
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2011 No. 2999

CORPORATION TAX

**The Investment Trust (Approved
Company) (Tax) Regulations 2011**

Made - - - - *14th December 2011*

Coming into force - - *1st January 2012*

The Treasury make the following regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 622A, 1158(6) and 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010⁽¹⁾ and section 354 of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010⁽²⁾.

In accordance with sections 622A(3), 1158(8) and 1159(4) of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and section 372(3)(b) of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010, a draft of these Regulations was laid before the House of Commons and approved by a resolution of that House.

PART 1

Introductory and General Provisions

Citation, commencement and effect

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Investment Trust (Approved Company) (Tax) Regulations 2011 and come into force on 1 January 2012.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), these Regulations have effect in relation to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

(3) Regulations 43, 45 and 46 have effect in relation to disposals made on or after 1 January 2012.

Structure of these Regulations

2. The structure of these Regulations is as follows—

This Part contains introductory and general provisions;

Part 2 contains the following provisions about investment trusts—

(1) 2010 c. 4; new sections 1158 and 1159 were substituted by section 49 of the Finance Act 2011 (c. 11) and section 622A was inserted by section 50 of that Act.

(2) 2010 c. 8.

Chapter 1 deals with applications for approval as an investment trust,
 Chapter 2 deals with cases where the eligibility conditions are treated as being met,
 Chapter 3 deals with the requirements to be met by investment trusts whilst approved,
 Chapter 4 deals with breaches of the requirements to be met by investment trusts and subsequent withdrawal of approval,
 Chapter 5 deals with an approved company treating itself as not being an investment trust;
 Part 3 contains provisions about transactions by investment trusts which are treated as entered into otherwise than in the course of a trade; and
 Part 4 contains provisions about investment trusts having interests in offshore non-reporting funds and index tracking funds, and makes consequential provision.

Interpretation

3.—(1) In these Regulations—

“company tax return” has the same meaning as in paragraph 3(1) of Schedule 18 to the Finance Act 1998⁽³⁾,

“CTA 2009” means the Corporation Tax Act 2009⁽⁴⁾,

“CTA 2010” means the Corporation Tax Act 2010⁽⁵⁾,

“the Offshore Funds Regulations” means the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009⁽⁶⁾,

“tribunal” means the First-tier Tribunal or, where determined by or under Tribunal Procedure Rules, the Upper Tribunal.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations the market value of any asset is to be determined in a like manner as it would be determined for the purposes of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992⁽⁷⁾.

PART 2

Investment Trusts

CHAPTER 1

Application procedure

Interpretation

4. In this Part—

“the eligibility conditions” mean conditions A to C in section 1158 of CTA 2010,

“the income distribution requirement” has the meaning given in regulation 21(9).

(3) 1998 c. 36. Paragraph 3 of Schedule 18 was amended by paragraphs 380 and 385 of Schedule 1 to the Income Tax Act 2007 (c. 3) and paragraph 68(a) of Schedule 4 to the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (c. 11).

(4) 2009 c. 4.

(5) 2010 c. 4.

(6) S.I. 2009/3001, amended by S.I. 2009/3139, 2010/294, 2011/244, 2011/1211 and 2011/2192.

(7) 1992 c. 12.

Application for approval as an investment trust

5.—(1) A company may apply to the Commissioners⁽⁸⁾ for approval as an investment trust in accordance with this Chapter.

(2) A company which makes such an application is referred to in this Chapter as “the applicant”.

Contents of application

6.—(1) An application under regulation 5 must include the particulars specified in this regulation.

(2) The application must—

- (a) specify the date of the first day of an accounting period in respect of which the applicant seeks approval as an investment trust (“the specified date”),
- (b) contain a statement that the applicant meets, or is expected to meet, in respect of the accounting period referred to in sub-paragraph (a)—
 - (i) the eligibility conditions, and
 - (ii) the requirements of Chapter 3 of this Part,
- (c) contain an undertaking given in relation to the accounting period referred to in sub-paragraph (a) and each subsequent accounting period in respect of which it is or expects to be an investment trust, that the applicant will meet—
 - (i) the eligibility conditions, and
 - (ii) the requirements of Chapter 3 of this Part,
- (d) include a copy of the applicant’s current published investment policy, and
- (e) provide evidence to show that the shares making up the applicant’s ordinary share capital (or, if there are such shares of more than one class, those of each class) are admitted to trading on a regulated market⁽⁹⁾.

This regulation is subject to regulations 7, 8, 9 and 13.

Contents of application: accounting period not commenced at time of application

7.—(1) This regulation applies if at the time the application is made the applicant has not commenced an accounting period.

(2) If this regulation applies the applicant must—

- (a) specify a provisional date for the purposes of regulation 6(2)(a), and
- (b) where a provisional date is specified, as soon as reasonably practicable, confirm in writing to the Commissioners the date of the first day of the accounting period in respect of which the applicant seeks approval as an investment trust.

Contents of application: shares not admitted to trading at time of application

8.—(1) This regulation applies if at the time the application is made the shares making up the applicant’s ordinary share capital (or, if there are such shares of more than one class, those of each class) are not admitted to trading on a regulated market.

(2) If this regulation applies, the application—

- (a) for the purposes of regulation 6(2)(d), may include a copy of the applicant’s prospectus instead of the current published investment policy, and

⁽⁸⁾ Section 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 defines “the Commissioners” as the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs.

