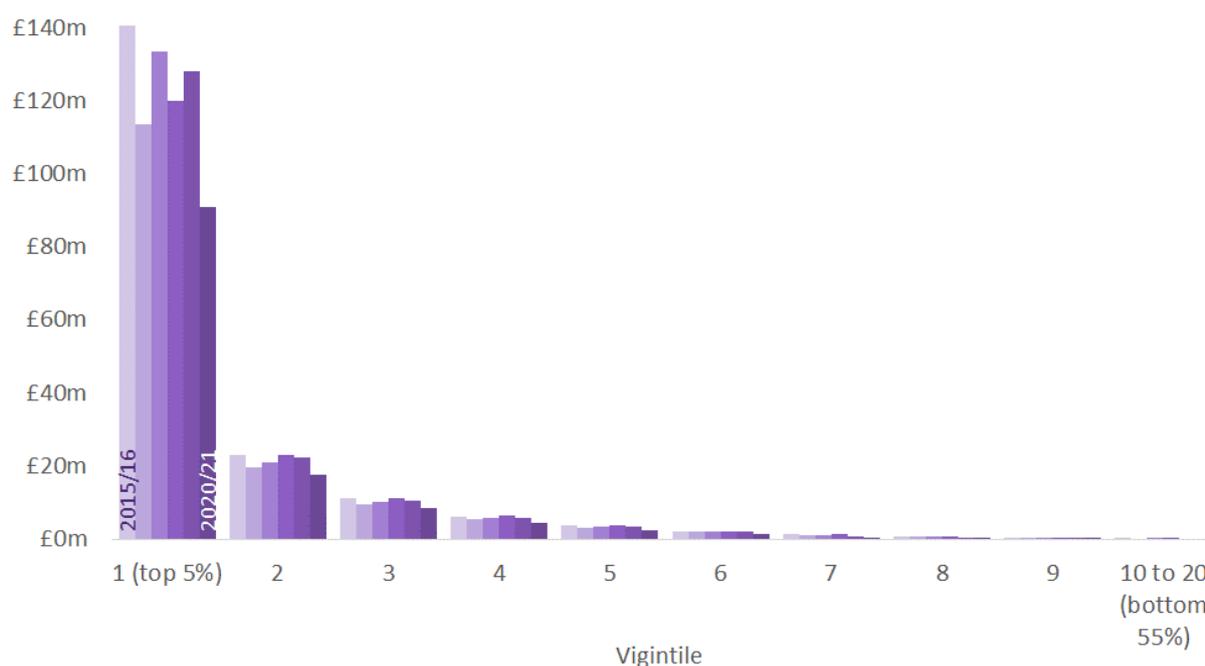


Figure 13 shows LBTT declared due by vigintile⁹ and year for non-residential conveyances. Each year the first vigintile accounts for approximately 71 to 75 per cent of LBTT declared due. In each year the top 20 per cent of transactions have accounted for over 95 per cent of LBTT declared due.

There are large annual variations in the value of LBTT declared due for the top 5 per cent of transactions and these variations account for the majority of the change in LBTT declared due. This has been particularly pronounced in 2020/21, with LBTT declared due for the top 5 per cent of transactions decreasing by £37 million (29 per cent) compared to the previous year.

⁹ Vigintiles divide data into 20 groups of equal frequency. The vigintiles for each year have been created by ordering the data by descending LBTT declared due. The first vigintile corresponds to the top five per cent of transactions (in terms of LBTT declared due) and so on.

2.5 Leases

In this section we summarise the trends in LBTT declared due for leases and the number of leases received. The vast majority (99 per cent) of leases are non-residential, but users should note that the analysis in this section includes a small number of leases which taxpayers have classified as residential on their tax returns. This may be a data quality issue as we would only expect a very small number of leases (close to zero) subject to LBTT to be classified for LBTT purposes as residential. Regardless, the overall tax position remains correct as the LBTT due for a lease transaction is the same whether it is a non-residential or residential lease.

For more information about leases, please see the relevant sections on our website.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/leases>

Table 6: LBTT declared due and number of LBTT returns received by year for leases

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
LBTT declared due (£ millions)	24.3	21.9	25.2	29.4	20.4	18.5
Annual percentage change in LBTT declared due		-9.6%	14.8%	16.8%	-30.5%	-9.2%
LBTT returns received	5,260	5,690	5,570	5,130	4,920	3500
Annual percentage change in LBTT returns received		8.2%	-2.1%	-7.9%	-4.1%	-28.8%
LBTT declared due per return received ¹ (£)	4,600	3,900	4,500	5,700	4,100	5,300

Notes:

1. Rounded to the nearest £100.

Leases have accounted for approximately 4 per cent of LBTT declared due and LBTT returns received during the first six years of LBTT.

£19 million in LBTT was declared due for leases in 2020 – the lowest so far and a decrease of £2 million (9 per cent) from 2019/20, while the number of lease returns received decreased by 29 per cent. Although there is historically high variation in LBTT from leases, the significant drop in 2020/21 is likely to reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 14: LBTT declared due by month and year for leases

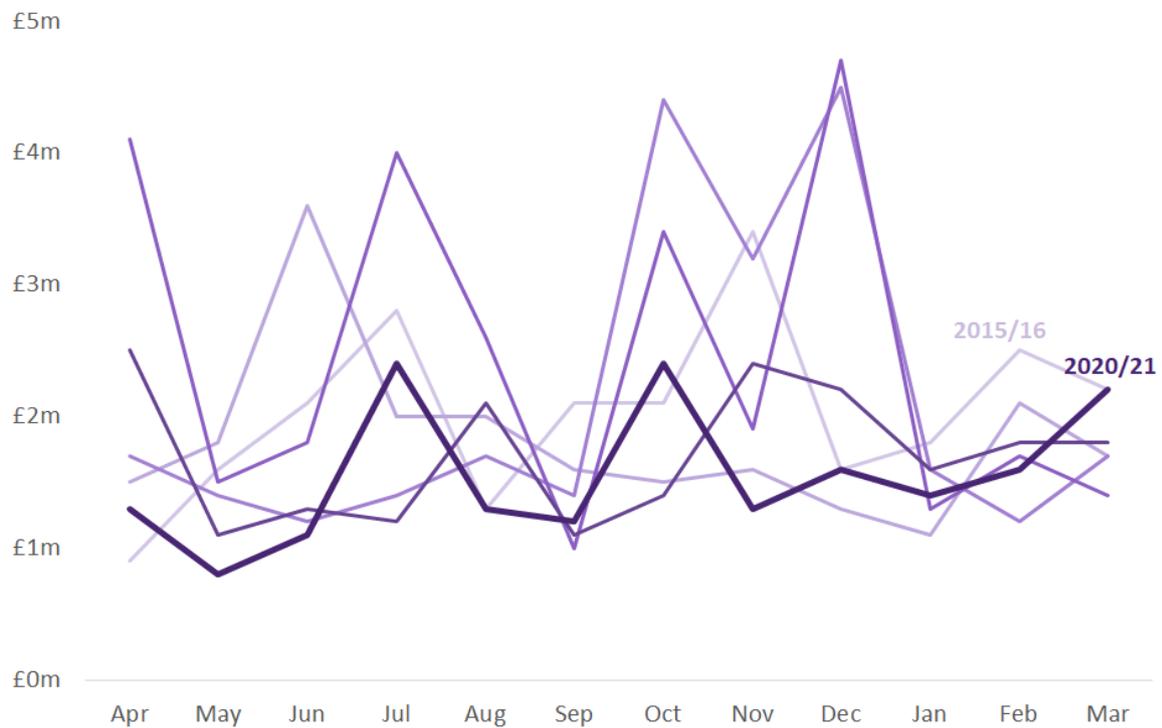
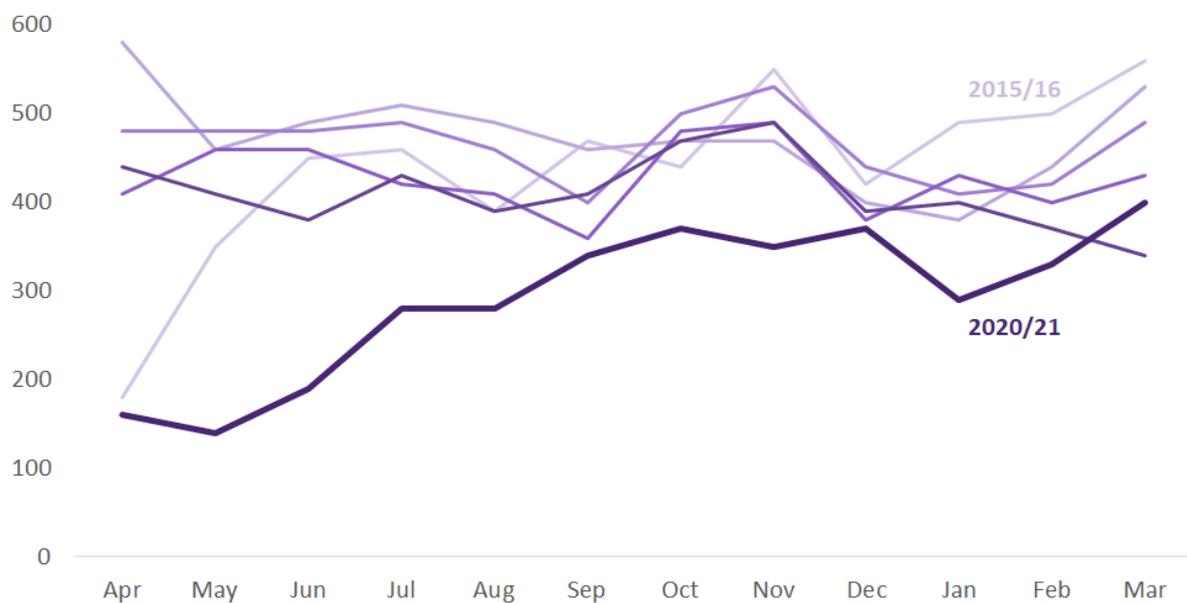


Figure 15: Number of lease returns received by month and year

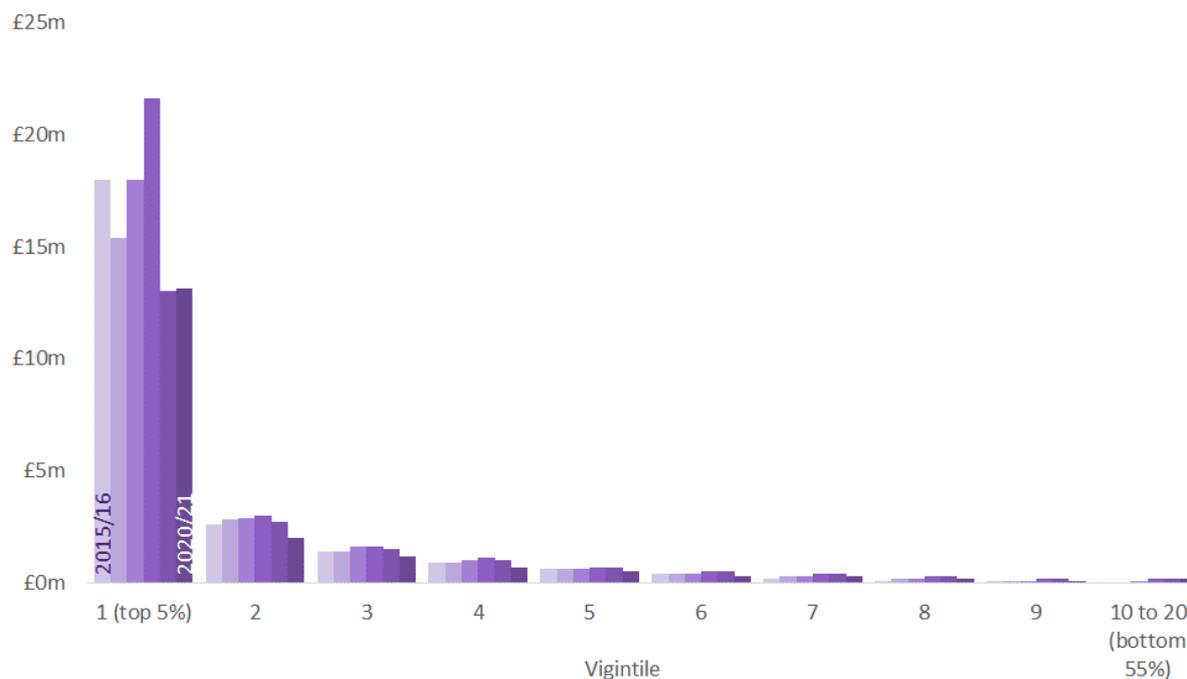


Similarly to non-residential conveyances, the number of lease returns received tends to be highest in November and March/April, perhaps linked to the ends of the calendar and financial years. Unlike conveyances, of which generally fewer returns are received in January and February, there is no obvious low season for leases. Throughout 2020/21, numbers of

lease returns have been noticeably lower than in the same months of previous years, with the exception of March 2020, when the COVID-19 related reduction in transactions was already becoming apparent.

