

www.gov.uk

Child Benefit Helpline number **0300 200 3100**

Child Benefit textphone number 0300 200 3103

Child Benefit -Getting your claim right

Use these notes to help you

There is an online claim form for you to use at www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-benefit-claim-form-ch2

We have a range of services for disabled people. These include guidance in Braille, audio and large print. Most of our forms are also available in large print. Please contact our helplines for more information.

Ffoniwch 0300 200 1900 i dderbyn fersiynau Cymraeg o ffurflenni a chanllawiau.

Introduction

About Child Benefit

Child Benefit can be paid to people bringing up:

- a child under the age of 16
- a young person up to the age of 20, if they're in full-time non-advanced education or approved training

When to claim Child Benefit

You should claim Child Benefit as soon as:

- your baby is born and registered (babies born in the UK need to be registered at the register office)
- a child comes to live with you
- you adopt a child if you're in the process of adopting a child, apply for Child Benefit as soon as the child comes to live with you

Who should claim Child Benefit

If you have arrived in the UK and you aren't working, you usually won't be able to claim Child Benefit until you've lived in the UK for 3 months. For more information, go to www.gov.uk/child-benefit-move-to-uk

You should fill in the enclosed claim form if you're responsible for a child. You don't need to be the parent of the child and you may be entitled to Child Benefit even if the child doesn't live with you.

Only 1 person can receive Child Benefit for a child. If you or your partner already get Child Benefit, the same person normally claims for any new children.

If you're bringing up children, you may not be working or paying a National Insurance contribution. If you get Child Benefit for a child under the age of 12, you'll receive weekly National Insurance credits to protect your future entitlement to the State Pension.

If you're a couple and one of you works and pays National Insurance contributions and the other one stays at home to care for the child, the person who's not working could protect their State Pension by claiming Child Benefit.

You can claim Child Benefit no matter how much you earn or have in savings.

If you or your partner have an individual income of £50,000 a year or less, you'll not be affected by the following even if both of your incomes add up to more than £50,000.

Child Benefit for people who have an income of more than £50,000 a year

Since 7 January 2013, if either you or your partner have an individual income of more than £50,000 a year the person with the higher income will have to pay an extra Income Tax charge on some or all of the Child Benefit that you get paid. When making your claim you can choose either:

- not to have Child Benefit paid to you if you get Child Benefit for any other children, those payments will also stop and you or your partner will not have an extra tax charge
- to have Child Benefit paid to you, but you or your partner will need to pay an extra tax charge on the Child Benefit you receive

The extra tax charge will be:

- 1% of the Child Benefit paid for every £100 of income received over £50,000 and up to £60,000
- a charge equal to the full amount of Child Benefit paid for income over £60,000

If you or your partner have an individual income between £50,000 and £60,000, you may want to be paid Child Benefit as the extra tax charge will be less than the amount of benefit you can get.

If you or your partner have to pay the extra tax charge, you should register for Self Assessment if you haven't already done so. For more information, go to www.gov.uk/register-for-self-assessment

It is important to fill in the Child Benefit claim form even if you don't want to be paid, as this can help to protect your future rights to State Pension and help your child get their National Insurance number.

For more information about the tax charge, go to www.gov.uk/child-benefit-tax-charge

Child Benefit for people who aren't sure if their income is more than £50,000

If you're not sure if either you or your partner have an individual income of more than £50,000 a year, you should decide to be paid Child Benefit. You or your partner will be liable to an extra tax charge later if one of you does have an income of more than £50,000.

For more information about the tax charge, go to www.gov.uk/child-benefit-tax-charge

Help with filling in your claim form - Page 2

Questions 10 and 26 - where I find my (or my partner's) National Insurance number

This will be on:

- a P60 certificate from your employer
- a PAYE Coding Notice or a letter from us
- · a payslip from your employer
- any letter from the Department for Work and Pensions or Jobcentre Plus

Example of a National Insurance number

National Insurance number

QQ 12 34 56 A

Page 3 of your claim form



Help

If you need more help with a question phone the Child Benefit Helpline.