⁽⁹⁾ Section 1158 defines “regulated market”.

(b) must explain how the applicant will be in a position to comply with condition B in section 1158(3) of CTA 2010 by the specified date.

(3) The applicant must provide evidence to the Commissioners that the shares making up the applicant's ordinary share capital (or, if there are such shares of more than one class, those of each class) are admitted to trading on a regulated market—

(a) before the end of a period of 60 days beginning with the date on which the shares were so admitted, or

(b) by such other date as the Commissioners may agree.

Form, timing and withdrawal of application

9.—(1) An application must be made in writing to the Commissioners.

(2) The application must be made to the Commissioners before the end of the period of 90 days beginning with the last day of the first accounting period for which approval is sought.

(3) The applicant may withdraw the application at any time during the period beginning with the day on which the application is made and ending 28 days after the day on which the Commissioners give notice under regulation 10 accepting the application.

Response by Commissioners to application

10.—(1) Within 28 days beginning with the date on which the application is made, the Commissioners must give notice in writing to the applicant—

(a) accepting the application,

(b) rejecting the application, or

(c) asking for further information in order to consider the application.

(2) The Commissioners must not accept an application if any particular or information mentioned in regulation 6, 7 or 8 is not supplied.

(3) Paragraph (4) applies if—

(a) the Commissioners have given a notice under paragraph (1)(c), and

(b) the applicant provides the further information within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the Commissioners ask for the further information, or within such longer period as may be agreed by the Commissioners.

(4) Within 28 days beginning with the day on which they receive the further information, the Commissioners must give notice to the applicant—

(a) accepting the application, or

(b) rejecting the application.

(5) If the Commissioners reject the application, the notice given to the applicant under paragraph (1)(b) or (4)(b) must contain a statement of the reason for which the application was rejected.

Appeal against rejection of the application

11.—(1) If the Commissioners reject an application, the applicant may appeal.

(2) The notice of appeal must be given to the Commissioners within a period of 42 days beginning with the day on which the notice rejecting the application is given.

(3) On an appeal, the tribunal may uphold or quash the rejection of the application.

(4) If the tribunal quashes the rejection of the application, these Regulations apply as if the Commissioners had accepted the application in the form in which it was considered by the tribunal.

Effect of acceptance of application

12. If the Commissioners accept (or are treated as accepting) an application, the applicant is approved as an investment trust—

- (a) for the accounting period commencing on the specified date (or commencing on such later date as may be confirmed in accordance with regulation 7(2)(b)), and
- (b) for each subsequent accounting period,

but this is subject to regulations 13 and 25 to 31.

Acceptance of application conditional on receipt of specified information

13.—(1) An acceptance by the Commissioners of an application is conditional on the provision of any information or particulars required by regulations 7(2)(b) and 8(3).

(2) If the applicant does not provide any such information or particulars, the application shall be treated as if it had not been made and the company treated as if it had not been an investment trust for any of the period to which the application mentioned in paragraph (1) related.

CHAPTER 2

Cases where eligibility conditions treated as being met

Delay in admission of company's ordinary share capital to trading on a regulated market

14.—(1) Paragraph (3) applies if at the date on which the application under regulation 5 is made the applicant—

- (a) has commenced procedures to obtain admission of the shares making up its ordinary share capital (or, if there are such shares of more than one class, those of each class) to trading on a regulated market but has not obtained admission, or
- (b) has given a commitment in its prospectus to commence such procedures but has not started those procedures.

(2) Paragraph (3) also applies if a company which has been approved as an investment trust issues shares of a class ("the new shares") which is different from any of those which make up its ordinary share capital.

(3) Condition B in section 1158(3) of CTA 2010 is to be treated as met for the period of 60 days beginning with—

- (a) in the case of paragraph (1), the date of the application, or
- (b) in the case of paragraph (2), the date on which the new shares were issued.

Winding up of company approved as investment trust

15.—(1) Paragraph (2) applies if—

- (a) a company is being wound up,
- (b) the company was approved as an investment trust in respect of the accounting period which ended immediately before the winding up started (see section 12 of CTA 2009),
- (c) the company satisfied the eligibility conditions in respect of the accounting period referred to in sub-paragraph (b), and

(d) subject to paragraph (4), the company makes no new investments during the realisation period.

(2) Conditions A and B in section 1158 of CTA 2010 are to be treated as met in respect of the realisation period.

This paragraph is subject to regulation 16.

(3) In paragraphs (1) and (2) the “realisation period” is the period beginning with the date on which the winding up started and ending with the date on which the winding up is completed.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(d)—

(a) the placing on deposit of the proceeds of the disposal of assets of the company, or

(b) the purchase of gilts with the proceeds of the disposal of assets of the company,

shall not be treated as the making of a new investment by the company.

(5) In this regulation and regulation 16, references to “a company being wound up” and “winding up” are to be construed in accordance with section 12 of CTA 2009.

Winding up of company approved as investment trust – further conditions

16.—(1) Paragraph (2) of regulation 15 shall only apply if paragraphs (2) to (4) of this regulation are met.

(2) The Commissioners must be notified in writing that the company is being wound up.

(3) The notice under paragraph (2) must be given within one year beginning with the date on which the winding up started.