LBTT declared due for leases shows similar high variability to non-residential conveyances and a small number of high value transactions can have a significant impact on the overall tax.

Figure 16: LBTT declared due by vigintile and year for leases



Each year from 2015/16 to 2018/19, the top five per cent of lease transactions accounted for approximately 70 to 74 per cent of LBTT declared due for leases, falling to 63 per cent in 2019/20. In 2020/21, revenue collected from the bottom 95 per cent of leases decreased, and the top five per cent of leases once more made up 70 per cent of all LBTT on leases.

LBTT may be due on a lease in relation to the net present value of rent, and/or on other chargeable considerations, such as payment of a premium to secure the lease. From 2015/16 to 2020/21, an estimated 84 per cent of all LBTT declared due on leases was due to rent, with the remaining 16 per cent due to premiums. LBTT due on premiums is dominated by a small number of large premiums over £350,000. Less than 1 per cent of leases fall into this top band of tax on premiums, contributing 94 per cent of all LBTT declared due on premiums. LBTT due on the rental value of leases is more widespread; 52 per cent of leases declared some amount of LBTT due on rent, increasing steadily from 45 per cent of notifiable leases in 2015/16 to 59 per cent in 2020/21.

Table 7: LBTT declared due for leases by taxable component

		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Lease returns received	LBTT due on rent ²	2,350	2,660	2,730	2,850	2,820	2,060
	No LBTT due on rent	2,910	3,020	2,810	2,270	2,110	1,450
	LBTT due on a premium of £350,001 or more ³	30	20	30	30	20	20
	LBTT due on a premium of up to £350,000	290	350	390	230	250	230
	No LBTT due on Premium	4,930	5,320	5,120	4,870	4,660	3,260
	Total	5,250	5,690	5,540	5,130	4,920	3,500
LBTT declared due (£ millions)	...on rent ³	21.6	19.9	18.0	21.6	18.7	17.4
	...on premiums ³	2.7	1.6	7.2	7.8	1.7	1.1

Notes:

- 1 The value of LBTT declared due on rent or on premiums is scaled to sum to the total LBTT declared due after reliefs, while preserving the ratio of LBTT declared due on rent to LBTT declared due on premium within each individual return.
- 2 Count of all lease returns declaring a non-zero amount of LBTT due on net present value of rent, after scaling to match the total LBTT declared due after reliefs.
- 3 Count of all lease returns declaring a non-zero amount of LBTT due on a premium declared greater than £350,000, after adjusting the LBTT declared due on a premium to match the total LBTT declared due after reliefs.
- 4 This table has been produced for the first time in the 2020/21 publication based on data as at May 2021. Totals for earlier years may not exactly match other figures in this publication which have been fixed after 24 months.

2.6 Reviews of a lease

In this section we summarise the trends in LBTT declared due for reviews of a lease (three-yearly reviews, assignments and terminations) and the number of reviews of a lease received from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2021. The first three-yearly reviews of lease transactions became due from 1 April 2018. Assignations and terminations were received prior to 1 April 2018 but were not distinguished from lease transactions prior to this date. The first six-year reviews of lease transactions became due from 1 April 2021; these figures for three-yearly lease reviews include some reviews submitted early for six-year reviews due after 31 March 2021.

Table 8: LBTT declared due and number of returns received for reviews of a lease by type of review and the amount due

Type of review	Change	LBTT declared due (£ millions)			Reviews received		
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Assignment	Increase	0.0	0.0	0.3	20	60	60
	No change	0.0	0.0	0.0	200	240	220
	Decrease	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0	30	40
	All	0.0	0.0	0.2	220	330	320
Termination	Increase	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	30	20
	No change	0.0	0.0	0.0	230	280	180
	Decrease	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	60	110	110
	All	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	320	420	310
Three-year lease review	Increase	1.0	1.3	0.5	410	540	370
	No change	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,020	3,070	1,730
	Decrease	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	250	220	170
	All	0.2	1.0	0.3	3,680	3,830	2,270
All	Increase	1.0	1.3	0.9	450	630	440
	No change	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,460	3,580	2,130
	Decrease	-1.0	-0.8	-0.8	310	350	320
	All	0.0	0.6	0.0	4,220	4,570	2,900

Table 8 shows the LBTT declared due for reviews of a lease by type of review and the amount due. Where a review return declares a decrease from the amount due for the original lease return, this reflects a claim for repayment. Three-yearly lease reviews resulted in net LBTT declared due of £0.3 million in 2020/21. This consisted of £0.5 million in further LBTT due and £0.2 million of repayments claimed. Lease assignments resulted in a further net LBTT declared due of £0.2 million. Three-yearly lease reviews and assignments were balanced out by lease terminations which resulted in a net repayment of £0.5 million, bringing the overall net LBTT declared due for all reviews of a lease to approximately nil.

Approximately 2,900 reviews of a lease were received in 2020/21, of which 73 per cent declared no change in the LBTT due from the original lease return (i.e. the LBTT declared due on review was £0), 15 per cent declared further LBTT due and 11 per cent claimed a

repayment of LBTT. Three-yearly lease reviews accounted for 78 per cent of reviews of a lease received, with terminations and assignments accounting for 11 per cent each. The total number of lease reviews received was 37 per cent lower than the previous year, driven primarily by a 41 per cent drop in the number of three-yearly lease reviews.

2.7 Sub-Scotland

Revenue Scotland does not routinely (i.e. as part of its monthly LBTT Official Statistics publications) publish information on LBTT for geographies smaller than the whole of Scotland. However, we are aware of the wide interest in this data and are committed to publishing annual information on LBTT revenue declared due and returns received by sub-Scotland geographies in this annual publication.

Whilst data at the national level is finalised after 24 months, data for smaller areas is finalised after 12 months. This decision has been taken as a result of the risk of disclosing protected taxpayer information relating to individual people or businesses.

As noted in previous editions of this publication, the sub-Scotland data has historically presented challenges as a result of the incompleteness and inaccuracies in address information on tax returns. Following the introduction of the new Scottish Electronic Tax System in July 2019, there was a marked increase in the improvement of address data in the second half of 2019/20. This improvement in data quality has been sustained, with 98 per cent of residential conveyance returns and 67 per cent of non-residential conveyance returns received in 2020/21 having a valid postcode.

In order to provide estimates of LBTT revenue declared due and returns received by sub-Scotland geographies, Revenue Scotland has adopted the following method to determine a valid postcode for a return.

- If a valid property postcode is provided on the tax return, this postcode is used.
- If no valid postcode is provided, where possible the return is linked to data provided by Registers of Scotland and geographical information associated with the title registration is used.
- If neither of the above are possible then the geographical information is imputed by finding a suitable “donor” record for which a valid property postcode is available. The “donor” record is chosen based on similarity to the “recipient” record with respect to other information on the tax return.

This method provides robust estimates for residential and non-residential conveyances. The estimates for residential conveyances are more reliable because residential conveyance returns are more likely to include a valid postcode and more likely to match to a title registered with Registers of Scotland. For the estimates presented here of returns submitted in 2020/21, location was imputed for less than 1 per cent of residential returns and 12 per cent of non-residential returns.

The method described above is not effective for leases as we do not have an alternative source to match these transactions to. Therefore, sub-Scotland estimates are only provided for residential and non-residential conveyances.

Full details of the method used to produce the estimates can be found on the [LBTT data requests section](#)¹⁰ of the Revenue Scotland website.

Revenue Scotland would like to thank Registers of Scotland for the support provided for this work.

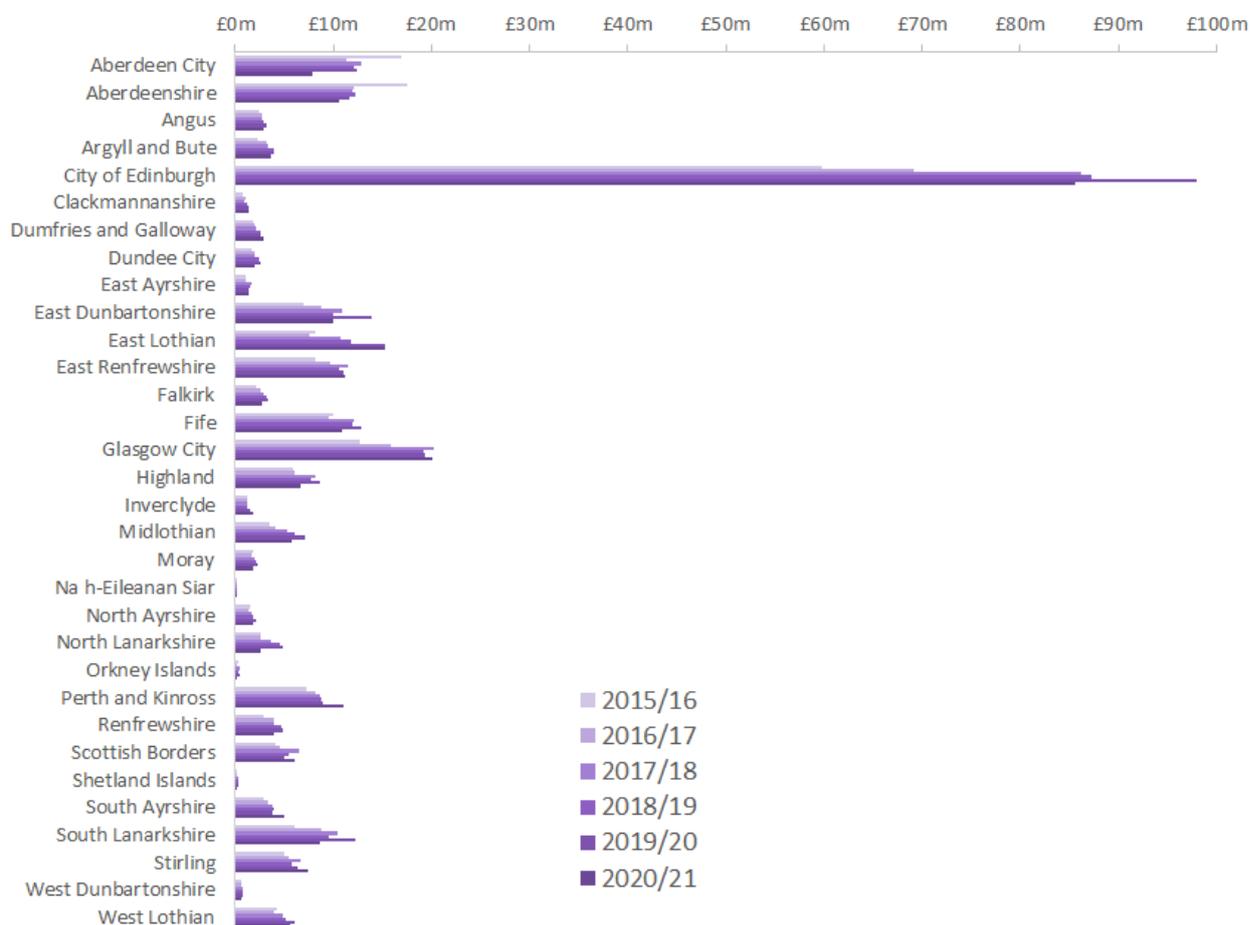
Users should again note that these estimates are not a commentary on the volume or value of land and property transactions in Scotland. Registers of Scotland publish comprehensive property data for Scotland and is the definitive source of data on the property market.

