



Capital Allowances Act 2001

2001 CHAPTER 2

PART 12

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 5

MISCELLANEOUS

Apportionment

562 Apportionment where property sold together

- (1) Any reference in this Act to the sale of property includes the sale of that property together with any other property.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), all property sold as a result of one bargain is to be treated as sold together even though—
 - (a) separate prices are, or purport to be, agreed for separate items of that property, or
 - (b) there are, or purport to be, separate sales of separate items of that property.
- (3) If an item of property is sold together with other property, then, for the purposes of this Act—
 - (a) the net proceeds of the sale of that item are to be treated as being so much of the net proceeds of sale of all the property as, on a just and reasonable apportionment, is attributable to that item, and
 - (b) the expenditure incurred on the provision or purchase of that item is to be treated as being so much of the consideration given for all the property as, on a just and reasonable apportionment, is attributable to that item.

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- (4) This section applies, with the necessary modifications, to other proceeds (consisting of insurance money or other compensation) as it applies in relation to the net proceeds of a sale.
- (5) This section applies in relation to Part 5 as if expenditure on the provision or purchase of an item of property included expenditure on the acquisition of—
 - (a) a mineral asset (as defined by section 397), or
 - (b) land outside the United Kingdom.

Procedure for determining certain questions

563 Procedure for determining certain questions affecting two or more persons

- (1) This section applies in relation to the determination of a question if—
 - (a) at the time when the question falls to be determined, it appears that the determination is material to the liability to tax (for whatever period) of two or more persons, and
 - (b) section 564 provides for this section to apply.
- (2) The Commissioners who are to determine the question, for the purposes of the tax of all the persons concerned, are given in subsections (3) to (5).
- (3) If—
 - (a) the same body of General Commissioners has jurisdiction with respect to all the persons concerned, and
 - (b) those persons do not agree that the determination is to be made by the Special Commissioners,
 the determination is to be made by that body of General Commissioners.
- (4) If—
 - (a) different bodies of General Commissioners have jurisdiction with respect to the persons concerned, and
 - (b) those persons do not agree that the determination is to be made by the Special Commissioners,
 the determination is to be made by such of those bodies of General Commissioners as the Board of Inland Revenue may direct.
- (5) In any other case, the determination is to be made by the Special Commissioners.
- (6) The Commissioners must determine the question in the same way as an appeal, but all the persons concerned are entitled—
 - (a) to appear before and be heard by the Commissioners, or
 - (b) to make representations to them in writing.

564 Questions to which procedure in section 563 applies

- (1) Section 563 applies in relation to the determination for the purposes of any of Parts 3 to 11 or this Part of any question about the way in which a sum is to be apportioned.
- (2) Section 563 applies in relation to any determination of the market value of property for the purposes of—

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- (a) any provision of Part 2 (plant and machinery allowances),
 - (b) section 423 (mineral extraction allowances: amount of disposal value to be brought into account),
 - (c) section 559 (effect of successions),
 - (d) section 568 or 569 (sales treated as being for alternative amount), or
 - (e) section 573 (transfers treated as sales).
- (3) Section 563 applies in relation to any determination of the amount of any sums paid or proceeds for the purposes of section 357 (industrial buildings allowances: arrangements having an artificial effect on pricing).
- (4) If section 561 (transfer of a UK trade to a company in another member State) applies, section 563 applies—
- (a) for the purposes of the tax of both company A and company B referred to in that section, and
 - (b) in relation to the determination of any question of apportionment of expenditure under section 561(3).

Tax agreements for income tax purposes

565 Tax agreements for income tax purposes

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person is entitled to an allowance for income tax purposes,
 - (b) that person enters into a tax agreement with the Inland Revenue for the tax year in which the allowance would be given effect, and
 - (c) no assessment giving effect to the allowance is made for that tax year.
- (2) In this section “tax agreement” means an agreement in writing as to the extent to which the allowance in question is to be given effect for the tax year in question.
- (3) If this section applies, the allowance is to be treated as if it had been given effect under an assessment—
- (a) for the tax year for which the tax agreement is made, and
 - (b) to the extent set out in the tax agreement.
- (4) A tax agreement may relate to any method by which allowances are given effect under this Act.