(4) The Commissioners must be satisfied that the realisation period referred to in regulation 15 has not been unreasonably prolonged.

CHAPTER 3

Investment trust: requirements to be met whilst approved

Investment trust to comply with requirements of this Chapter

17. A company must comply with the provisions of this Chapter in relation to each accounting period in respect of which it is approved as an investment trust.

Investment trust must not be a close company

18.—(1) An investment trust must not be a close company at any time in an accounting period.

(2) See section 439 of CTA 2010 for the definition of “close company”.

The income distribution requirement

19.—(1) An investment trust must not retain in respect of an accounting period an amount which is greater than 15% of its income for the accounting period.

(2) The investment trust must distribute as a dividend the amount required to comply with paragraph (1) before the filing date for the investment trust’s company tax return for the accounting period.

(3) Where the investment trust company’s tax return has been amended as a result of a notice served under paragraph 15 or 34 of Schedule 18 to the Finance Act 1998⁽¹⁰⁾, any further distribution

⁽¹⁰⁾ 1998 c. 36. Paragraph 15 was amended by paragraph 68(a) of Schedule 4 to the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (c. 11). Paragraph 34 was amended by section 119(3) and (6) to (8) of the Finance Act 2008 (c. 9).

that is required by virtue of the amendment must be made before the end of the period of 180 days beginning with the date of the amendment.

(4) In this regulation and regulation 23, “filing date” has the meaning given in paragraph 14 of Schedule 18 to the Finance Act 1998.

(5) This regulation is subject to regulations 21 and 22.

Calculation of income

20.—(1) Paragraphs (2) and (3) apply for the purposes of regulation 19(1) in determining the income of the investment trust for an accounting period.

(2) The amounts to be brought into account under Part 5 of CTA 2009 in respect of the investment trust’s loan relationships are to be determined without reference to any debtor relationships of the investment trust.

(3) Income treated as arising under regulation 18(1) (the charge to tax: further provisions) of the Offshore Funds Regulations is to be ignored.

The income distribution requirement: reduction in amount of income permitted to be retained

21.—(1) This regulation applies where conditions A to C are met.

(2) Condition A is that the investment trust is a participant in an offshore reporting fund within the meaning of regulation 50 (meaning of “reporting fund”) of the Offshore Funds Regulations.

(3) Condition B is that there is an amount which falls to be reported to the investment trust in accordance with regulation 92(1)(b) (contents of a report to participants: non-transparent funds) of the Offshore Funds Regulations(**11**).

(4) Condition C is that the amount referred to in condition B is accounted for by the investment trust through the capital column of the income statement in accordance with the AIC Statement of Recommended Practice, or would have been so accounted for if that Statement had been applied correctly.

(5) Where this regulation applies the amount which the investment trust may retain in accordance with regulation 19(1) is reduced by an amount equal to 85% of the amount referred to in condition B.

(6) If the application of paragraph (5) has the effect that the sum which an investment trust is permitted to retain (“the retainable amount”) is calculated to be less than zero, the investment trust must distribute as a dividend a further sum which is equal to the difference between the retainable amount and zero.

(7) The further distribution mentioned in paragraph (6) must be made in relation to the accounting period in which the fund distribution date for the offshore reporting fund in question falls.

(8) In this regulation—

(a) “fund distribution date” has the meaning given in regulation 94 (reported income: general provisions) of the Offshore Funds Regulations(**12**), and

(b) “AIC Statement of Recommended Practice” means the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Investment Trust Companies, issued by the Association of Investment Trust Companies in January 2009(**13**).

(9) The distribution required under this regulation together with the distribution required under regulation 19 comprise “the income distribution requirement”.

(11) Regulation 92(1) was amended by [S.I. 2011/1211](#).

(12) Regulation 94 was amended by [S.I. 2009/3139](#) and [2011/1211](#).

(13) The AIC Statement of Practice can be found at: <http://www.theaic.co.uk/Documents/Technical/AICSORPJan09.pdf>.

(10) This regulation is subject to regulation 22.

The income distribution requirement: exceptions

22.—(1) Regulations 19 and 21 do not apply in relation to an accounting period if the amount that the investment trust would be required to distribute in accordance with those regulations, taken together, would be less than £30,000.

(2) Regulations 19 and 21 do not apply in relation to an accounting period if—

(a) by virtue of a restriction imposed by law, the investment trust is required to retain in respect of the accounting period an amount of income that exceeds 15% of its income, and

(b) either—

(i) the amount of income that the investment trust retains in respect of the accounting period does not exceed the amount of income that it is required to retain in respect of the period by virtue of a restriction imposed by law, or

(ii) if there is such an excess, the amount of the excess plus the amount of any income that the investment trust distributes in respect of the period is less than £30,000.

(3) If the accounting period mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) is shorter than 12 months, the amount of £30,000 mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2)(b)(ii) is proportionately reduced.

Requirement to notify Commissioners of revised investment policy

23.—(1) An investment trust must notify the Commissioners if it revises its published investment policy.

(2) The investment trust must provide the Commissioners with a copy of any revised investment policy before the filing date for its company tax return for the accounting period in which the investment policy was revised.