<https://www.ros.gov.uk/data-and-statistics>

¹⁰ The relevant file is dated 18 January 2019 and named 'LBTT – Sub-Scotland Estimates of Revenues and Transactions.xlsx'.

2.7.1 Sub-Scotland: Residential LBTT

Figure 17: Estimates of LBTT excluding ADS declared due for residential conveyances by local authority and year



In 2020/21, City of Edinburgh accounted for £86 million (33 per cent) of LBTT excluding ADS declared due, more than four times greater than any other local authority. Glasgow City accounted for £20 million (8 per cent), the second highest of all local authorities. City of Edinburgh has accounted for 30 to 34 per cent of LBTT revenue excluding in each of the last six years. No other local authority has ever accounted for more than 9 per cent.

From 2019/20 to 2020/21, LBTT revenues decreased across 21 of the 32 authorities with the largest absolute drop in City of Edinburgh, where £12 million less LBTT was declared than the previous financial year. The greatest absolute increase in 2020/21 was recorded in Perth and Kinross, where LBTT revenue increased by £2 million (24 per cent) from 2019/20.

Figure 18: Estimated number of residential conveyance returns received by local authority and year

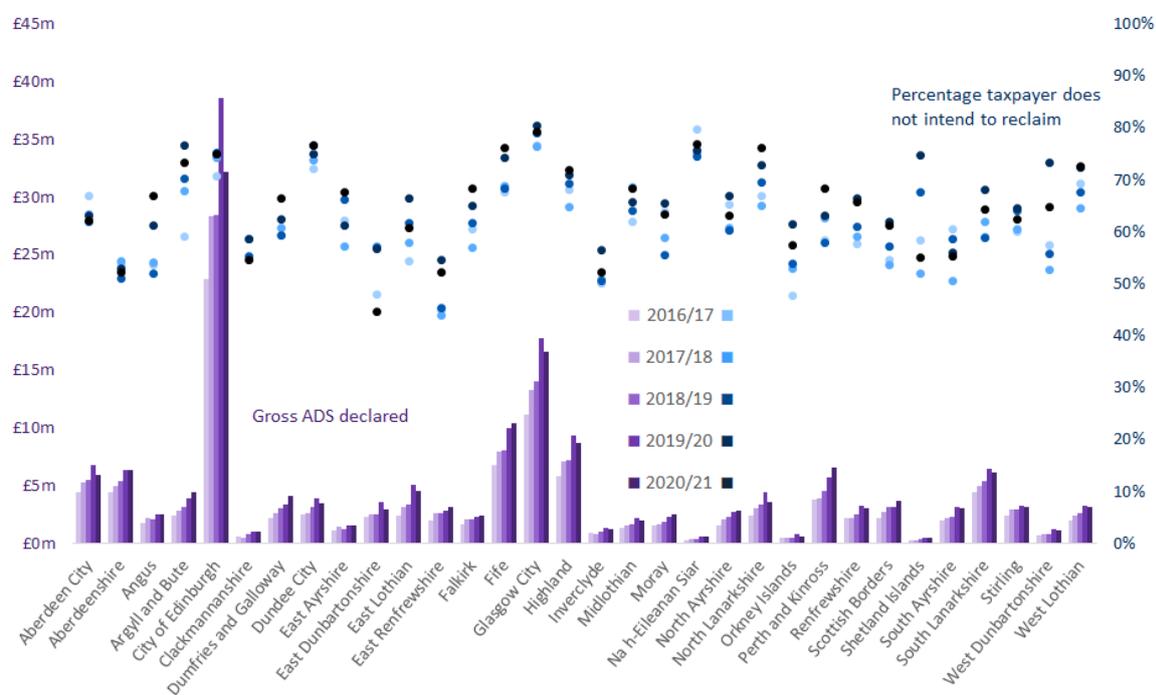


Glasgow City accounted for most residential conveyance returns received in 2020/21 with 10,800 returns (11 per cent of the Scotland total), marginally ahead of City of Edinburgh with 10,400 returns (11 per cent).

Numbers of residential conveyances decreased across 26 of the 32 local authorities from 2019/20 to 2020/21, with City of Edinburgh showing the largest absolute drop of 1,400 fewer conveyances than the previous year. Where more returns were received than the previous year this was a marginal increase, never more than around 1 per cent of the number of returns received in 2019/20.

2.7.2 Sub-Scotland: Additional Dwelling Supplement

Figure 19: Estimates of gross ADS declared due for residential conveyances by local authority, intention to reclaim ADS and year



Sub-Scotland: Additional Dwelling Supplement

Figure 19 shows estimates of gross ADS declared due for residential conveyances, and intention not to reclaim ADS, by local authority and year. City of Edinburgh accounted for most gross ADS declared due in 2019/20 with £32 million, 21 per cent of the Scotland total, but a £6 million (17 per cent) decrease on the previous year. Glasgow City accounted for the second-largest share of ADS, with £17 million declared due, 11 per cent of the Scotland total. Edinburgh tends to dominate LBTT excluding ADS declared due (33 per cent of the Scotland total) more than gross ADS (21 per cent of the Scotland total) (see **Figure 17**). This is because the ADS rate is flat whereas the LBTT rate excluding ADS is progressive, hence the effective tax rate (i.e. the ratio of LBTT excluding ADS due to total consideration) increases with total consideration.

Taxpayers stating that they do not intend to reclaim ADS accounted for £24 million (75 per cent) of the gross ADS declared due in City of Edinburgh, and £13 million (79 per cent) of the gross ADS declared due in Glasgow City. The proportion of gross ADS declared due by taxpayers stating that they do not intend to reclaim ADS was highest in Glasgow City (79 per cent) and lowest in East Dunbartonshire (45 per cent).

In 2020/21, for the first time since ADS was implemented in 2016, a majority of local authorities (18 out of 32) showed a decrease from the previous year in the proportion of ADS declared which taxpayers do not intend to reclaim, although in many cases the change was relatively small.

Figure 20: Estimated number of residential conveyance returns received with ADS declared due by local authority, intention to reclaim ADS and year

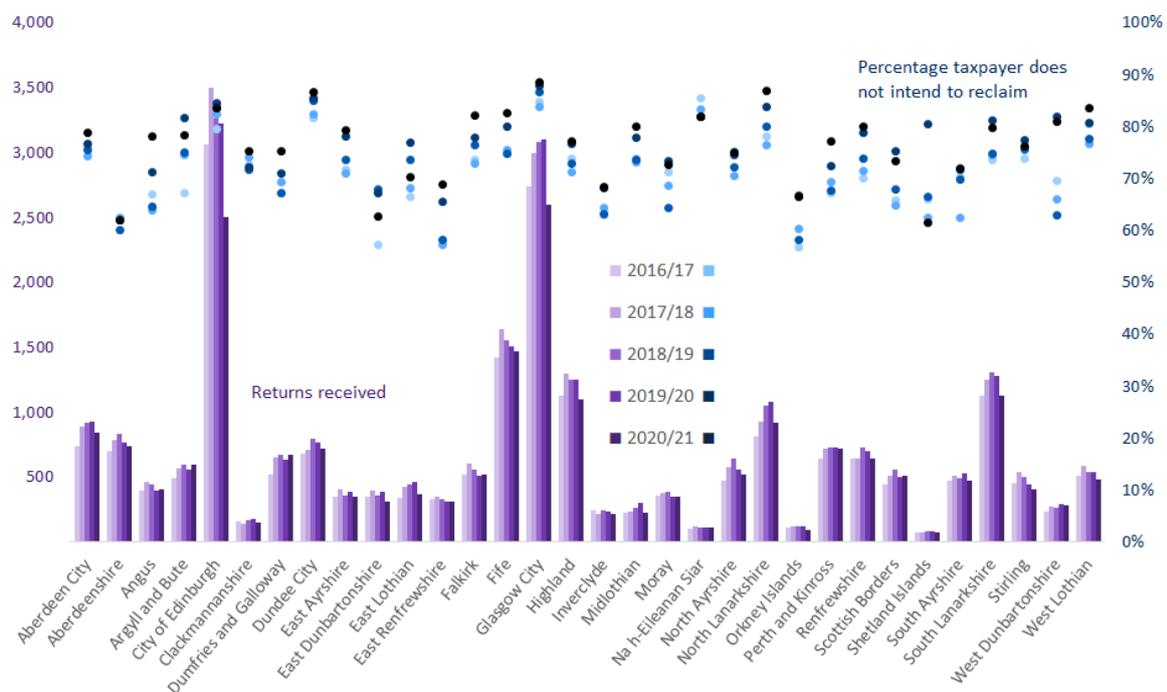


Figure 20 shows estimates of the number of LBTT returns received with ADS declared due, and intention not to reclaim ADS, by local authority and year. Glasgow City accounted for most residential conveyances received with ADS declared due in 2020/21 with 2,600 returns (12.5 per cent of the Scotland total), exceeding City of Edinburgh (12 per cent of the Scotland total) for the first time since LBTT was introduced.

Taxpayers stating that they do not intend to reclaim ADS accounted for 89 per cent (2,300) of LBTT returns received with ADS declared due in Glasgow City and 84 per cent (2,100) of LBTT returns received with ADS declared due in City of Edinburgh. The proportion of LBTT returns received with ADS declared due where the taxpayer has stated that they do not intend to reclaim ADS was highest in Glasgow City (89 per cent) and North Lanarkshire (87 per cent) and lowest in Shetland Islands and Aberdeenshire (both 62 per cent).

2.7.3 Sub-Scotland: Residential conveyances not replacing a main residence

Figure 21: Estimates of the percentage (%) of all residential conveyance returns received where the taxpayer did not intend to reclaim ADS declared due, by local authority and year

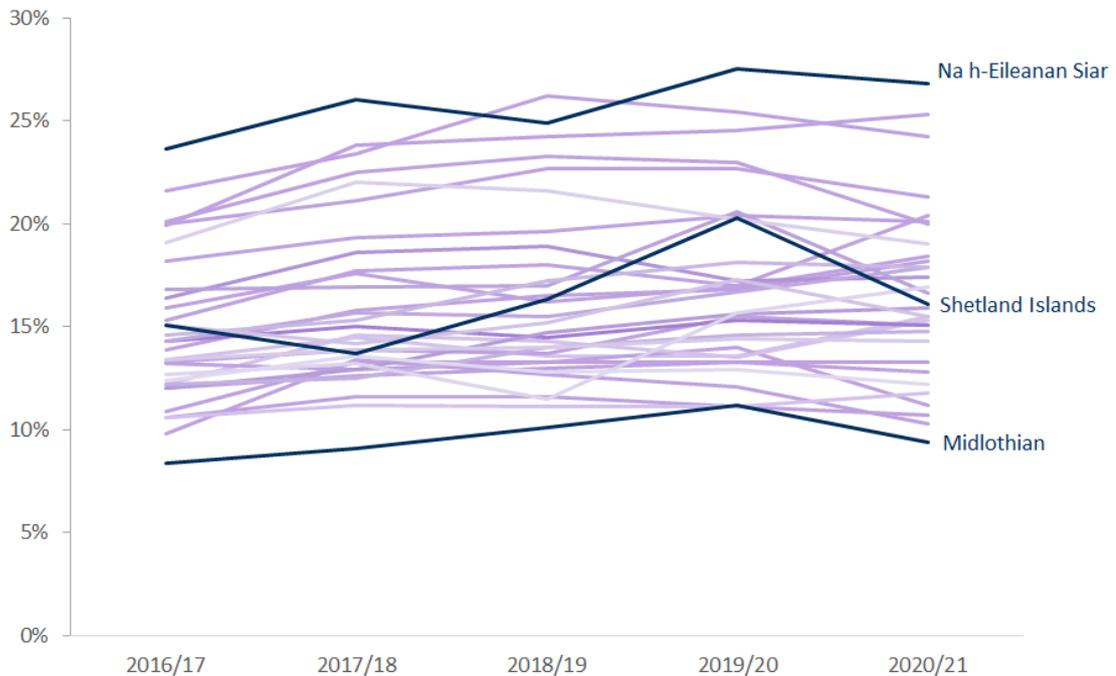


Figure 21 and **Table 9** show estimates of the percentage of all residential LBTT returns received where the taxpayer does not intend to reclaim the ADS declared due, by local authority and year. This is an indicative measure of the percentage of all residential conveyances where the taxpayer (individual or organisation) is purchasing an additional property (e.g. buy-to-let dwelling or a second home) rather than replacing their main residence. In 2020/21 this was highest in Na h-Eileanan Siar (27 per cent of all residential transactions) and Argyll and Bute (25 per cent), and lowest in Midlothian (9 per cent), East Dunbartonshire (10 per cent), and Aberdeenshire (11 per cent). This figure has decreased in 19 local authorities between 2019/20 to 2020/21 with the greatest drop in Shetland Islands, from 20 per cent in 2019/20 to 16 per cent in 2020/21.