Phone **0300 200 3100 (UK)**

00 44 161 210 3086 (Overseas)

Textphone 0300 200 3103

For more information about Child Benefit, go to www.gov.uk/child-benefit

Question 19

You're subject to immigration control if:

- the Home Office says you can stay in the UK known as 'leave to enter or remain' - but only if you don't claim certain benefits, tax credits or housing help paid by the UK government - known as 'recourse to public funds'
- you need permission to stay in the UK known as 'leave to enter or remain' - but you don't have it

If you're subject to immigration control, or not sure if you are, you might still be able to get Child Benefit.

Question 15

This question is about the country you have **always** lived in. The UK is England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It doesn't include the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

Don't include any countries that you're visiting on holiday or are working in.

Question 16

This question is about the country you live in **most of**

the time. The UK is England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It doesn't include the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

Don't include any countries that you're visiting on holiday or are working in.

15	22 Are you now, or have you at any time in the last 3 months, worked in another country or received beneat from another country?
Yes I have always lived in the UK - go to question 24 16 Do you usually live in the UK?	No If No, go to question 23 Yes If Yes, tell us the name of the country Country 23 Are you a member of HM Forces or a civil servant
Read page 3 of the CH2 Notes. No	working abroad? No Yes 24 What is your marital or civil partnership status?
17) Which country do you shally live in? Country Go to question 19	Please tick 1 box. We consider you single for Child Benefit purposes unless you live with a partner. Married or in a civil partnership Go to question 2! Living with a partner as if you
18 Tell us he date you arrived in the UK	are married or a civil partner Go to question 2: Widowed Go to question 34 Separated Go to question 34
19 Are you subject to immigration control now, or have you been at any time in the last 6 months? Read page 3 of the CH2 Notes. No If No. go to question 21 Yes	Divorced Go to question 34
20 If you have been subject to immigration control in the last 3 months, tell us the date your immigration status was granted D0 MM/YYY Please send a copy of your Home Office documents to us with this form.	2 About your partner
21 What is your employment status? Please tick the box or boxes that apply. Remember you only need to answer this question if you have ever lived outside of the UK.	25 Your partner's full name and date of birth DD MMYYYY
Looking for work in the UK Working in the UK Self-employed in the UK None of these - I have enough money to support my family in the UK	26 Your partner's National Insurance number Read page 3 of the CRJ Notes. Example of a National Insurance number - QQ123456A.

Pages 5 and 6 of your claim form



Help

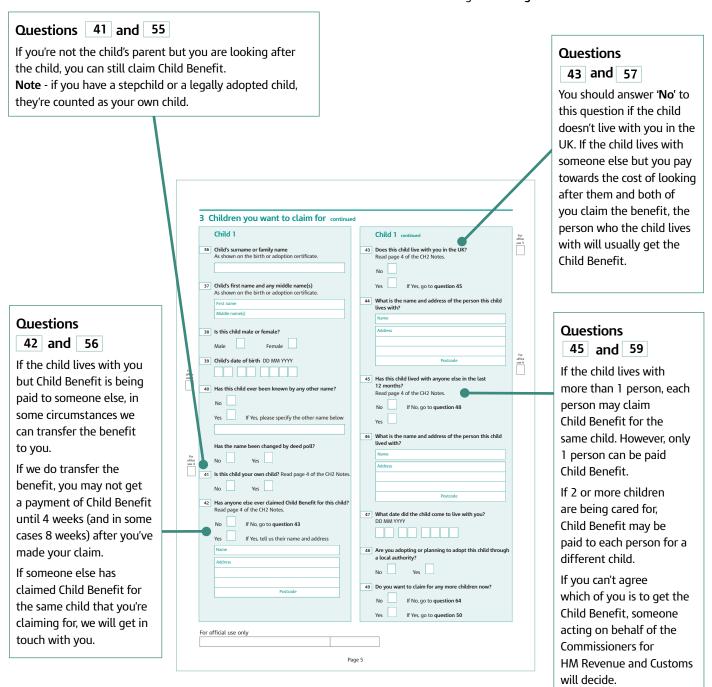
If you need more help with a question phone the Child Benefit Helpline.