Requirement to notify Commissioners of breach

24.—(1) An investment trust must give notice in accordance with paragraph (2) if it has breached—

(a) any of the eligibility conditions (see regulation 4), or

(b) any other requirement of these Regulations (apart from this regulation).

(2) The notice must—

(a) be given in writing to the Commissioners as soon as reasonably practicable after the investment trust becomes aware of any breach referred to in paragraph (1), and

(b) specify the steps, if any, that have been taken, or are to be taken, to correct the breach.

CHAPTER 4

Breach of the Regulations and withdrawal of approval

Types of breach

25.—(1) This Chapter applies if an investment trust is in breach of a requirement imposed by these Regulations.

(2) A breach is—

(a) a minor breach, or

(b) a serious breach.

- (3) For the purposes of these Regulations, a breach is a “serious breach” if it is—
 - (a) a breach specified as a serious breach in this Chapter, or
 - (b) a breach which is not a minor breach.
- (4) For the purposes of these Regulations, a breach is a “minor breach” if it is a breach (other than a breach specified as a serious breach in this Chapter)—
 - (a) for which there is a reasonable excuse, and
 - (b) which is inadvertent and corrected as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (5) For the purposes of this Chapter a minor breach is not regarded as a breach if the investment trust—
 - (a) notifies the Commissioners of the breach in accordance with regulation 24, and
 - (b) corrects the breach as soon as reasonably practicable without any intervention by the Commissioners.
- (6) For the purposes of this regulation there is an “intervention by the Commissioners” in relation to an investment trust if the Commissioners ask it to provide them with information relating to a requirement imposed by Chapter 3.

This paragraph is subject to paragraph (7).

- (7) There is no intervention by the Commissioners in relation to an investment trust if—
 - (a) the investment trust notifies the Commissioners of the breach in accordance with regulation 24,
 - (b) the investment trust complies with regulation 25(5), and
 - (c) the Commissioners request the investment trust to provide them with information so that they may determine whether the breach has been corrected.

Serious breach

26. For the purposes of this Chapter a breach of regulation 18 (investment trust must not be a close company) is a serious breach.

Multiple breaches

27.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Chapter, if an investment trust is in breach of a requirement imposed by these Regulations, and the breach is a minor breach, it continues to be treated as approved as an investment trust.

- (2) If paragraph (1) applies—
 - (a) on three separate occasions in a period of ten years beginning with the first day of the accounting period in which the first breach occurs, and
 - (b) in relation to the same requirement,

the third breach is a serious breach.

- (3) If paragraph (1) applies—
 - (a) on four separate occasions in a period of ten years beginning with the first day of the accounting period in which the first breach occurs, and
 - (b) in relation to more than one of the requirements,

the fourth breach is a serious breach.

(4) If a single event results in more than one minor breach within a single accounting period there is only one minor breach in that period in relation to that event for the purposes of this Chapter.

Breach of the income distribution requirement

28.—(1) Subject to paragraph (4), there is a breach of the income distribution requirement if—

(a) there is a difference between—

(i) the amount that the investment trust is required to distribute in relation to an accounting period in accordance with regulations 19 and 21, and

(ii) the amount which the investment trust distributed in relation to that accounting period, and

(b) the amount referred to in paragraph (ii) is less than the amount referred to in paragraph (i).

(2) If the difference between the two amounts specified in paragraph (1) is greater than 1% but less than or equal to 5% of the income of the investment trust for the accounting period then, subject to paragraph (5), the breach is a minor breach.

(3) If the difference between the two amounts specified in paragraph (1) is greater than 5% of the income of the investment trust for the accounting period, the breach is a serious breach.

(4) If the difference between the two amounts specified in paragraph (1) is less than or equal to 1% of the income of the investment trust for the accounting period then, subject to paragraph (5), the investment trust is to be treated as not having breached the income distribution requirement.

(5) Paragraph (4) only applies if the failure to comply with the income distribution requirement was inadvertent.

(6) For the purpose of this regulation, the income of the investment trust includes income that falls to be reported to it in accordance with regulation 92(1)(b) (contents of report to participants: non-transparent funds) of the Offshore Funds Regulations.

Consequences of serious breaches

29.—(1) This regulation applies if conditions A and B are met.

(2) Condition A is that—

(a) the investment trust is in breach of a requirement imposed by these Regulations, and

(b) the breach is a serious breach.

(3) Condition B is that the Commissioners give notice in writing to the investment trust—

(a) stating that the investment trust is in breach of a requirement imposed by these Regulations and that the breach is a serious breach, and

(b) specifying the serious breach.

(4) The investment trust is to be treated as a company which has not been approved as an investment trust for the accounting period in which the serious breach occurred (or, if there is more than one serious breach, the first of them) and, subject to paragraph (5), for all subsequent accounting periods.

(5) A company to which this regulation applies may make an application under regulation 5 in respect of any accounting period subsequent to the accounting period in which the serious breach occurred.

Breach of the eligibility conditions

30.—(1) This regulation applies if an investment trust is in breach of any of the eligibility conditions.

(2) The investment trust is to be treated as a company which has not been approved as an investment trust for the accounting period in which the breach of the eligibility condition occurred

(or, if there is more than one breach, the first of them) and, subject to paragraph (3), for all subsequent accounting periods.

(3) A company to which this regulation applies may make an application under regulation 5 in respect of any accounting period subsequent to the accounting period in which the breach of an eligibility condition occurred.

