



# Corporation Tax Act 2010

## 2010 CHAPTER 4

### [<sup>F1</sup>PART 8ZB

#### TRANSACTIONS IN UK LAND

##### Textual Amendments

- F1** Pt. 8ZB inserted (with effect in accordance with s. 81 of the amending Act and also with effect in accordance with [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2017 \(c. 32\)](#), s. 39(1)(2)) by [Finance Act 2016 \(c. 24\)](#), [s. 77\(1\)](#)

##### Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** [Pt. 8ZB](#) applied (with modifications) by 1992 c. 12, Sch. 1A para. 4(6) (as inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 1 paras. 120, 123 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2019 \(c. 1\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 14](#))

#### *Introduction*

#### **356OA Overview of Part**

This Part contains provision about the corporation tax treatment of certain profits and gains realised from disposals concerned with land in the United Kingdom.

#### *Amounts treated as profits of a trade*

#### **356OB Disposals of land in the United Kingdom**

- (1) Section 356OC(1) applies (subject to subsection (3) of that section) if—
  - (a) a person within subsection (2)(a), (b) or (c) realises a profit or gain from a disposal of any land in the United Kingdom, and
  - (b) any of conditions A to D is met in relation to the land.
- (2) The persons referred to in subsection (1) are—

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- (a) the person acquiring, holding or developing the land,
  - (b) a person who is associated with the person in paragraph (a) at a relevant time, and
  - (c) a person who is a party to, or concerned in, an arrangement within subsection (3).
- (3) An arrangement is within this subsection if—
- (a) it is effected with respect to all or part of the land, and
  - (b) it enables a profit or gain to be realised—
    - (i) by any indirect method, or
    - (ii) by any series of transactions.
- (4) Condition A is that the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of acquiring the land was to realise a profit or gain from disposing of the land.
- (5) Condition B is that the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of acquiring any property deriving its value from the land was to realise a profit or gain from disposing of the land.
- (6) Condition C is that the land is held as trading stock.
- (7) Condition D is that (in a case where the land has been developed) the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of developing the land was to realise a profit or gain from disposing of the land when developed.
- (8) In this section “relevant time” means any time in the period beginning when the activities of the project begin and ending 6 months after the disposal mentioned in subsection (1).
- (9) In this section “the project” means all activities carried out for any of the following purposes—
- (a) the purposes of dealing in or developing the land, and
  - (b) any other purposes mentioned in Conditions A to D.
- (10) For the purposes of this section a person (“A”) is associated with another person (“B”) if—
- (a) A is connected with B by virtue of any of subsections (5) to (7) of section 1122 (read in accordance with section 1123), or
  - (b) A is related to B (see section 356OT).

### **356OC Disposals of land: profits treated as trading profits**

- (1) The profit or gain is to be treated for corporation tax purposes as profits of a trade carried on by the chargeable company (see section 356OG).
- (2) If the chargeable company is non-UK resident, that trade is the company's trade of dealing in or developing UK land (as defined in section 5B of CTA 2009).
- (3) But subsection (1) does not apply to a profit or gain so far as it would (apart from this section) be brought into account as income in calculating profits (of any person)—
  - (a) for corporation tax purposes, or
  - (b) for income tax purposes.

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- (4) The profits are treated as arising in the accounting period of the chargeable company in which the profit or gain is realised.
- (5) This section applies in relation to gains which are capital in nature as it applies in relation to other gains.

### **356OD Disposals of property deriving its value from land in the United Kingdom**

- (1) Section 356OE applies (subject to subsection (3) of that section) if—
  - (a) a person realises a profit or gain from a disposal of any property which (at the time of the disposal) derives at least 50% of its value from land in the United Kingdom,
  - (b) the person is a party to, or concerned in, an arrangement concerning some or all of the land mentioned in paragraph (a) (“the project land”), and
  - (c) the arrangement meets the condition in subsection (2).
- (2) The condition is that the main purpose, or one of the main purposes, of the arrangement is to—
  - (a) deal in or develop the project land, and
  - (b) realise a profit or gain from a disposal of property deriving the whole or part of its value from that land.