Table 9: Estimates of the percentage (%) of all residential conveyance returns received where ADS was declared due and the taxpayer did not intend to reclaim ADS, by local authority and year

Local authority	Percentage (%) of all residential LBTT returns received where ADS is declared due and the taxpayer does not intend to reclaim ADS				
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Aberdeen City	13.9%	15.8%	16.5%	16.8%	18.2%
Aberdeenshire	10.6%	11.6%	11.6%	11.1%	10.7%
Angus	13.4%	14.5%	13.6%	13.6%	15.4%
Argyll and Bute	19.9%	23.8%	24.2%	24.5%	25.3%
City of Edinburgh	20.1%	22.5%	23.3%	23.0%	20.0%
Clackmannanshire	12.0%	12.6%	13.0%	13.3%	13.3%
Dumfries and Galloway	15.3%	17.7%	18.0%	17.0%	20.4%
Dundee City	21.6%	23.4%	26.2%	25.4%	24.2%
East Ayrshire	13.3%	13.9%	13.7%	15.5%	15.1%
East Dunbartonshire	9.8%	13.4%	12.7%	12.1%	10.2%
East Lothian	10.9%	13.3%	13.3%	14.0%	11.2%
East Renfrewshire	10.6%	11.2%	11.1%	11.1%	11.8%
Falkirk	12.2%	14.6%	14.3%	13.5%	15.3%
Fife	15.9%	17.6%	16.2%	16.9%	18.4%
Glasgow City	20.0%	21.1%	22.7%	22.7%	21.3%
Highland	18.2%	19.3%	19.6%	20.4%	20.1%
Inverclyde	13.2%	12.9%	13.3%	13.3%	12.8%
Midlothian	8.4%	9.1%	10.1%	11.2%	9.4%
Moray	14.3%	15.0%	14.5%	15.3%	15.1%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	23.6%	26.0%	24.9%	27.5%	26.8%
North Ayrshire	16.4%	18.6%	18.9%	17.2%	17.4%
North Lanarkshire	12.0%	12.9%	14.7%	15.6%	15.9%
Orkney Islands	16.8%	16.9%	17.0%	20.6%	16.6%
Perth and Kinross	14.3%	15.7%	15.5%	16.7%	18.0%
Renfrewshire	12.2%	12.5%	14.0%	14.6%	14.9%
Scottish Borders	14.6%	15.3%	17.2%	18.1%	17.9%
Shetland Islands	15.1%	13.7%	16.3%	20.3%	16.1%
South Ayrshire	15.1%	14.2%	15.2%	17.3%	15.5%
South Lanarkshire	13.4%	13.9%	14.0%	14.4%	14.3%
Stirling	19.1%	22.0%	21.6%	20.2%	18.9%
West Dunbartonshire	12.7%	13.2%	11.5%	15.7%	17.0%
West Lothian	12.4%	13.6%	12.8%	12.9%	12.2%

2.7.4 Sub-Scotland: Residential tax bands

Figure 22: Distributions of residential LBTT returns by local authority and tax band, 2020/21

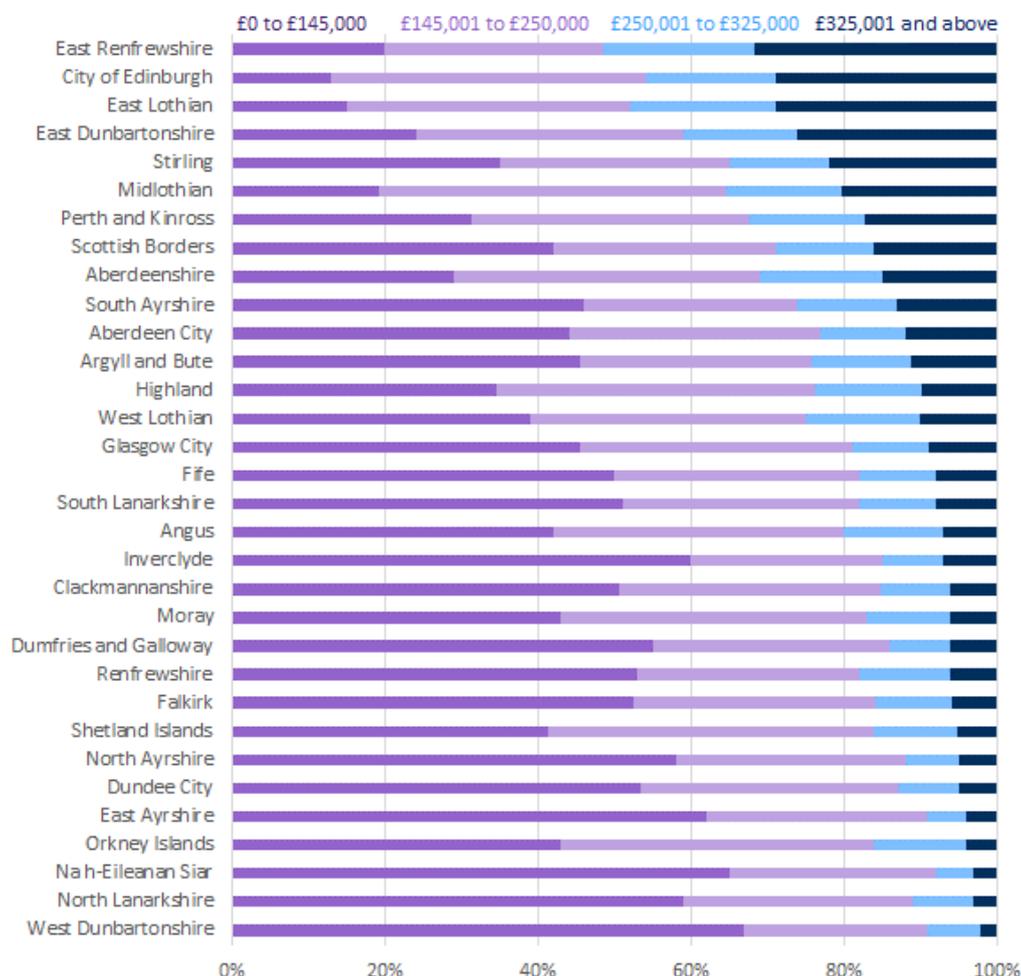


Figure 22 shows the distribution of residential transactions by tax band in each local authority for the 2020/21 tax year. The top two residential tax bands (£325,000 to £750,000 and £750,000 and above) are combined to protect taxpayer confidentiality. East Renfrewshire had the highest proportion of returns in the combined £325k+ tax band (32%), followed closely by City of Edinburgh and East Lothian (both 29%). Furthermore, East Renfrewshire was the only local authority in which the bottom two tax bands accounted for less than half of the total transactions (49%).

City of Edinburgh had the highest proportion of returns in the underlying top-rate £750k+ band, with 4% of transactions. Furthermore, City of Edinburgh accounted for one-half of all transactions in the top-rate band, with 410 transactions with a consideration over £750k out of the national total of 820 transactions.

West Dunbartonshire had the highest proportion (67%) of transactions in the lowest, nil rate, tax band (£0-145k). Of the 32 local authorities, 13 local authorities had at least 50% of transactions falling into the lowest band.

2.7.5 Sub-Scotland: Non-residential conveyances

Figure 23: Estimates of LBTT declared due by NUTS 2 area¹¹ and year for non-residential conveyances

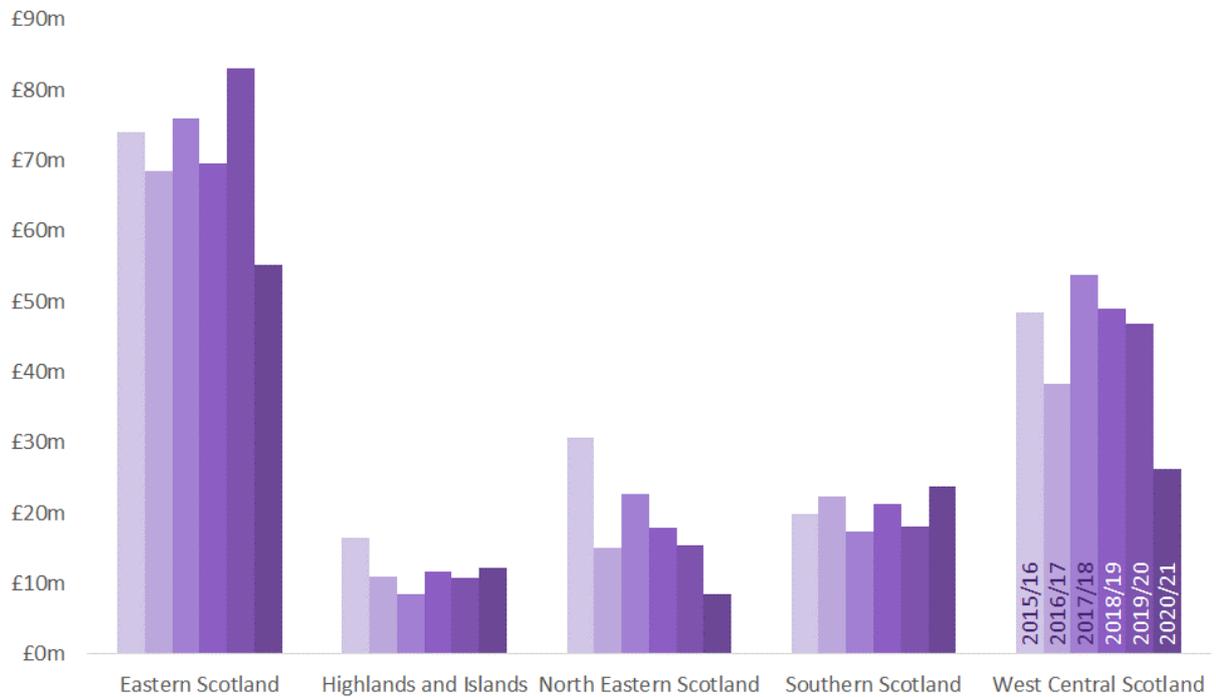
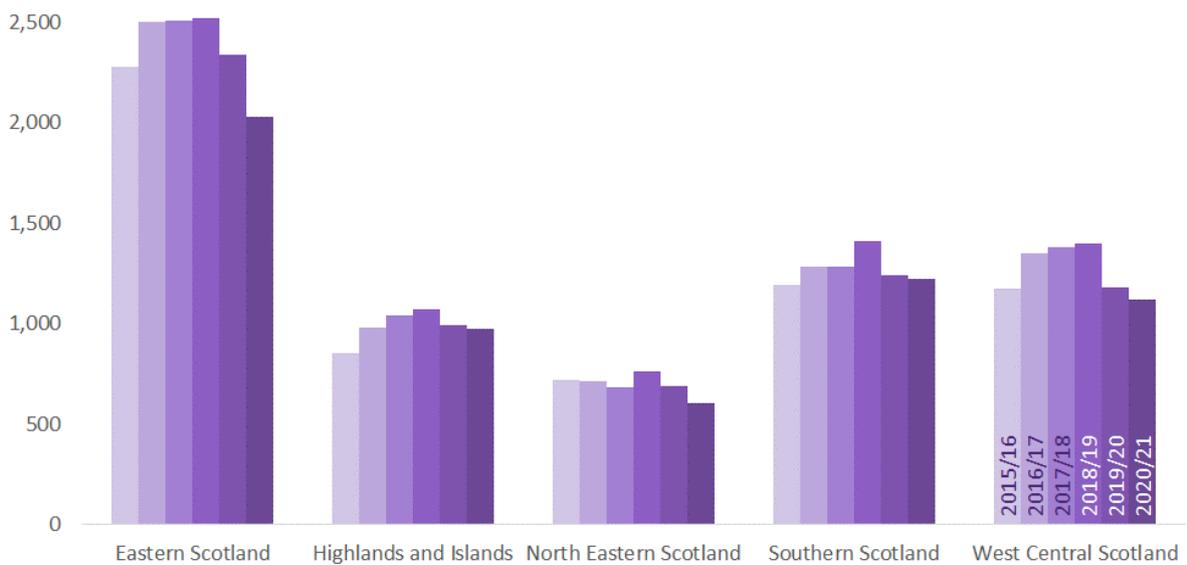


