



# Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992

## 1992 CHAPTER 12

### PART VI

COMPANIES, OIL, INSURANCE ETC.

#### CHAPTER I

COMPANIES

##### *Demergers*

#### **192 Tax exempt distributions**

- (1) This section has effect for facilitating certain transactions whereby trading activities carried on by a single company or group are divided so as to be carried on by 2 or more companies not belonging to the same group or by 2 or more independent groups.
- (2) Where a company makes an exempt distribution which falls within section 213(3)(a) of the Taxes Act—
  - (a) the distribution shall not be a capital distribution for the purposes of section 122; and
  - (b) sections 126 to 130 shall, with the necessary modifications, apply as if that company and the subsidiary whose shares are transferred were the same company and the distribution were a reorganisation of its share capital.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4) below, neither section 178 nor 179 shall apply in a case where a company ceases to be a member of a group by reason only of an exempt distribution.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if within 5 years after the making of the exempt distribution there is chargeable payment; and the time for making an assessment under section 178 or 179 by virtue of this subsection shall not expire before the end of 3 years after the making of the chargeable payment.
- (5) In this section—

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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“chargeable payment” has the meaning given in section 214(2) of the Taxes Act;

“exempt distribution” means a distribution which is exempt by virtue of section 213(2) of that Act; and

“group” means a company which has one or more 75 per cent. subsidiaries together with that or those subsidiaries.

- (6) In determining for the purposes of this section whether one company is a 75 per cent. subsidiary of another, the other company shall be treated as not being the owner of—
- (a) any share capital which it owns directly in a body corporate if a profit on a sale of the shares would be treated as a trading receipt of its trade; or
  - (b) any share capital which it owns indirectly and which is owned directly by a body corporate for which a profit on the sale of the shares would be a trading receipt.