### **356OE Disposals within section 356OD: profits treated as trading profits**

- (1) The relevant amount is to be treated for corporation tax purposes as profits of a trade carried on by the chargeable company.
- (2) If the chargeable company is non-UK resident, that trade is the company's trade of dealing in or developing UK land.
- (3) But subsection (1) does not apply to an amount so far as it would (apart from this section) be brought into account as income in calculating profits (of any person)—
  - (a) for corporation tax purposes, or
  - (b) for income tax purposes.
- (4) The profits are treated as arising in the accounting period of the chargeable company in which the profit or gain is realised.
- (5) In this section the “relevant amount” means so much (if any) of the profit or gain mentioned in section 356OD(1) as is attributable, on a just and reasonable apportionment, to the relevant UK assets.
- (6) In this section “the relevant UK assets” means any land in the United Kingdom from which the property mentioned in section 356OD(1) derives any of its value (at the time of the disposal mentioned in that subsection).
- (7) This section applies in relation to gains which are capital in nature as it applies in relation to other gains.

### **356OF Profits and losses**

- (1) Sections 356OB to 356OE have effect as if they included provision about losses corresponding to the provision they make about profits and gains.

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- (2) Accordingly, in the following sections of this Part references to a “profit or gain” include a loss.

*Person to whom profits attributed*

**356OG The chargeable company**

- (1) For the purposes of sections 356OC and 356OE the general rule is that the “chargeable company” is the company (“C”) that realises the profit or gain (as mentioned in section 356OB(1) or 356OD(1)).
- (2) The general rule in subsection (1) is subject to the special rules in subsections (4) to (6).
- (3) But those special rules do not apply in relation to a profit or gain to which section 356OH(3) (fragmented activities) applies.
- (4) If all or any part of the profit or gain accruing to C is derived from value provided directly or indirectly by another person (“B”) which is a company, B is the “chargeable company”.
- (5) Subsection (4) applies whether or not the value is put at the disposal of C.
- (6) If all or any part of the profit or gain accruing to C is derived from an opportunity of realising a profit or gain provided directly or indirectly by another person (“D”) which is a company, D is “the chargeable company” (unless the case falls within subsection (4)).
- (7) For the meaning of “another person” see section 356OO.

*Anti-fragmentation*

**356OH Fragmented activities**

- (1) Subsection (3) applies if—
  - (a) a company (“C”) disposes of any land in the United Kingdom,
  - (b) any of conditions A to D in section 356OB is met in relation to the land, and
  - (c) a person (“R”) who is associated with C at a relevant time has made a relevant contribution to activities falling within subsection (2).
- (2) The following activities fall within this subsection—
  - (a) the development of the land,
  - (b) any other activities directed towards realising a profit or gain from the disposal of the land.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, the profit or gain (if any) realised by C from the disposal is to be taken to be what that profit or gain would be if R were not a distinct person from C (and, accordingly, as if everything done by or in relation to R had been done by or in relation to C).
- (4) Subsection (5) applies to any amount which is paid (directly or indirectly) by R to C for the purposes of meeting or reimbursing the cost of corporation tax which C is liable to pay as a result of the application of subsection (3) in relation to R and C.

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- (5) The amount—
- (a) is not to be taken into account in calculating profits or losses of either R or C for the purposes of income tax or corporation tax, and
  - (b) is not for any purpose of the Corporation Tax Acts to be regarded as a distribution.
- (6) In subsection (1) “relevant time” means any time in the period beginning when the activities of the project begin and ending 6 months after the disposal.
- (7) For the purposes of this section any contribution made by R to activities falling within subsection (2) is a “relevant contribution” unless the profit made or to be made by R in respect of the contribution is insignificant having regard to the size of the project.
- (8) In this section “contribution” means any kind of contribution, including, for example—
- (a) the provision of professional or other services, or
  - (b) a financial contribution (including the assumption of a risk).
- (9) For the purposes of this section R is “associated” with C if—
- (a) R is connected with C by virtue of any of subsections (5) to (7) of section 1122 (read in accordance with section 1123), or
  - (b) R is related to C (see section 356OT).
- (10) In this section “the project” means all activities carried out for any of the following purposes—
- (a) the purposes of dealing in or developing the land, and
  - (b) any other purposes mentioned in Conditions A to D in section 356OB.

#### *Calculation of profit or gain on disposal*

### **356OI Calculation of profit or gain on disposal**

For the purposes of this Part, the profit or gain (if any) from a disposal of any property is to be calculated according to the principles applicable for calculating the profits of a trade under Part 3 of CTA 2009, subject to any modifications that may be appropriate (and for this purpose the same rules are to apply in calculating losses from a disposal as apply in calculating profits).