CHAPTER 5

Approved company treating itself as not being an investment trust

Company tax return submitted on basis that company is not an investment trust

31.—(1) This regulation applies if—

- (a) a company (apart from this regulation) is approved as an investment trust in respect of an accounting period,
- (b) the company makes a company tax return for that period, and
- (c) the self-assessment of the amount of tax which is payable by it included in the return is made on the basis that the company is not an investment trust with respect to that period.

(2) If this regulation applies the company is treated as not having been approved as an investment trust for the accounting period referred to in paragraph (1) with effect from the first day of that period and, subject to paragraph (3), for all subsequent accounting periods.

(3) A company to which this regulation applies may make an application under regulation 5 in respect of any accounting period subsequent to the accounting period to which the company tax return relates.

PART 3

Transactions to be treated as entered into otherwise than in the course of a trade

Treatment of transactions carried out by investment trusts

32.—(1) This regulation applies if an investment trust carries out an investment transaction in an accounting period.

(2) The investment transaction is treated as a transaction entered into otherwise than in the course of a trade for the purposes of the Corporation Tax Acts.

Meaning of “investment transaction”

33. For the purposes of this Part an investment transaction means—

- (a) any transaction in stocks and shares,
- (b) any transaction in a relevant contract (see regulations 34 to 40),
- (c) any transaction which results in an investment trust becoming a party to a loan relationship or a related transaction in respect of a loan relationship (see regulation 39),
- (d) any transaction in units in a collective investment scheme (see regulation 40),
- (e) any transaction in securities of any description not falling within paragraphs (a) to (d),
- (f) any transaction consisting in the buying or selling of any foreign currency, or
- (g) any transaction in a carbon emission trading product (see regulation 41).

Meaning of “relevant contract”

34.—(1) For the purposes of regulation 33(b) a relevant contract is—

- (a) an option,
- (b) a future, or
- (c) a contract for differences.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation an option, a future or a contract for differences which relates to land will only be a relevant contract if the option, future or contract for differences uses an index referred to in regulation 38(1)(b) and the index is—

- (a) publicly accessible,
- (b) comprised of a significant number of properties, and
- (c) not maintained by—
 - (i) the investment trust,
 - (ii) the manager of the investment trust, or
 - (iii) a person connected with the investment trust or the manager of the investment trust.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation—

- (a) sections 993 and 994 of the Income Tax Act 2007 (connected persons)(**14**) apply where the manager is a person other than a company, and
- (b) sections 1122 and 1123 of CTA 2010 (connected persons) apply in the case of an investment trust or where the manager is a person which is a company.

Meaning of “relevant contract”: options

35.—(1) For the purposes of regulation 34(1)(a) an “option” includes an instrument which entitles the holder to subscribe for shares in a company or assets representing a loan relationship of a company, and for these purposes it is immaterial whether the shares or assets to which the instrument relates exist or are identifiable.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) the reference to a loan relationship of a company is to be construed in accordance with regulation 39 but with references in that regulation to “investment trust” treated as references to “company”.

Meaning of “relevant contract”: futures

36.—(1) For the purposes of regulation 34(1)(b) a “future” is a contract for the sale of property under which delivery is to be made—

- (a) at a future date agreed when the contract is made, and
- (b) at a price so agreed.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b) a price is taken to be agreed when the contract is made—

- (a) notwithstanding that the price is left to be determined by reference to the price at which a contract is to be entered into on a market or exchange or could be entered into at a time and place specified in the contract, or
- (b) in a case where the contract is expressed to be by reference to a standard lot and quality, notwithstanding that provision is made for a variation in the price to take account of any variation in quantity or quality on delivery.

(14) 2007 c. 3; section 994 was amended by paragraphs 494 and 565 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (c. 4).

Options and futures: further provisions

37.—(1) For the purposes of regulations 35 and 36 references to an option or a future do not include reference to a contract the terms of which provide—

- (a) that, after setting off their obligations to each other under the contract, a cash payment is to be made by one party to the other in respect of the excess, if any, and do not provide for the delivery of any property,
- (b) that each party is liable to make to the other party a cash payment in respect of all that party's obligations to the other under the contract and do not provide for the delivery of any property, or
- (c) for the delivery of any property other than property a transaction in which would fall within any of the regulations in this Part where the property is delivered.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) has effect to exclude, from references to an option or a future, an option or future whose underlying subject matter is currency.

(3) In paragraph (2) “underlying subject matter” means—

- (a) in relation to an option, the property which would fall to be delivered if the option were exercised, and
- (b) in relation to a future, the property which, if the future were to run to delivery, would fall to be delivered at the date and price agreed when the contract is made.

Meaning of “relevant contract”: contracts for difference

38.—(1) For the purposes of regulation 34(1)(c) a “contract for differences” is a contract the purpose or pretended purpose of which is to make a profit or avoid a loss by reference to fluctuations in—

- (a) the value or price of property described in the contract, or
- (b) an index or other factor designated in the contract.