Figure 24: Estimated number of non-residential conveyance returns received by NUTS 2 area and year



¹¹ Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) is a standard geographical classification system.

Sub-Scotland estimates of LBTT declared due and the number of LBTT returns received for non-residential conveyances are provided by NUTS 2 areas instead of local authority areas to minimise the risk of disclosing protected taxpayer information. Eastern Scotland has accounted for the largest segment of LBTT declared due (39 to 48 per cent) and transactions (34 to 37 per cent) in each of the last six years. From 2019/20 to 2020/21, LBTT revenue from non-residential conveyances fell in Eastern Scotland, West Central Scotland and North Eastern Scotland while remaining around the same level in Highlands and Islands and Southern Scotland. Care should be taken when interpreting annual changes in LBTT declared due by NUTS 2 areas as non-residential LBTT revenues can be influenced by small numbers of very large transactions which can lead to significant year-to-year changes.

2.8 Reliefs

Revenue Scotland does not routinely (i.e. as part of its monthly LBTT Official Statistics publications) publish information on reliefs claimed or LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs. However, we are aware of the wide interest in this data and are committed to publishing information on reliefs via this annual publication.

There are various data quality issues with reliefs information collected from LBTT returns in previous years, although these issues do not affect the total LBTT declared due.

The most common data quality issue affecting total revenue foregone to reliefs is that, prior to the introduction of a new electronic tax system in July 2019, four per cent of taxpayers claiming reliefs incorrectly entered the value of the relief claimed as the full consideration - e.g. the total price of the property – rather than the LBTT amount that would be due without reliefs. This means that simply summing the value of reliefs claimed on tax returns would overstate the value of LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs. The LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs needs to be estimated from other information provided by the taxpayer, and hence the results presented are referred to as estimates. Full details of the methods used to produce the estimates can be found on the [LBTT data requests section](#)¹² of the Revenue Scotland website.

From 2015/16 to 2018/19, the relief amount was estimated in this way for 10 per cent of returns claiming a relief. Recent improvements to the tax system have reduced the need to estimate the relief amount, and in 2020/21, the relief amount was estimated for 1 per cent of returns.

It is also worth noting that the estimates are likely to underestimate ADS (and consequently LBTT) revenue forgone to reliefs to some extent. ADS is due on most purchases of a residential property by a non-natural person, such as a company. When a full relief is claimed reducing the LBTT liability to nil, in some cases the ADS has not been declared (rather than declared and reduced to nil by relief). Therefore, although the tax position is correct, it is likely that data on reliefs for residential transactions will underestimate ADS revenues forgone. There is a similar issue where a non-residential transaction contains a mixture of residential and commercial elements ('mixed' property transactions are treated as non-residential transactions for LBTT). Again, the overall tax position for the relevant transactions remains correct.

¹² The relevant file is dated 11 October 2018 and named 'LBTT – reliefs.xlsx'.

Table 10: Estimated LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs and the number of LBTT returns received in which LBTT revenue has been forgone to reliefs by year

Year	LBTT revenue forgone (£ millions)			Number of LBTT returns received in which LBTT revenue has been forgone to reliefs		
	LBTT excluding ADS	ADS ¹	All	LBTT excluding ADS	ADS ¹	All ²
2015/16	124.0	0.0	124.0	1,600	0	1,600
2016/17	103.1	3.0	106.1	1,790	210	1,830
2017/18	86.6	6.2	92.8	1,950	250	2,020
2018/19	122.4	4.3	126.7	9,940	310	10,020
2019/20	106.2	5.7	111.9	15,390	410	15,530
2020/21	100.7	3.7	104.4	3,010	240	3,030

Notes:

1. ADS revenue forgone to reliefs is distinct from claims for repayment of ADS following the sale of the taxpayer's previous main residence.
2. An LBTT return may have LBTT excluding ADS and ADS revenue forgone to reliefs if both are due and relief is claimed. This column counts LBTT returns where LBTT excluding ADS or ADS revenue has been forgone to reliefs and, therefore, will not equal the sum of the previous two columns.

It is estimated that £104 million of LBTT revenue was forgone to reliefs in 2020/21, which represents a decrease of £8 million (7 per cent) on the previous year.

The number of LBTT returns received in which LBTT revenue has been forgone to reliefs increased each year until 2019/20, to around 16,000 LBTT returns in 2019/20, before dropping to around 3,000 in 2020/21. The main reason for this pattern is the impact of first-time buyer relief, which was introduced on 30 June 2018 and became temporarily 'redundant' from 15 July 2020 to 31 March 2021 due to the temporary change to the nil rate tax threshold. During this period no tax was due for transactions that would otherwise have claimed first time buyer relief. For further information on first-time buyer relief see the guidance published by Revenue Scotland.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/lbtt-legislation-guidance/exemptions-reliefs/lbtt3010-3#overlay-context=node/946/revisions/2116/view>

ADS revenue forgone to reliefs¹³ is estimated to have accounted for 4 per cent of LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs since 2016/17.

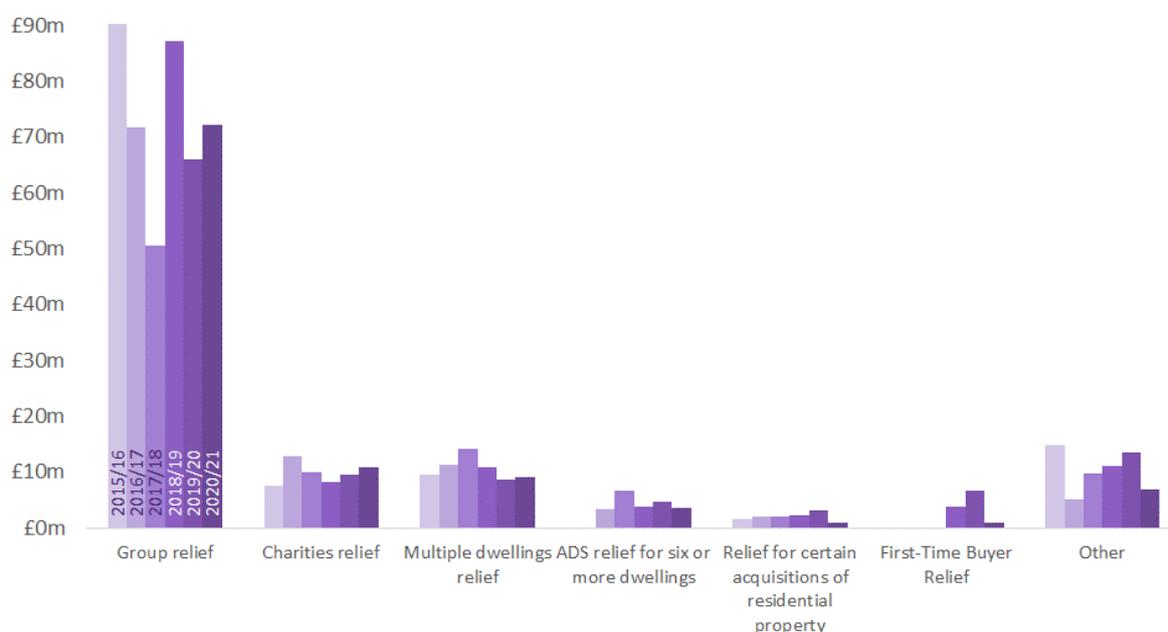
¹³ ADS revenue forgone to reliefs is distinct from claims for repayment of ADS following the sale of the taxpayer's previous main residence.

Table 11: Estimated LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs and number of LBTT returns received in which LBTT revenue has been forgone to reliefs by type of property and year

Year	LBTT revenue forgone (£ millions)			Number of LBTT returns received in which LBTT revenue has been forgone to reliefs		
	Residential	Non-residential	All	Residential	Non-residential	All
2015/16	15.4	108.6	124.0	900	700	1,600
2016/17	12.0	94.1	106.1	1,050	770	1,830
2017/18	12.2	80.6	92.8	1,190	840	2,020
2018/19	15.9	110.8	126.7	9,180	840	10,020
2019/20	17.3	94.6	111.9	14,740	790	15,530
2020/21	16.0	88.3	104.4	2,300	730	3,030

Non-residential transactions account for the majority of LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs with residential transactions making up only 13 per cent of LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs over the 6 year period. In contrast, residential transactions have accounted for the majority of LBTT returns received in which LBTT revenue has been forgone to reliefs – around 58 per cent for first 3 years, rising to 95 per cent in 2019/20 following the introduction of First Time Buyer relief in June 2018, and falling to 76 per cent in 2020/21 when First Time Buyer relief was essentially ‘redundant’ for part of the year due to the temporary increase in the nil rate band threshold.