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Textphone 0300 200 3103

For more information about Child Benefit, go to www.gov.uk/child-benefit





Please note that these questions apply to all children on this claim form

Page 7 of your claim form

Question

Only answer this question if either you or your partner have an individual income of more than £50,000 a year.

It's important to claim Child Benefit to protect your State Pension.

You can decide not to be paid Child Benefit if you don't want to pay the extra tax charge. See 'Child Benefit for people who have an income of more than £50,000 a year'

If you're not sure of your or your partner's individual income, see 'Child Benefit for people who aren't sure if their income is more than £50,000' on page 2.

www.gov.uk/child-benefit-tax-charge

Questions 65 and 66

For more information, go to

Child Benefit is usually paid every 4 weeks. However, you can choose to get your Child Benefit paid weekly if you're bringing up children on your own, or you (or your partner if you have one) are receiving:

- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- Pension Credit
- income-related **Employment and** Support Allowance
- Universal Credit

If you want Child Benefit to be paid weekly, tell us at question 66 why you qualify.

If you qualify and choose to get your Child Benefit paid weekly, you must tell us immediately if you stop:

- bringing up children on your own
- getting at least one of the above benefits

If this happens, we may stop paying your Child Benefit weekly and change it to paying you every 4 weeks.

Question 69

We encourage you to consider the benefits of having your Child Benefit paid into an account that is in:

- your name
- the name of your husband, wife or partner if you have one
- the names of you and your husband, wife or partner
- the name of someone acting on your behalf
- the names of you and a person acting on your behalf

Payment into an account in your own name allows you to access your Child Benefit when you need it.

However, if you want to use an account that isn't in your name, you may do so. It'll be your responsibility to make sure you get the money or that the money is used in the way you want.

We can't pay into:

- more than 1 account
- a Nationwide account that is in someone else's name If you want to remain in charge of your Child Benefit, the best way to do that is to have it paid into an account in your own name. It may not be as easy to access your payments if these are paid into an alternative account.

4 Higher income earners Please note Only answer question 64 if either you or your partner have an individual income of more than £50,000 a year if you or your partner have an individual income of: • more than £60,000 a year - a tax charge equal to the rhild Benefit payment will apply, so you may not war. Question to be paid Child Benefit, but I be paid Child Benefit - between £50,000 and £50,000 a year - a tax charge of less than the Child Benefit payment will apply, so you may want to be paid Child Benefit fly our are not sure if either you or your partner have an individual income of more than £50,000, read page 2 of the CAL Moter. declaration on page 8 to be paid Child Benefit. to pay an Inco question 65 5 How you want to be paid Please note We normally pay Child Benefit every 4 weeks into a can pay Child Benefit into an account that y inate if the account is capable of receiving Page 5 of the CH2 Notes tells you if you can be paid 65 Do you want to be paid Child Benefit every week No If No, go to question 67 Yes If Yes, go to question 66 66 To get Child Benefit every week please tick all bo which apply to you or your partner I am a single parent Question Income Support income based Jobseeker's Allowance Pension Credit income-based Jobseeker's Allowance Pension Credit income-related Employment and Support Allowance Universal Credit I or my partner receive 1 or more of the following: • Income Support 67 Do you already get Child Benefit? If No, go to question 69 Do you want to change the bank or building society we pay your Child Benefit into? 73 If the account is with a building society, tell us the roll or reference number if you have it No If No, go to the declaration on page 8 74 If you don't have an account that we can pay into, put an 'X' in this box

71

Make sure you enter the sort code shown on your bank card or statements from your bank or building society. If the account isn't in your name you'll need to get the branch sort code. This is usually 6 digits. Please include any zeros

- for example, 00 11 22.

72

Your account number is usually 8 digits and is shown on your statements or chequebook. If the account isn't in your name you'll need to get the bank account details. Please include any zeros

- for example, 00123456.