(2) But none of the following is a contract for differences—

- (a) a future,
- (b) an option,
- (c) a contract of insurance,
- (d) a contract effected in the course of capital redemption business,
- (e) a contract of indemnity,
- (f) a guarantee,
- (g) a warranty,
- (h) a loan relationship.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)—

“capital redemption business” means any business of a company carrying on insurance business in so far as it consists of the effecting on the basis of actuarial calculations, and the carrying out, of contracts under which, in return for one or more fixed payments, a sum or series of sums of a specified amount become payable at a future time or over a period,

“loan relationship” is to be construed in accordance with regulation 39 but with references to “investment trust” in that regulation being construed as references to “company”.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b) an index or factor may be determined by reference to any matter and, for these purposes, a numerical value may be attributed to any variation in a matter.

Interpretation of regulation 33(c)

39.—(1) For the purposes of regulation 33(c) an investment trust has a loan relationship where the investment trust stands (whether by reference to a security or otherwise) in the position of a creditor or debtor as respects any money debt and either—

- (a) that debt is one arising from a transaction for the lending of money, or
- (b) that debt is not one which arose from a transaction for the lending of money but is one—
 - (i) on which interest is payable to or by the investment trust,
 - (ii) in relation to which the exchange gains or losses arise to the investment trust, or
 - (iii) as respects which the conditions in paragraph (2) are satisfied.

(2) The conditions mentioned in paragraph (1)(b)(iii) are that—

- (a) the investment trust stands in the position of creditor in relation to the money debt, and
- (b) the money debt is one from which a discount (whether of an income or capital nature) arises to the investment trust.

(3) In this regulation “exchange gains or losses” means profits or gains or losses which arise as a result of comparing at different times the expression in one currency of the whole or some part of the valuation put by the investment trust in another currency on an asset or liability of the investment trust.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation a “money debt” is a debt which is, or has at any time been, one that falls, or that may at the choice of the creditor or of the debtor, fall to be settled—

- (a) by the payment of money,
- (b) by the transfer of a right to settlement under a debt which is itself a money debt, or
- (c) by the issue or transfer of shares in any company,

disregarding any other alternative exercisable by either party.

(5) Subject to paragraph (6), if an instrument is issued by any person for the purpose of representing security for, or the rights of a creditor in respect of, any money debt, then (whatever the circumstances of the issue of the instrument) that debt shall be taken for the purposes of this regulation to be a debt arising from a transaction for the lending of money.

(6) For the purposes of this regulation a debt does not arise from a transaction for the lending of money to the extent that it is a debt arising from rights conferred by shares in a company.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation, so far as relating to exchange gains and losses, any currency held by the investment trust shall be treated as a money debt.

(8) For the purpose of this regulation “money” includes money expressed in a currency other than sterling.

(9) For the purposes of regulation 33(c) a “related transaction” in relation to a loan relationship means any disposal or acquisition (in whole or in part) of rights or liabilities under that relationship.

Meaning of “units in a collective investment scheme”

40.—(1) For the purposes of regulation 33(d)—

“collective investment scheme” has the meaning given by section 235 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000(15),

“units” means the rights or interests (however described) of the investors in a collective investment scheme.

(15) 2000 c. 8.

(2) In paragraph (1) an “investor”, in relation to a collective investment scheme, means a beneficial owner of units in the scheme, except where the units are held on trust (other than a bare trust) or are comprised in the estate of a deceased person, and in such a case the investor, in relation to the scheme, means the trustees of the trust or, as the case may be, the deceased’s personal representatives.

Meaning of “transaction in a carbon emission trading product”

41.—(1) For the purposes of regulation 33(g) a “transaction in a carbon emission trading product” means a transaction—

- (a) in Community tradable emissions allowances, or
- (b) in transferable units issued pursuant to the Kyoto Protocol,

which does not otherwise fall within any other paragraph of regulation 33.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation—

“Community tradable emissions allowances” means transferable allowances which relate to the making of emissions of greenhouse gases, and are allocated as part of a system made for the purpose of implementing any Community obligation of the United Kingdom relating to such emissions,

“the Kyoto Protocol” means the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change signed at Kyoto on 11th December 1997,

“units” includes assigned amount units, certified emission reductions, emission reduction units and removal units.

PART 4

Investment trust having an interest in offshore non-reporting funds and index tracking funds

Interests in offshore non-reporting funds: general

42.—(1) Regulation 43 applies if—

- (a) an investment trust disposes of an asset which is an interest in a non-reporting fund (“the asset”), and
- (b) the conditions in paragraph (2) are satisfied for the period starting with the date on which the investment trust acquired the asset and ending with the day of the disposal.

(2) The conditions are that—

- (a) the investment trust has access to the accounts of the non-reporting fund,
- (b) the investment trust had sufficient information about the non-reporting fund referred to in paragraph (1)(a) to enable it to prepare computations of reportable income for the non-reporting fund for every accounting period which, if the non-reporting fund were a reporting fund, would be a reporting period ending within the period mentioned in paragraph (1)(b),
- (c) the investment trust has prepared such computations, and
- (d) any excess of the investment trust’s share of the reportable income of the non-reporting fund over the investment trust’s share of the distributions made by the non-reporting fund is included in the amount available for distribution by the investment trust for each

accounting period of the investment trust which falls within the period mentioned in paragraph (1)(b).

(3) An investment trust has an interest in a non-reporting fund if and to the extent that it has an interest in such a fund for the purposes of the Offshore Funds Regulations.