### **356OJ Apportionments**

Any apportionment (whether of expenditure, consideration or any other amount) that is required to be made for the purposes of this Part is to be made on a just and reasonable basis.

#### *Arrangements for avoiding tax*

### **356OK Arrangements for avoiding tax**

- (1) Subsection (3) applies if an arrangement has been entered into the main purpose or one of the main purposes of which is to enable a company to obtain a relevant tax advantage.

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- (2) In subsection (1) the reference to obtaining a relevant tax advantage includes obtaining a relevant tax advantage by virtue of any provisions of double taxation arrangements, but only in a case where the relevant tax advantage is contrary to the object and purpose of the provisions of the double taxation arrangements (and subsection (3) has effect accordingly, regardless of anything in section 6(1) of TIOPA 2010).
- (3) The tax advantage is to be counteracted by means of adjustments.
- (4) For this purpose adjustments may be made (whether by an officer of Revenue and Customs or by the company) by way of an assessment, the modification of an assessment, amendment or disallowance of a claim, or otherwise.
- (5) In this section “relevant tax advantage” means a tax advantage in relation to corporation tax charged (or which would, if the tax advantage were not obtained, be charged) in respect of amounts treated as profits of a trade by virtue of this Part.
- (6) In this section—
  - “double taxation arrangements” means arrangements which have effect under section 2(1) of TIOPA 2010 (double taxation relief by agreement with territories outside the United Kingdom);
  - “tax advantage” has the meaning given by section 1139.

#### *Exemption*

### **356OL Profits attributable to period before relevant activities etc began**

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
  - (a) subsection (1) of section 356OC applies because Condition D in section 356OB is met (land developed with purpose of realising a gain from its disposal when developed), and
  - (b) part of the profit or gain mentioned in that subsection is fairly attributable to a period before the intention to develop was formed.
- (2) Section 356OC(1) has effect as if the person mentioned in section 356OB(1) had not realised that part of the profit or gain.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies if—
  - (a) section 356OE(1) applies, and
  - (b) part of the profit or gain mentioned in section 356OE(5) is fairly attributable to a period before the person mentioned in section 356OD(1) was a party to, or concerned in, the arrangement in question.
- (4) Section 356OE has effect as if the person had not realised that part of the profit or gain.
- (5) In applying this section account must be taken of the treatment under Part 3 of CTA 2009 (trading income) of a company which appropriates land as trading stock.

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### *Other supplementary provisions*

#### **356OM Tracing value**

- (1) This section applies if it is necessary to determine the extent to which the value of any property or right is derived from any other property or right for the purposes of this Part.
- (2) Value may be traced through any number of companies, partnerships, trusts and other entities or arrangements.
- (3) The property held by a company, partnership or trust must be attributed to the shareholders, partners, beneficiaries or other participants at each stage in whatever way is appropriate in the circumstances.
- (4) In this section—
  - “partnership” includes an entity established under the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom of a similar nature to a partnership; and
  - “partners”, in relation to such arrangements, is to be construed accordingly;
  - “trust” includes arrangements—
    - (a) which have effect under the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom; and
    - (b) under which persons acting in a fiduciary capacity hold and administer property on behalf of other persons,and “beneficiaries”, in relation to such arrangements, is to be construed accordingly.

#### **356ON Relevance of transactions, arrangements, etc**

- (1) In determining whether section 356OC(1) or 356OE(1) applies, account is to be taken of any method, however indirect, by which—
  - (a) any property or right is transferred or transmitted, or
  - (b) the value of any property or right is enhanced or diminished.
- (2) Accordingly—
  - (a) the occasion of the transfer or transmission of any property or right, however indirect, and
  - (b) the occasion when the value of any property or right is enhanced,may be an occasion on which section 356OC(1) or 356OE(1) applies.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) apply in particular—
  - (a) to sales, contracts and other transactions made otherwise than for full consideration or for more than full consideration,
  - (b) to any method by which any property or right, or the control of any property or right, is transferred or transmitted by assigning—
    - (i) share capital or other rights in a company,
    - (ii) rights in a partnership, or
    - (iii) an interest in settled property,
  - (c) to the creation of an option affecting the disposition of any property or right and the giving of consideration for granting it,

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- (d) to the creation of a requirement for consent affecting such a disposition and the giving of consideration for granting it,
- (e) to the creation of an embargo affecting such a disposition and the giving of consideration for releasing it, and
- (f) to the disposal of any property or right on the winding up, dissolution or termination of a company, partnership or trust.