If too much Child Benefit is paid into your account you'll have to pay back any money you shouldn't have been paid.

For example, if you tell us something that affects how much we pay you and we don't have time to change your payment, you'll have to pay back any money you shouldn't have been paid.

Question 73

If your account is with a building society, or a bank that was a building society, you may have an additional reference number. This number may be called:

- a roll number
- an account reference
- an account number

If you're not sure which numbers to enter, check with your bank or building society. If your account is not with a bank or building society, for example an account with a Credit Union or other provider, you should always check with them what information they need from you in order to pay the money into your account.

Other money you may be entitled to

Tax credits

Working Tax Credit is for working people on a low income.

Child Tax Credit is for people bringing up children.

To find out what you could get:

- go to www.gov.uk/taxcredits
- phone the Tax Credit Helpline on 0345 300 3900
- textphone the Tax Credit Helpline on 0345 300 3909

Other things you might need to know

National Insurance credits

Before 6 April 2010, if you received Child Benefit for a child under 16, you automatically qualified for a scheme called Home Responsibilities Protection (HRP), which helped to protect your State Pension.

From 6 April 2010, for each week that you're entitled to Child Benefit for a child under 12, you'll receive weekly National Insurance credits to protect your future entitlement to the State Pension.

If you reach State Pension age on or after 6 April 2010, any complete tax years of HRP you've already built up before 2010 will be converted into qualifying years. Up to 22 years of HRP can be converted into qualifying years for the State Pension.

Earnings Factor credit

Before 6 April 2010, if you received Child Benefit for a child under 6, you automatically built up entitlement to an additional pension through State Pension.

From 6 April 2010, for each week that you're entitled to Child Benefit for a child under 12, you'll receive weekly Earnings Factor credits to protect your future entitlement to the State Pension.

You'll be able to combine National Insurance and Earnings Factor credits with other qualification routes, such as National Insurance contributions, in order to build up a year of entitlement.

For more information:

- go to www.gov.uk/browse/working
- phone the Pension Service Helpline on 0800 731 7898 or textphone on 0800 731 7339

You can also:

- go to www.gov.uk/taxcredits
- phone the National Insurance Helpline on 0300 200 3500

Your rights and obligations

'Your Charter' explains what you can expect from us and what we expect from you.

For more information, go to www.gov.uk/hmrc/your-charter

These notes are for guidance only and reflect the position at the time of writing. They do not affect any right of appeal.

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HMRC 07/16

Remember to send this sheet with your claim form.

For office use 23

◆ Please tear off here ◆

For office use 24

	Child 4	Child 4 continued
1	Child's surname or family name As shown on the birth or adoption certificate.	8 Does this child live with you in the UK? Read page 4 of these notes
2	Child's first name and any middle name(s) As shown on the birth or adoption certificate.	Yes If Yes, go to question 10 9 What is the name and address of the person this child
	First name Middle name(s)	lives with?
		Address
3	Is this child male or female? Male Female	naces
4	Child's date of birth DD MM YYYY	Postcode
		10 Has this child lived with anyone else in the last 12 months? Read page 4 of these notes.
5	Has this child ever been known by any other name?	No If No, go to question 13
	No L	Yes
	Yes If Yes, please specify the other name below	What is the name and address of the person this child
	Has the name been changed by deed poll?	lived with? Name
	No Yes	Address
6	Is this child your own child? Read page 4 of these notes.	
	No Yes	Postcode
7	Has anyone else ever claimed Child Benefit for this child?	12 What date did the child come to live with you?
	Read page 4 of these notes. No If No, go to question 8	
	Yes If Yes, please tell us their name and address	13 Are you adopting or planning to adopt this child through a local authority?
	Name	No Yes
	Address	
		Do you want to claim for any more children now?
	Postcode	No If No, please tear off this sheet then go to question 64 of your claim form
	Go to question 8	Yes If Yes, please answer questions 1 to 13 on a separate sheet of paper or download our additional child form, go to www.gov.uk/government/publications/chi