Figure 25: Estimated LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs by type of relief and year



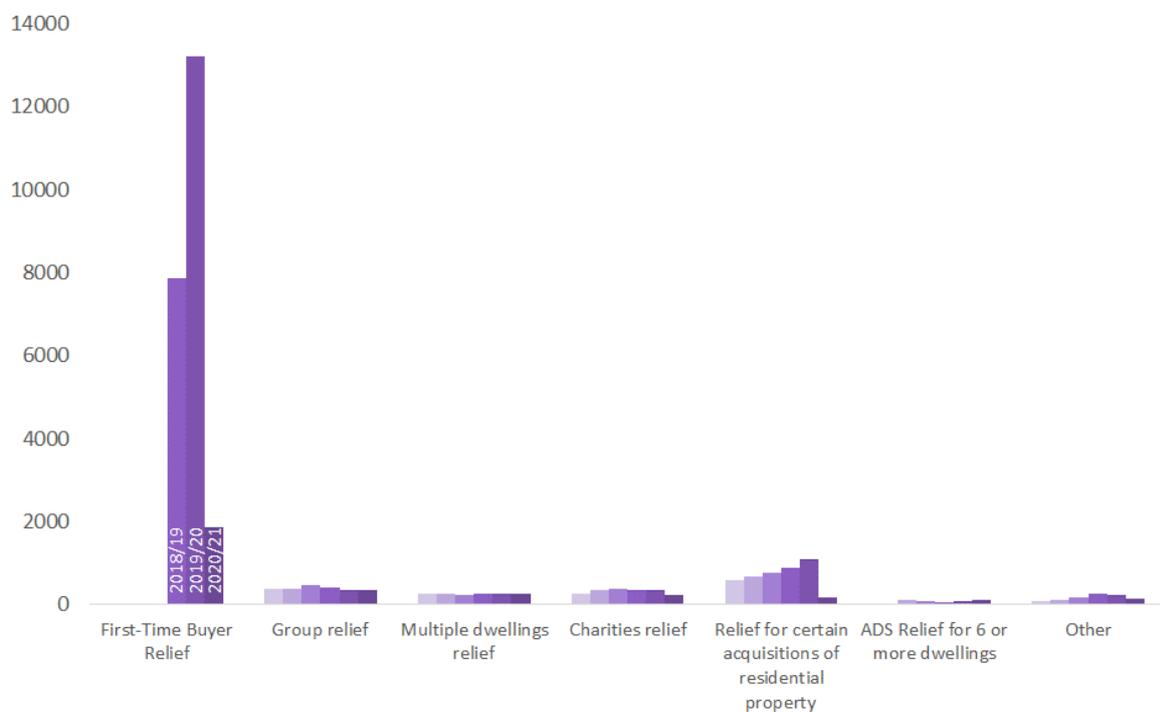
Group relief is estimated to have accounted for the majority (54 to 73 per cent) of revenue forgone each year. Changes in the total estimated LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs are largely driven by changes in revenue forgone to group relief.

Subject to certain rules, group relief provides relief from LBTT where, at the effective date, the seller and buyer are both companies in the same group. Where the rules are met, this allows companies to move property within a corporate group structure for commercial reasons without a liability for LBTT being incurred. For further information on group relief see the guidance published by Revenue Scotland¹⁴.

Users of this data should note that if group relief had been unavailable it is likely that many of the transactions that benefit from the relief would not have taken place.

Charities relief was second behind group relief in terms of LBTT revenue forgone to reliefs in 2020/21 and accounted for 10 per cent of the revenue forgone. For further information on charities relief see the guidance published by Revenue Scotland¹⁵.

Figure 26: Estimated number of LBTT returns received in which LBTT revenue has been forgone to relief by type of relief and year



Since the introduction of First-Time Buyer Relief on 30 June 2018, this was the most frequently claimed relief, accounting for 13,200 (85 per cent of) LBTT returns received in which LBTT revenue was forgone to relief in 2019/20. Claims for First-Time Buyer relief

¹⁴ <https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/lbtt-legislation-guidance/exemptions-reliefs/lbtt3010/lbtt3025>

¹⁵ <https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/lbtt-legislation-guidance/exemptions-reliefs/lbtt3010/lbtt3035>

dropped off dramatically in 2020/21, when the relief had no effect for most of the year due to the temporary increase to the nil rate threshold (15 July 2020 to 31 March 2021).

Despite accounting for the vast majority of claims for LBTT relief, **Figure 25** shows that First-Time Buyer relief accounts for only a small portion of the estimated LBTT revenue foregone to reliefs – less than 1 per cent in 2020/21, and 6 per cent in 2019/20. This is because First-Time Buyer relief provides a maximum of £600 relief from LBTT per transaction, unlike other relief types which can relieve the entire tax liability of potentially much larger transactions.

In previous years, 'Relief for certain acquisitions of residential property' has been the second most frequently claimed relief. Claims for this relief also fell from around 600 to 1,100 claims per year to fewer than 200 claims in 2020/21. This is also likely to be due to the temporary change to the nil rate threshold. In 2019/20, around 78 per cent of claims for this relief were for transactions with total consideration under £250,000, which would have been liable for nil LBTT from 15 July 2020 to 31 March 2021. This relief includes, for example:

- relief where a house building company buys a home from a person who is buying a new home,
- relief where a property trader buys a home from a person who is buying a new home from a house building company, and
- relief where a property trader buys a home to avoid a chain of transactions breaking down.

For further information see the guidance published by Revenue Scotland.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/lbtt-legislation-guidance/exemptions-reliefs/lbtt3010-tax>

3. Scottish Landfill Tax (SLfT)

Scottish Landfill Tax (SLfT) is a tax on the disposal of waste to a landfill in Scotland, whether or not to an authorised landfill site. SLfT applies to all taxable disposals made in Scotland on or after 1 April 2015.

SLfT also applies to the prescribed landfill activities relating to the use of material on site that are listed in the Scottish Landfill Tax (Prescribed Landfill Site Activities) Order 2014.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2014/367/made>

For more information about SLfT, please see the relevant sections on our website.

<https://www.revenue.scot/scottish-landfill-tax>

The current rates for SLfT are set by the Scottish Government and approved by the Scottish Parliament.

<https://www.revenue.scot/scottish-landfill-tax/guidance/slft-legislation-guidance/determining-tax/slft2002>

Table 12: Declared taxable disposals by SLfT rate and year

Year	Declared taxable disposals (tonnes)		
	Standard rate	Lower rate	All
2015/16	1,869,300	1,050,300	2,919,600
2016/17	1,816,400	771,600	2,588,000
2017/18	1,775,100	790,200	2,565,300
2018/19	1,650,100	739,500	2,389,600
2019/20	1,343,600	685,700	2,029,400
2020/21	1,170,200	618,800	1,789,100

Standard rate disposals of 1.17 million tonnes were declared in 2020/21, a decrease of 13 per cent on the previous year, and a continuation of the long-term trend of gradually declining disposals.

During April to June 2020, standard rate disposals were 41 per cent lower than the same period of the 2019, significantly faster than the long-term trend of reducing tonnages, due to disruption resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions. However, higher disposals in the following three quarters of the year compensated to some extent for this decrease.

Lower rate disposals of 0.62 million tonnes were declared in 2020/21. Since 2015/16 lower rate disposals have decreased by approximately 0.43 million tonnes (41 per cent). Much of this decrease in lower rate disposals occurred between 2015/16 and 2016/17, following the cessation of taxable activity by a small number of operators.

Table 13: SLfT declared due, contributions to the Scottish Landfill Communities Fund (SLCF) and credits claimed by year

Year	£ millions							
	Gross SLfT declared due			Contributions to SLCF	Credit claimed for			Net SLfT declared due
	Standard rate disposals	Lower rate disposals	All ¹		Contributions to SLCF ²	Other ³	All	
2015/16	154.4	2.7	157.7	9.1	8.2	0.2	8.4	149.3
2016/17	153.3	2.0	156.3	8.9	8.0	0.3	8.3	148.0
2017/18	152.8	2.1	155.0	9.0	8.1	0.3	8.4	146.6
2018/19	146.8	2.1	148.9	8.0	7.2	0.4	7.6	141.3
2019/20	122.7	2.0	124.7	6.3	5.7	0.5	6.2	118.6
2020/21	110.2	1.9	112.0	5.2	4.9	0.9	5.8	106.3

Notes:

1. For 2015/16 and 2016/17 this column will not equal the sum of the previous two columns. This is because of a small number of operators who have not reported the tonnages associated with taxable disposals subject to a partial water discount. The disposals were included in the gross SLfT declared due and, therefore, do not have any tax implications.

2. Taxpayers can claim a credit equal to 90 percent of their contribution to the SLCF.

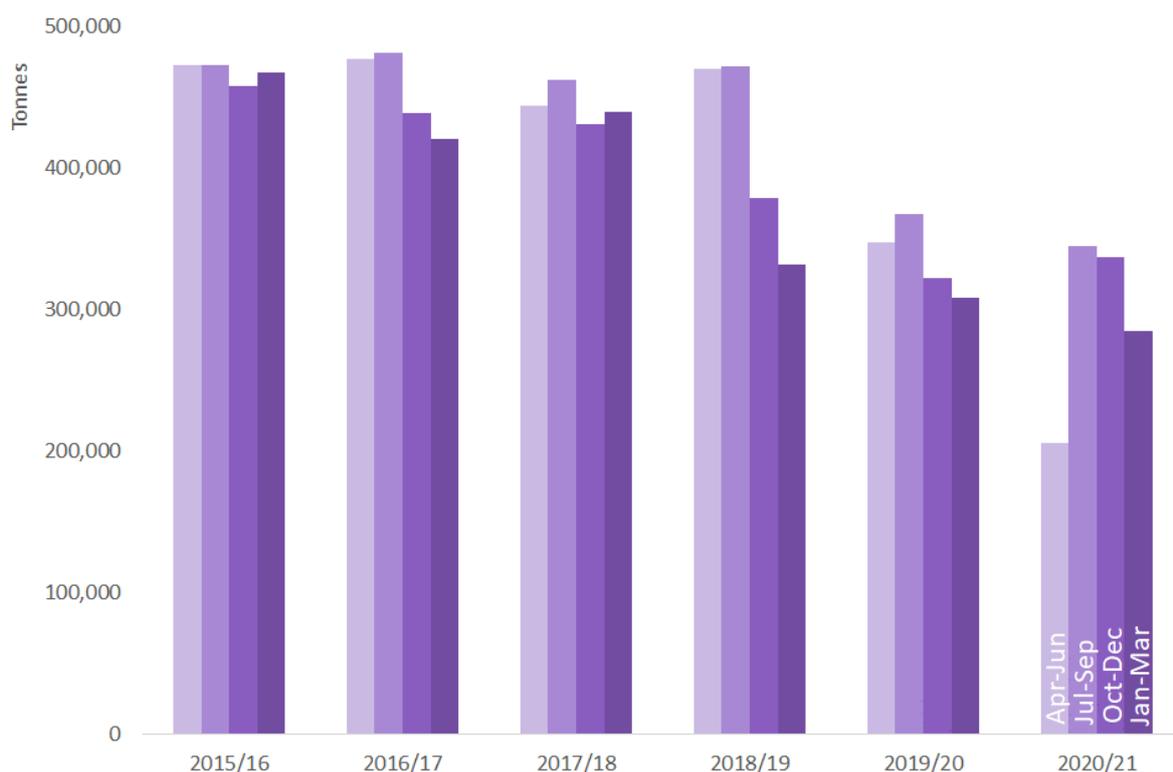
3. Credit claimed for bad debt and permanent removals.

The net SLfT declared due is mainly dependent on standard rate disposals, lower rate disposals and contributions to the SLCF¹⁶. The rates at which standard and lower rate disposals are taxed are set by the Scottish Government and vary each year. For further information on SLfT rates see the guidance published by Revenue Scotland.¹⁷

Since 2015/16 the tax rate for standard rate disposals has been around 32 times higher than that for lower rate disposals. Gross SLfT liabilities are therefore dominated by standard rate disposals.

Net SLfT declared due was £106 million in 2020/21, a decrease of £12 million (10 per cent) on the previous year. Similar to standard rate disposal tonnages, the largest decrease in revenue (and contributions to the SLCF) occurred between 2018/19 and 2019/20. The long-term decrease in net SLfT is predominantly due to standard rate disposal tonnages decreasing faster than the standard rate of tax has increased with inflation.

Figure 27: Declared standard rate disposals by quarter



¹⁶ Taxpayers can claim a credit of 90 per cent of their contribution to the SLCF which is then deducted from their gross SLfT liability.