Companies not resident in the United Kingdom

566 Companies not resident in the United Kingdom

- (1) This section applies if a company not resident in the United Kingdom is—
- (a) within the charge to corporation tax in respect of one source of income, and
 - (b) within the charge to income tax in respect of another source.
- (2) Allowances related to any source of income are to be given effect against income chargeable to the same tax as is chargeable on income from that source.

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Sales treated as being for alternative amount

567 Sales treated as being for alternative amount: introductory

- (1) Sections 568 to 570 apply for the purposes of Parts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10.
- (2) For the purposes of sections 568 to 570, the control test is met if—
 - (a) the buyer is a body of persons over whom the seller has control,
 - (b) the seller is a body of persons over whom the buyer has control,
 - (c) both the seller and the buyer are bodies of persons and another person has control over both of them, or
 - (d) the seller and the buyer are connected persons.
- (3) In subsection (2) “body of persons” includes a partnership.
- (4) For the purposes of sections 568 to 570, the tax advantage test is met if it appears that the sole or main benefit which might be expected to accrue from—
 - (a) the sale, or
 - (b) transactions of which the sale is one,is the obtaining of a tax advantage by all or any of the parties under any provision of this Act except Part 2.
- (5) Sections 568 to 570 do not apply if section 561 applies (transfer of a UK trade to a company in another member State).

568 Sales treated as being at market value

- (1) A sale of property that is not at market value is treated as being at market value if—
 - (a) the control test is met, or
 - (b) the tax advantage test is met.
- (2) This section is subject to any election under section 569.

569 Election to treat sale as being for alternative amount

- (1) The parties to a sale of property that is not for the alternative amount may elect for the sale to be treated as being for the alternative amount if—
 - (a) the control test is met or section 573 applies (transfers treated as sales), and
 - (b) the tax advantage test is not met.
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to section 570.
- (3) The alternative amount is the lower of market value and—
 - (a) if the sale is relevant for the purposes of Part 3 or 10, the residue of the qualifying expenditure immediately before the sale;
 - (b) if the sale is relevant for the purposes of Part 5, the unrelieved qualifying expenditure immediately before the sale;
 - (c) if the sale is relevant for the purposes of Part 6—
 - (i) in a case where an allowance under Part 6 is given for the expenditure represented by the asset sold, nil;
 - (ii) in any other case, the qualifying expenditure represented by the asset sold.

- (4) In subsection (3) “residue of qualifying expenditure”, “unrelieved qualifying expenditure” and “qualifying expenditure” have the same meaning as in the Part for the purposes of which the sale is relevant.
- (5) If the sale—
 - (a) is relevant for the purposes of Part 3 or 10, and
 - (b) is treated as being for the residue of the qualifying expenditure immediately before the sale,no balancing adjustment is to be made as a result of the sale under section 319 (building not an industrial building, etc. throughout) or 517 (building not a qualifying dwelling-house throughout).
- (6) If, after the date of the sale, an event occurs as a result of which a balancing charge would have fallen to be made on the seller if—
 - (a) he had continued to own the property, and
 - (b) he had done all such things, and been allowed all such allowances, as were done by or allowed to the buyer,the balancing charge is to be made on the buyer.
- (7) All such assessments and adjustments of assessments are to be made as are necessary to give effect to the election.
- (8) For the purposes of this section and section 570, a sale is relevant for the purposes of a Part if it is of property of a kind that is relevant for deciding whether an allowance or charge is made under that Part.

570 Elections: supplementary

- (1) Section 569(1) does not apply to a sale that is relevant for the purposes of Part 4.
- (2) No election under section 569 may be made if—
 - (a) the circumstances of the sale or the parties to it mean that a relevant allowance or charge will not be capable of falling to be made, or
 - (b) the buyer is a dual resident investing company.
- (3) In subsection (2)(a) “relevant allowance or charge” means an allowance or charge under Part 3, 5, 6, 9 or 10 which (ignoring the circumstances mentioned in subsection (2)(a)) would or might fall to be made, as a result of the sale, to or on any of the parties to it.
- (4) If the sale is relevant for the purposes of Part 10, no election under section 569 may be made unless, at the time of the sale or any earlier time, both the seller and the buyer are or have been approved bodies (as defined in section 492).
- (5) An election under section 569 must be made by notice to the Inland Revenue not later than 2 years after the sale.