### *Interpretation*

#### **356OO “Another person”**

- (1) In this Part references to “other” persons are to be interpreted in accordance with subsections (2) to (4).
- (2) A partnership or partners in a partnership may be regarded as a person or persons distinct from the individuals or other persons who are for the time being partners.
- (3) The trustees of settled property may be regarded as persons distinct from the individuals or other persons who are for the time being the trustees.
- (4) Personal representatives may be regarded as persons distinct from the individuals or other persons who are for the time being personal representatives.

#### **356OP “Arrangement”**

- (1) In this Part “arrangement” (except in the phrase “double taxation arrangements”) includes any agreement, understanding, scheme, transaction or series of transactions, whether or not legally enforceable).
- (2) For the purposes of this Part any number of transactions may be regarded as constituting a single arrangement if—
  - (a) a common purpose can be discerned in them, or
  - (b) there is other sufficient evidence of a common purpose.

#### **356OQ “Disposal”**

- (1) In this Part references to a “disposal” of any property include any case in which the property is effectively disposed of (whether wholly or in part, as mentioned in subsection (2))—
  - (a) by one or more transactions, or
  - (b) by any arrangement.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part—
  - (a) references to a disposal of land or any other property include a part disposal of the property, and
  - (b) there is a part disposal of property (“the asset”) where on a person making a disposal, any form of property derived from the asset remains undisposed of (including in cases where an interest or right in or over the asset is created by the disposal, as well as where it subsists before the disposal).



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### **356OR “Land” and related expressions**

- (1) In this Part “land” includes—
  - (a) buildings and structures,
  - (b) any estate, interest or right in or over land, and
  - (c) land under the sea or otherwise covered by water.
- (2) In this Part references to property deriving its value from land include—
  - (a) any shareholding in a company deriving its value directly or indirectly from land,
  - (b) any partnership interest deriving its value directly or indirectly from land,
  - (c) any interest in settled property deriving its value directly or indirectly from land, and
  - (d) any option, consent or embargo affecting the disposition of land.

### **356OS References to realising a gain**

- (1) For the purposes of sections 356OB(1) and 356OD(1) it does not matter whether the person (“P”) realising the profit or gain in question realises it for P or another person.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), if, for example by a premature sale, a person (“A”) directly or indirectly transmits the opportunity of realising a profit or gain to another person (“B”), A realises B's profit or gain for B.

### **356OT Related parties**

- (1) For the purposes of this Part a person (“A”) is related to another person (“B”)—
  - (a) throughout any period for which A and B are consolidated for accounting purposes,
  - (b) on any day on which the participation condition is met in relation to them, or
  - (c) on any day on which the 25% investment condition is met in relation to them.
- (2) A and B are consolidated for accounting purposes for a period if—
  - (a) their financial results for a period are required to be comprised in group accounts,
  - (b) their financial results for the period would be required to be comprised in group accounts but for the application of an exemption, or
  - (c) their financial results for a period are in fact comprised in group accounts.
- (3) In subsection (2) “group accounts” means accounts prepared under—
  - (a) section 399 of the Companies Act 2006, or
  - (b) any corresponding provision of the law of a territory outside the United Kingdom.
- (4) The participation condition is met in relation to A and B (“the relevant parties”) on a day if, within the period of 6 months beginning with that day—
  - (a) one of the relevant parties directly or indirectly participates in the management, control or capital of the other, or
  - (b) the same person or persons directly or indirectly participate in the management, control or capital of each of the relevant parties.
- (5) The 25% investment condition is met in relation to A and B if—

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- (a) one of them has a 25% investment in the other, or
  - (b) a third person has a 25% investment in each of them.
- (6) Section 259NC of TIOPA 2010 applies for the purposes of determining whether a person has a “25% investment” in another person for the purposes of this section as it applies for the purposes of section 259NB(2) of that Act.
- (7) In Chapter 2 of Part 4 of TIOPA 2010, sections 157(2), 158(4), 159(2) and 160(2) (which are about the interpretation of references to direct and indirect participation) apply in relation to subsection (4) as they apply in relation to subsection (4) of section 259NA of that Act.]

**Changes to legislation:**

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