¹⁷ <https://www.revenue.scot/scottish-landfill-tax/guidance/slft-legislation-guidance/determining-tax/slft2002>

Figure 28: SLfT declared due by quarter

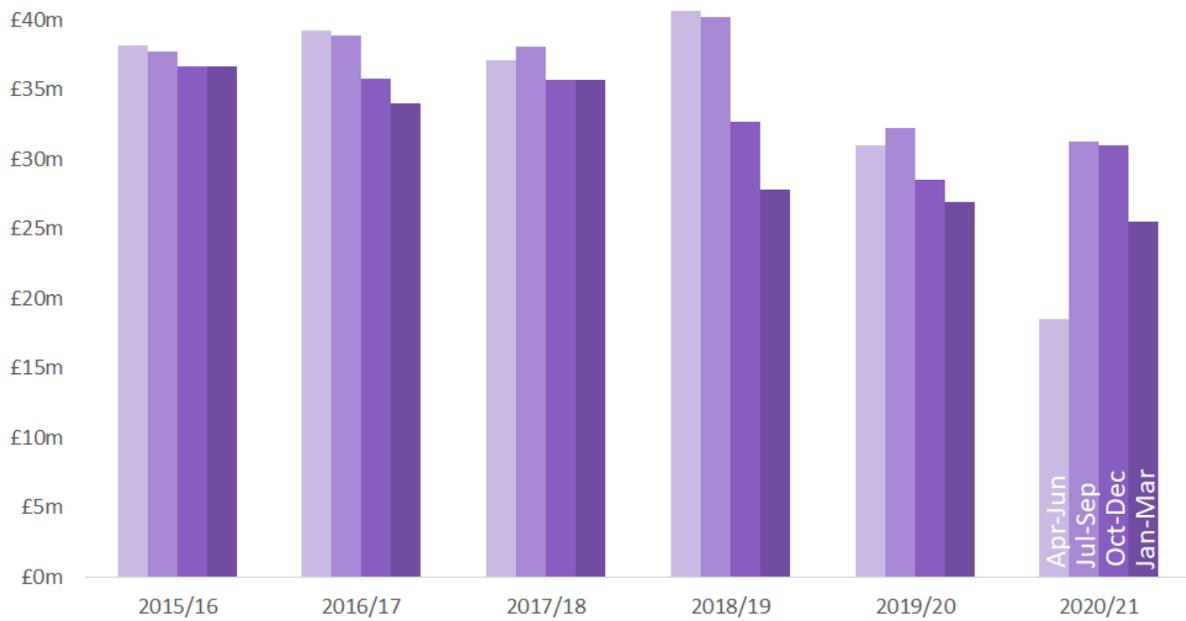


Figure 27 shows declared standard rate disposal tonnages by quarter and year and **Figure 28** shows the (net) SLfT declared due by quarter and year. **Figure 27** shows that the standard rate disposal tonnages declared in April to June and July to September tend to be slightly higher than in October to December and January to March. April to June 2020 provided an exception to this trend as waste disposals were disrupted by impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 29: Declared taxable disposals by SLfT rate and quarter



Figure 29 shows declared taxable disposals by SLfT rate and quarter. In addition to the seasonality discussed above, **Figure 29** shows a gradual downward trend in standard and lower rate disposals up to and including 2018/19-Q2, followed by a more marked decrease in the level of standard rate disposals from 2018/19-Q3 onwards. A clear dip is seen in Q1 2020/21 and this is likely to reflect the impact of COVID restrictions.

Revenue Scotland collects information on the types of waste constituting the taxable disposals in the supplementary spreadsheets submitted with SLfT returns. The waste is categorised using European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes. For further information on EWC codes see the guidance published by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/163421/ewc_guidance.pdf

Table 14: Proportion of gross SLfT declared due by EWC code and year

EWC code	Description	Estimated proportion of total gross SLfT declared due					
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste	64.7%	62.8%	63.0%	58.6%	46.3%	52.0%
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	22.6%	24.0%	25.2%	28.7%	35.3%	34.2%
Other or unknown		12.7%	13.2%	11.8%	12.7%	18.4%	13.8%

Mixed municipal waste (EWC code 20 03 01) is consistently the most prevalent waste type, contributing around 63 per cent of SLfT revenue from 2015/16 to 2017/18, falling to around 49 per cent in 2019/20 to 2020/21. A further 23 to 35 per cent of the gross SLfT due is attributable to disposals of EWC code 19 12 12 – other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11. Disposals of these two waste streams have accounted for the majority (82 to 88 per cent) of gross SLfT declared due each year.

Note that as EWC code 19 12 12 constitutes waste “from the mechanical treatment of waste” then it will contain other waste types (i.e. other EWC codes) that have then been mechanically treated.

Table 15: Taxable disposals by EWC code and SLfT rate, 2015/16 – 2020/21

EWC code	Description	Row percentages (%)		Taxable disposals (tonnes)
		Standard rate	Lower rate	
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste	100.0%	0.0%	5,921,400
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11	69.4%	30.6%	3,708,700
Other or unknown		24.4%	75.6%	4,650,900

Mixed municipal waste (EWC code 20 03 01) has accounted for 5.9 million tonnes of taxable disposals over the first six years of SLfT, all of which was declared as subject to the standard rate of SLfT. EWC code 19 12 12 has accounted for 3.7 million tonnes over six years. Taxable disposals of EWC code 19 12 12 are split between the standard and lower rates of SLfT.

Table 15 shows that 69 per cent of disposals of EWC code 19 12 12 where tax was declared due have been declared as subject to the standard rate of SLfT and the remaining 31 per cent have been declared as subject to the lower rate.

Further information on determining the amount of SLfT tax payable (e.g. higher or lower rate) is contained in guidance published by Revenue Scotland.

<https://www.revenue.scot/scottish-landfill-tax/guidance/slft-legislation-guidance/determining-tax/slft2002>

Appendix A Date of submission versus effective date

The purpose of this appendix is to explain the basis on which Revenue Scotland's LBTT statistics are produced, and to demonstrate that data based on the date of submission is similar in value and trend to data on an effective date¹⁸ basis, except at the ends of time series and near policy changes.

Revenue Scotland's monthly LBTT statistics and the data in this publication are based on the date the LBTT return is submitted. Generally this is different from the effective date as taxpayers have 30 days from the effective date to submit their LBTT return. It can take up to eight weeks from the effective date for the majority (99 per cent) of LBTT returns to be submitted, whereas no such time lag exists for data produced by date of submission. Revenue Scotland is aware of interest in data by effective date but there are good reasons to publish statistics by the date the LBTT return is submitted.

- Publishing data based on the date of submission rather than the effective date allows Revenue Scotland to publish monthly LBTT statistics in a timely manner (within approximately 2-3 weeks of the month end).
- The data will be subject to revision only as a result of changes to the LBTT returns submitted (e.g. a claim for repayment of ADS) and not as a result of the submission of LBTT returns relating to an earlier period (which would be the case for statistics produced by effective date).
- Published statistics include actual values rather than estimates for the most recent months.
- Trends observed in the published data will be broadly the same as those on an effective date basis with the largest deviations occurring at the ends of the series and near policy changes.

¹⁸ Typically the effective date of a land transaction is the date that the land transaction is completed. For further information on the effective date see the guidance published by Revenue Scotland.

<https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax/guidance/lbtt-legislation-guidance/how-tax-works/lbtt1004>

Figure 30: Proportion of LBTT returns received by the number of weeks between submission and effective date

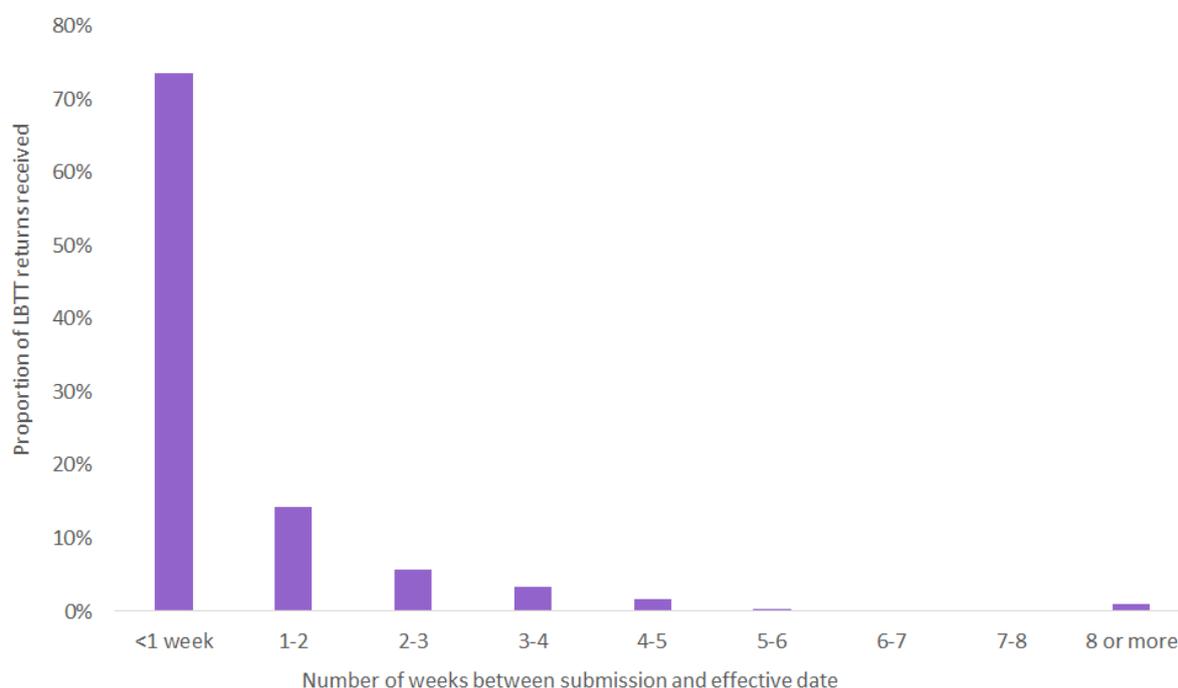


Figure 30 shows the proportion of LBTT returns received by the number of weeks between the date of submission and the effective date. The first category (<1 week) represents 0 to 6 days (inclusive), the second category (1-2 weeks) represents 7 to 13 days (inclusive), and so on.

Figure 30 shows that 74 per cent of LBTT returns are submitted within one week of the effective date, 97 per cent are received within four weeks of the effective date and 99 per cent are received within six to eight weeks of the effective date. This data is for LBTT returns (excluding reviews of a lease) received between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2021. This pattern has been very similar from year to year, hence 2020-21 is not shown separately.

If Revenue Scotland was to publish data by effective date, to minimise revisions (due to receipt of LBTT returns relating to property transactions that took place in the specified month), it would seem reasonable that around two months would need to be allowed to pass from the month end before statistics relating to that month could be published. This would ensure that around 99 per cent of LBTT returns with an effective date relating to that month had been received.

For example, Revenue Scotland could be reasonably confident that 99 per cent of LBTT returns with an effective date in March 2021 had been received by 31 May 2021. A small number of LBTT returns with an effective date in March 2021 would be expected to be submitted in June 2021 or later which would result in revisions to the data for March 2021 (if the data was extracted from the tax system and included in a publication by effective date after 31 May 2021).