(4) For the purposes of the computations mentioned in paragraph (2)(b), regulation 80 (treatment of investment transactions carried out by diversely owned funds) of the Offshore Funds Regulations applies if (and only if) the non-reporting fund is a UCITS fund.

(5) In this regulation, “UCITS fund” has the same meaning as in regulation 12 (general interpretation) of the Offshore Funds Regulations⁽¹⁶⁾ and “reporting period” has the same meaning as in regulation 91 (meaning of “reporting period”) of those Regulations.

Treatment of disposal of interest in non-reporting fund

43. No tax shall be charged on the investment trust under regulation 17 (the charge to tax) of the Offshore Funds Regulations on the disposal by the investment trust of an asset which is an interest in a non-reporting fund at the time of the disposal.

Treatment of interest in non-reporting fund: cases where conditions in regulation 42(2) would not be satisfied

44.—(1) This regulation applies in relation to an asset of an investment trust (“the asset”)—

- (a) which is an interest in a non-reporting fund, but
- (b) in relation to which the conditions in regulation 42(2) would not (apart from this regulation) be satisfied for the whole of the period specified in regulation 42(1)(b) in relation to the asset.

(2) Paragraph (4) applies if the investment trust, in relation to the asset, reasonably expects to satisfy the conditions in regulation 42(2) for the period beginning with a date to be determined in accordance with paragraph (3) (“the deemed start date”) and ending with the date of the disposal of the asset.

(3) The deemed start date is a date to be determined by the investment trust which must not be earlier than 1st January 2012.

(4) The investment trust is treated for all purposes (including for the purposes of determining the beginning of the period mentioned in regulation 42(1)(b)) as if it had, on the deemed start date, disposed of the asset (and not satisfied the conditions in regulation 42(2)) and immediately reacquired the asset for a consideration equal to its market value on the deemed start date.

(5) The investment trust must notify the Commissioners of the deemed start date by making an appropriate entry in its company tax return for the accounting period in which the deemed start date falls.

Index tracking funds

45.—(1) This regulation applies if—

- (a) an investment trust has an interest in a non-reporting fund,
- (b) the conditions in paragraph (2) are met throughout the relevant period.

(2) The conditions are that—

- (a) in accordance with the instrument constituting the investment trust, the aim of the investment trust’s policy is to replicate the performance of a qualifying index,

(16) Regulation 12 was amended by [S.I. 2011/1121](#).

- (b) the main purpose of the investment in the non-reporting fund is to represent the composition of the qualifying index, and
 - (c) the capital and income returns of the investment trust replicate as closely as practicable the returns of the investment comprised in the qualifying index.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) an index is a “qualifying index” if—
- (a) it is based solely on the value of securities listed on a recognised stock exchange or admitted to trading on a regulated market,
 - (b) either a competent authority for the United Kingdom or an authority responsible for regulating offshore funds recognises the index on the basis that—
 - (i) its composition is sufficiently diverse,
 - (ii) it represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers, and
 - (iii) it is published in such a way that it is widely available, and
 - (c) it is calculated and published by a body which is managed independently from the management of the investment trust.
- (4) Regulation 17 of the Offshore Funds Regulations does not apply in respect of a disposal by the investment trust of the interest in the non-reporting fund.
- (5) In this regulation the “relevant period” means the period—
- (a) starting with the day on which the investment trust acquires the interest in the non-reporting fund (or any part of it), and
 - (b) ending with the day of the disposal of the interest.
- (6) In this regulation—
- (a) a “competent authority for the United Kingdom” means the authority which is a competent authority for the United Kingdom for the purposes of Directive [2009/65/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS)([17](#)), and
 - (b) “regulated market” has the same meaning as in Directive [2004/39/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments (see article 4.1(14))([18](#)).

Consequential amendment

46. For paragraph (6) of regulation 18 (the charge to tax: further provisions) of the Offshore Funds Regulations([19](#)), substitute—

- “(6) Nothing in regulation 17 of these Regulations applies to—
- (a) an authorised investment fund to which regulation 14ZB, 14ZD(1) or Part 6A of the Authorised Investment Fund (Tax) Regulations 2006 applies, or
 - (b) an investment trust company to which regulation 43 or 45 of the Investment Trust (Approved Company) (Tax) Regulations 2011 apply.”.

(17) OJ L 302, 17.11.2009, p.32.

(18) OJ L 145, 30.4.2004, p.1.

(19) Regulation 18 was amended by [S.I. 2010/294](#), [2011/244](#) and [2011/2192](#).

14th December 2011

Angela Watkinson
Jeremy Wright
Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her
Majesty's Treasury

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations make provision as to the approval of companies as investment trusts for the purposes of sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (c. 4) and in relation to the requirements to be met by investment trusts whilst approved and the treatment of transactions entered into by investment trusts. They also make provision as to the treatment of investments by investment trusts in offshore funds and index tracker funds, and make consequential amendments to the Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/3001) (“the Offshore Funds Regulations”).

Part 1 of these Regulations contains introductory and general provisions. Regulation 1 provides for citation, commencement and effect. Regulation 2 sets out the structure of the Regulations. Regulation 3 defines terms for the purposes of the Regulations.

Part 2 of these Regulations is concerned with the approval of companies as investment trusts.

