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SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2023 No. 92**

**The Non-Domestic Rates (Miscellaneous Anti-Avoidance Measures) (Scotland) Regulations 2023**

**PART 2**

**Treatment of owners as liable to pay non-domestic rates**

**Circumstances in which owners must be treated as liable for non-domestic rates**

4.—(1) This regulation applies where—

- (a) non-domestic rates are payable in respect of lands and heritages and,
- (b) by virtue of a tenancy or other arrangement entered into on or after 1 April 2023, the occupier of those lands and heritages would, but for this regulation, be liable to pay non-domestic rates in respect of them.

(2) Subject to regulation 5(3), a local authority must treat the owner of lands and heritages as liable to pay non-domestic rates in respect of them where the local authority is satisfied, in all the circumstances, that the tenancy or other arrangement—

- (a) has as its main purpose, or one of its main purposes, the gaining of an advantage within the meaning of section 38 of the 2020 Act, and
- (b) is an artificial non-domestic rates avoidance arrangement within the meaning of sections 39 and 40 of the 2020 Act.

(3) In determining whether the condition in paragraph (2)(a) is met, the local authority may have regard to the amount of non-domestic rates that would have been payable in respect of the lands and heritages in the absence of the tenancy or other arrangement.

(4) A local authority may only be satisfied that the condition in paragraph (2)(b) is met where a tenancy or other arrangement was entered into on or after 1 April 2023 and at least one of the following applies—

- (a) the tenancy or other arrangement on the basis of which the lands and heritages are occupied is considered not to be on a commercial basis (see paragraph (6)),
- (b) the body liable to pay non-domestic rates in respect of the lands and heritages has been, or has begun the process of being, wound up voluntarily under the Insolvency Act 1986<sup>(1)</sup> within 12 months of the date on which the lands and heritages first became occupied under the relevant tenancy or other arrangement, and—
  - (i) the lands and heritages continue to be occupied, including by a person or body other than the body which has entered the tenancy or other arrangement, or
  - (ii) the body which has the liability is in receipt of a form of relief from liability to non-domestic rates under section 153 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994

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(1) 1986 c. 45.

or section 4(2) of the Local Government (Financial Provisions etc.) (Scotland) Act 1962(2),

- (c) the occupier of the lands and heritages—
- (i) fails to provide the name of a person who is liable for payment of the rates, or who is so liable on behalf of the occupier,
  - (ii) names as the person liable for payment of the rates, or liable on behalf of the occupier, a person who has no connection to the operation taking place on the lands and heritages,
  - (iii) names as the person liable for payment of the rates, or liable on behalf of the occupier, a person who is an employee or a contractor of the owner of the lands and heritages, or who is a partner or close relative of the owner, or
  - (iv) names as the person liable for payment of the rates, or liable on behalf of the occupier, a person falling within paragraph (5).
- (5) The persons referred to in paragraph (4)(c)(iv) are those who, within the period of two years prior to the date on which the tenancy or other arrangement was entered into—
- (a) carried out the business or exercised the borrowing powers of a public company which did not have a trading certificate, contrary to section 761(1) of the Companies Act 2006(3),
  - (b) have been declared by a court to be liable to make a contribution to the assets of a company, in the course of its winding up, as a result of—
    - (i) knowingly having been a party to the carrying on of business in the manner described in section 213(1) of the Insolvency Act 1986 (fraudulent trading) or section 246ZA(1) of that Act (fraudulent trading: administration)(4), or
    - (ii) being or having been a director to whom section 214(2) of that Act(5) (wrongful trading) or section 246ZB (wrongful trading: administration) of that Act(6) applies,
  - (c) have had a disqualification order made against them, or a disqualification undertaking accepted, under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986(7),
  - (d) have been convicted of a contravention of section 216 of the Insolvency Act 1986 (restriction on re-use of company names),
  - (e) have been subject to a bankruptcy restrictions order, or a bankruptcy restrictions undertaking, under the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 2016(8), the Insolvency Act 1986 or the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989(9), or
  - (f) have been issued a notice under section 20 of the 2020 Act (non-use or underuse of lands and heritages: notification) in relation to which the local authority has, following the expiry of the period mentioned in section 20(5)(b) or receipt of an explanation from the ratepayer, concluded that either of the conditions in section 20(3) or (4) of that Act have been satisfied.

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(2) 1962 c. 9. Section 4(2) was amended by sections 5 and 13 and schedule 4 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1981 (c. 23), section 5 of the Local Government and Planning (Scotland) Act 1982 (c. 43), section 137 and schedule 12 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (c. 43) and section 98(2) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (asp 10).

(3) 2006 c. 46.

(4) Section 246ZA was inserted by section 117(2) of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (c. 26) (“the 2015 Act”).

(5) Section 214(2) was amended by section 117(3)(a) of the 2015 Act.

(6) Section 246ZB was inserted by section 117(2) of the 2015 Act.

(7) 1986 c. 46. Section 1 was amended by section 5(1) and paragraph 2 of schedule 4 of the Insolvency Act 2000 (c. 39), section 204(3) of the Enterprise Act 2002 (c. 40) and paragraph 2 of schedule 7 of the 2015 Act.

(8) 2016 (asp 21).

(9) S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I.19).

(6) For the purposes of this regulation, a tenancy or other arrangement may only be considered by a local authority not to be on a commercial basis where at least one of the following applies—

- (a) there has been no change to the occupation of the lands and heritages since the tenancy or other arrangement took effect,
- (b) the lands and heritages are being occupied by a person or body other than the person or body named in the tenancy or other arrangement,
- (c) payment of the rent for the lands and heritages is optional in terms of the relevant tenancy or other arrangement,
- (d) the rent charged for the lands and heritages is significantly below the level of the rent which could reasonably have been obtained for the lands and heritages on the open market at the time the tenancy or other arrangement was entered into,
- (e) payment of the rent for the lands and heritages is offset or cancelled, in whole or in part, by other transactions or arrangements, whether individually or as a whole,
- (f) the arrangement has been identified in the tenancy or other arrangement as being for the purpose of mitigating rates liability,
- (g) the occupier, or the person or body entering the tenancy or other arrangement, has no assets that are directly linked to the economic use being made of the lands and heritages.