Figure 31: Number of LBTT returns received by month of submission and effective date

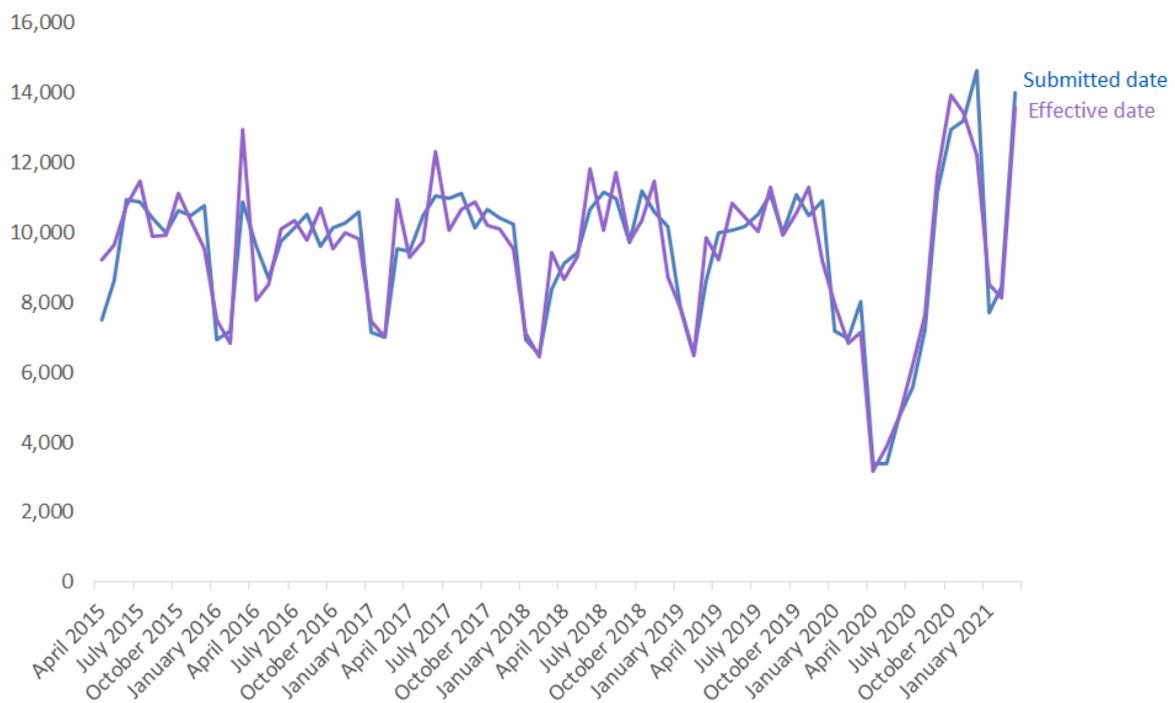


Figure 31 shows the number of LBTT returns (excluding reviews of a lease) received, both by month of submission and by month of effective date. There are some significant differences between the two series for specific months but overall they are similar in terms of value and trend, with no obvious time lag. Where large differences occur, these can in some cases be explained in terms of the introduction of a policy change which relates to specific effective dates.

For example, there are large differences between the two series in March and April 2016. This is likely to have been due to forestalling ahead of the introduction of ADS in April 2016. The number of LBTT returns with an effective date in March 2016 is approximately 2,100 higher than the number of LBTT returns submitted in March 2016, and the number with an effective date in April 2016 is approximately 1,600 lower than the number submitted in April 2016. This reflects the fact that there was a financial incentive for taxpayers to conclude property transactions in March 2016 (before the introduction of ADS). Many transactions were concluded at the very end of that month, with LBTT returns for some of these transactions then being submitted in early April.

In the first month of the series, namely April 2015, the number of returns on an effective date basis is higher than the number of returns based on the date of submission. This reflects the introduction of LBTT in April 2015. There were no LBTT returns submitted in April 2015 with an effective date in March 2015 as these property transactions were subject to UK Stamp Duty Land Tax. However some of the transactions with an effective date in April 2015 will have been submitted the following month, hence reducing the number submitted in April (when compared to those with an effective date in April).

It is worth noting that the Scottish Fiscal Commission (SFC) typically requests data by effective date, which it uses to produce and evaluate forecasts of LBTT revenue. The data provided allows the SFC to more accurately examine the impact of significant events, e.g. policy changes. The data includes LBTT returns with an effective date up to and including the month two months prior to the date on which the data was extracted from the tax system. Revenue Scotland subsequently publishes the data provided to the SFC on the LBTT data requests section of its website.

<https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/statistics/land-and-buildings-transaction-tax-statistics-0#overlay-context=about-us/publications/statistics>

Appendix B Comparison of Published Statistics with Revenue Scotland's Annual Report and Financial Statements

The purpose of this appendix is to explain how Revenue Scotland's monthly LBTT statistics, quarterly SLfT statistics and annual statistics (this publication) relate to the revenue figures that appear in the Devolved Taxes Account in Revenue Scotland's Annual Report and Financial Statements (referred to in this annex as the 'Annual Report'), as the figures are produced on a different basis.

Appendix B (i) - comparison of LBTT statistics with published accounts

Whereas the figures in the Annual Report are, by their nature, fixed for a given year (at the point at which the accounts are closed), the published statistics are updated on a monthly basis with changes largely reflecting ADS reclaims (and some other amendments) which have been received after the original LBTT tax returns were submitted.

The Annual Report and published statistics are both based on the date the LBTT return is submitted but with some adjustments made to the Annual Report¹⁹ to accrue revenue for LBTT returns (and claims for repayment of ADS) received in April and May (after the end of the financial year) with an effective date (or sale date for the previous main residence) relating to the previous financial year or earlier. These April/May adjustments typically result in relatively small differences between the Annual Report and published statistics, although the difference was more pronounced in the first year of LBTT (2015/16) because there were no "reverse accruals" relating to the previous year.

Differences in reported figures are mainly due to the different treatments of claims for repayment of ADS in the Annual Report and published statistics. This annex focuses on differences arising due to the different treatments of claims for repayment of ADS and is intended to help the reader make meaningful comparisons between the two sources of financial information.

The published statistics allocate claims for repayment of ADS to the period in which the LBTT return (with ADS declared due) was originally submitted. The accounts published in the Annual Report typically allocate claims for repayment of ADS to the accounting year in which the claim for repayment was received. For example, a claim for repayment of ADS received in June 2019 relating to an LBTT return originally received in March 2019 would be allocated to March 2019 (2018/19) in the published statistics and to 2019/20 in the Annual Report. This repayment could not be allocated to 2018/19 in the accounts because the 2018/19 accounts were closed as at 31 May 2019.

¹⁹ The Annual Report and Financial Statements are produced to comply with the accounting principles and disclosure requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual.

Table 16: LBTT excluding ADS and gross ADS declared due and the value of ADS repayments claimed by year the LBTT return/claim for repayment was received and the year the claim relates to

Year	£ millions ³								Devolved Taxes figure for LBTT ²	
	a) LBTT excluding ADS	b) Gross ADS	Value of ADS repayments claimed					c) All		Net LBTT (a + b - c)
			Year claim relates to ¹							
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
2015/16	415.8								415.8	424.9
2016/17	389.7	104.5	13.3					13.3	480.9	483.6
2017/18	461.5	124.3	12.3	17.1				29.4	556.4	557.3
2018/19	457.1	130.4	1.6	13.0	18.6			33.1	554.4	554.2
2019/20	478.5	166.4	0.0	1.6	15.2	23.9		40.7	604.2	597.4
2020/21	398.8	156.6	0.0	0.1	2.0	19.3	23.1	44.5	510.9	517.4

Notes:

1. For example, a claim for repayment of ADS received in 2017/18 relating to an LBTT return (with ADS declared due) originally received in 2016/17 would relate to 2016/17 (i.e. the year the LBTT return was received)
2. Revenue Scotland Annual Report and Financial Statements. See: <https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/corporate-documents>
3. All figures are as at the end of the relevant financial year and have not been revised

Key figures in **Table 16** that help illustrate the different treatment of claims for repayment of ADS are the £2.0 million and £19.3 million of claims for repayment of ADS received in 2020/21 relating to LBTT returns initially received in 2018/19 and 2019/20, respectively (and to a lesser extent, the £0.1 million relating to 2017/18). In the published statistics, these claims do not result in any adjustment to the net ADS declared due in 2020/21. However, the net ADS reported in the statistics against 2018/19 and 2019/20 is revised (reduced) to reflect these claims as they relate to ADS originally declared on LBTT returns received in those financial years.

In the Annual Report, these repayments are reported as reductions in revenue in 2020/21 as they were received after the accounting periods for 2018/19 and 2019/20 were closed, and hence the accounts for 2018/19 and 2019/20 are not revised. Therefore, to compare the published statistics for LBTT relating to 2020/21 (as at the 31st March 2021²⁰) with the LBTT revenue reported in Revenue Scotland's 2020/21 Annual Report (accounts), the ADS repayment claims received during 2020/21 relating to earlier year (£0.1 million for 2017/18, £2.0 million for 2018/19 and £19.3 million for 2019/20) should be deducted from the statistics²¹.

²⁰ See LBTT, March 2021 <https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/statistics/datasets>

²¹ Note – the figures of £0.1 million, £2.0 million and £19.3 million for 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20 can be estimated from the statistics by differencing the net ADS statistics published for March 2021 with the net ADS statistics published for March 2020.

Table 16 shows that the ‘Devolved Taxes figure for LBTT’ in Revenue Scotland’s accounts and the ‘Net LBTT’ figure taken from the published statistics (adjusted for ADS reclaims in previous years, as discussed above) can broadly be reconciled. There are some other reasons for differences, but these are generally more minor and it is not practical to adjust the statistics for all possible differences.

The most significant of these is the impact of the accounting ‘accruals process’ which attributes revenue in the first 2 months of the accounting year (April and May) to the previous financial year if the ‘effective date’ of the relevant transaction was before 1 April. For every financial year there is revenue coming in from April and May of the following year (accruals) and revenue subtracted (reverse accruals) from April and May of the year in question which was included in the accounts of the previous year.

The accruals and reverse accruals often roughly cancel out, but for 2015/16, 2019/20 and 2020/21 there were more noticeable difference which in turn resulted in more significant differences between ‘Net LBTT’ and ‘Devolved Taxes figure for LBTT’ in **Table 16**.

For 2015/16, no LBTT revenue where the tax returns were received in April or May 2015 were accrued into 2014/15 in the annual accounts (as LBTT was only introduced in April 2015), but 2015/16 included some revenue for returns received in April and May 2016 with effective dates before 1 April 2016.

For 2019-20, accruals from April and May 2020 (into 2019/20) were reduced as a result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which significantly impacted LBTT revenue in late March and April/May 2020. This resulted in a lower figure in the accounts (£597.4 million) than in the net figure shown in **Table 16** (£604.2 million), a difference of nearly £7 million.

The opposite effect is seen for 2020/21 where the accrual into the accounts (from April/May 2021 into 2020/21) outweighs the accrual from April/May 2020 into 2019/20. In this case the figure in the accounts for 2020/21 (£517.4 million) is around £7 million more than the net figure in **Table 16** (£510.9 million).

Appendix B (ii) – comparison of SLfT statistics with published accounts

Table 17: Comparison of SLfT declared due reported in Revenue Scotland statistics with SLfT revenue reported in the Revenue Scotland Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year	£ millions	
	SLfT declared due (in statistics ¹)	SLfT revenue net of repayments, excluding penalties & interest and revenue losses (in accounts ²)
2015/16	149.3	147.0
2016/17	148.0	149.1
2017/18	146.6	148.0
2018/19	141.3	148.5
2019/20	118.6	119.0
2020/21	106.3	106.5

Notes:

1. Revenue Scotland SLfT Official Statistics.

See <https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/statistics/scottish-landfill-tax-statistics>

2. Revenue Scotland Annual Report and Financial Statements.

See <https://www.revenue.scot/about-us/publications/corporate-documents>

Table 17 compares the SLfT declared due reported in Revenue Scotland Official Statistics with the SLfT revenue figures reported in Revenue Scotland’s Annual Report.

These statistics are reported in relation to the quarter in which the landfill disposal took place. For example, if a landfill operator submits an SLfT tax return in August 2018 relating to the quarter April - June 2018, the tax declared due is reported against that quarter (i.e. April - June 2018). Landfill operators have 12 months from the “relevant date” to amend their tax return and Revenue Scotland SLfT Statistics are revised up to 12 months after the quarter in question. If additional tax is declared, or identified through Revenue Scotland compliance activities, after this 12 month period, the statistics are not revised. This is to minimise the risk of disclosing Protected Taxpayer Information by updating tonnages and revenues by quarter, potentially showing changes relating only to single operators, or very small numbers of operators.

The Annual Report (accounts) reports revenue against the year in which the revenue was realised, with accrual adjustments in April and May. Unlike the statistics, any additional revenue (or reductions in revenue) realised during a financial year (but potentially relating to earlier years) will be reported as revenue in the accounts during that year and may lead to a difference between SLfT reported in the statistics and the accounts.