Chapter 1 of Part 2 deals with applications for approval. Regulation 4 defines terms for the purposes of Part 2. Regulation 5 provides that a company may apply to the Commissioners for approval as an investment trust. Regulation 6 sets out the material that must be included in an application for approval. Regulation 7 supplements regulation 6 and deals with the case where the company has not started an accounting period at the time of the application. Regulation 8 also supplements regulation 6 and deals with the case where the ordinary share capital of the company is not admitted to trading on a regulated market at the time of the application. Regulation 9 provides that the application for approval must be in writing and specifies by when an application in respect of an accounting period must be made. Regulation 10 deals with the Commissioners’ response to an application. Regulation 11 provides for an appeal against a rejection of an application. Regulation 12 sets out the consequences of an application being accepted. Regulation 13 provides that acceptance of an application is conditional on the information specified in regulations 7(2)(b) and 8(3) being supplied to the Commissioners.

Chapter 2 deals with two cases where one of the conditions in section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 is deemed to be met. Regulation 14 provides that condition B in section 1158 (requirement that the shares making up the ordinary share capital of the company are admitted to trading on a regulated market) is treated as met for a 60 day period where at the time of the application the company intends to obtain admission of its shares or has started the process to obtain admission but not completed it. Regulation 15 provides that a company being wound up is treated as meeting conditions A and B for a period after the winding up starts. Regulation 16 provides further conditions to be complied with as regards the winding up of an investment trust company.

Chapter 3 sets out the requirements that a company must meet in relation to each accounting period for which it is approved as an investment trust. Regulation 17 introduces the requirements. Regulation 18 provides that an investment trust must not be a close company at any point in an accounting period. Regulation 19 provides that an investment trust must not retain more than 15% of its income for the accounting period and that it must distribute income before the filing date for its tax return for that period. Regulation 20 makes provision about the calculation of an investment trust’s income for an accounting period. Regulation 21 reduces the amount that may be retained under regulation 19 in a case where the investment trust has income reported to it by an offshore fund. The AIC Statement of Practice referred to in regulation 21(4) can be obtained from <http://www.theaic.co.uk/Documents/Technical/AICSORPJan09.pdf>. Regulation 22 provides for exceptions from the distribution obligations in regulations 19 and 21. Regulation 23 requires an investment trust to notify the Commissioners if it alters its investment policy and Regulation

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

24 requires an investment trust to notify the Commissioners of any breach of the requirements in Chapter 3.

Chapter 4 deals with breaches of the requirements of the Regulations. Regulation 25 defines whether breaches are minor or serious. Regulation 26 provides that a breach of the requirement not to be a close company is a serious breach. Regulation 27 provides that a minor breach is treated as a serious breach if there have been a number of previous minor breaches during a ten year period. Regulation 28 provides that a breach of the income distribution requirement is treated as either a minor breach, a serious breach or no breach, depending on the size of the discrepancy between the amount required to be distributed and the amount distributed. Regulation 29 provides that approval as an investment trust is to be withdrawn on notice if there is a serious breach of the Regulations. Regulation 30 provides that an investment trust in breach of the eligibility conditions (conditions A to C specified in section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010) is to be treated as a company which has not been approved.

Chapter 5 deals with the case where an investment trust, although approved, treats itself as not being an investment trust. Regulation 31 provides that if an approved company makes a tax return on the basis that it is not an investment trust then the company is treated as not being approved in respect of the period to which the return relates and subsequently.

Part 3 makes provision in relation to investment transactions entered into by investment trusts. Regulation 32 provides that investment transactions entered into by investment trusts are treated as not being trading transactions for the purposes of the Corporation Tax Acts. Regulation 33 defines the expression “investment transaction”; and regulations 34 to 41 provide for the interpretation of the component parts of that definition.

Part 4 makes provision about investment trusts which have interests in offshore non-reporting funds. Regulation 42 specifies the conditions that an investment trust must satisfy in relation to an asset that represents an interest in an offshore non-reporting fund (“the asset”) if the disposal of the asset is not to give rise to a charge to tax on the investment trust. Where the conditions are satisfied, regulation 43 applies. Regulation 43 provides that the disposal of an asset will not be subject to a charge to tax under the Offshore Funds Regulations, which would otherwise be the case. Regulation 44 deals with the case where an investment trust holds an asset in relation to which the conditions in regulation 42(2) are not satisfied for the entire period that it holds the asset. Regulation 44 provides that the investment trust may treat the asset as an interest in a reporting fund if it makes a deemed disposal and reacquisition of the asset representing the interest. In order to do so, the investment trust must reasonably expect to satisfy the conditions in regulation 42(2) from the date of the reacquisition until the date on which it disposes of the asset. If it satisfies the conditions in regulation 42(2) for this period, regulation 43 applies on the disposal of the asset. Regulation 45 makes provision as regards the investment by an investment trust in index tracking funds. Regulation 46 makes a consequential amendment to regulation 18 of the Offshore Funds Regulations, so that the charge to tax under regulation 17 of those Regulations does not arise in relation to transactions by an investment trust falling within regulations 43 or 45 of these Regulations.

A Tax Information and Impact Note covering this instrument was published on 9 December 2010 alongside draft legislation on the modernisation of the tax rules for investment trust companies and is available on the HMRC website at <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/thelibrary/tiins.htm> . It remains an accurate summary of the impacts that apply to this instrument.